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X FIRST SUPPLEMENT. X

COPIES
OF
PROCLAMATIONS,
ORDERS IN COUNCIL
AND
DOCUMENTS
RELATING TO THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Supplement I.

COMPILED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF
THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA

OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU

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CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 14th November, 1914.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Secretary of State, dated 12th November, 1914, representing that since the outbreak of the European War a large number of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches has been published in the *Canada Gazette*, many of which have the force of Statutes and are required to be referred to constantly by those interested in dealing with such subjects as contraband, trading with the enemy, and allied subjects, and that many applications have been made to the Department of the Secretary of State for copies of all these documents.

The Minister submits that it is advisable that a compilation, to date, should be prepared and published of all Proclamations, Orders in Council and Despatches published in the *Canada Gazette* and such documents as appear in the *London Gazette* as may be of interest to Canadians, together with other public documents referred to in the *Gazettes* aforesaid and that extra copies of all such documents as may be hereafter published in the *Gazette* be printed separately and issued concurrently with the issue of the *Gazettes* in which they may appear.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that he be authorized to undertake the said compilation and to publish the same and that the cost thereof be paid by the Department of the Secretary of State out of a credit from the War Appropriation, as may subsequently be found to be necessary.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State.

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No. 130.

Canada Gazette, 24th April, 1915.

Order in Council respecting Regulations for discipline of the Naval Volunteer Force.

[1978]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 1st day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following Regulations for the discipline of the Naval Volunteer Force, the establishment of which was authorized by Order in Council, dated 18th May, 1914, (P.C. No. 1313), and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

1. The provisions of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, and the Acts in amendment thereof, and the King's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, in so far as the said Acts, Regulations and Instructions are applicable, and except in so far as they may be inconsistent with The Naval Service Act, are adopted, ordained and enacted as regulations for the government of the Naval Volunteer Force, pursuant to the authority conferred by section 28 of The Naval Service Act.

2. Every officer and seaman of the Naval Volunteer Force shall be subject thereto from the time of being called out for active service and also during any period of drill or training, and also while upon or within any ship, dockyard, battery, magazine, store or other place where guns, arms, torpedoes, ammunition or other naval stores are kept, or any drill hall or building or place used for naval purposes and also during any drill or parade of any part of the Naval Volunteer Force at which he is present, and also at any other time when in uniform.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 131.

Order in Council placing Submarines at disposal of the Royal Navy.

[2072]

OTTAWA, 7th August, 1914.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Section 23 of The Naval Service Act, 1910, is pleased to order and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

The two submarine boats now at Esquimalt, B.C., are hereby placed at the disposal of His Majesty for general service in the Royal Navy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

The Honourable,
The Minister of the Naval Service.

No. 132.

Canada Gazette, 27th February, 1915.

Order in Council establishing rates of extra pay for service in Submarines.

[2175]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Friday, the 21st day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by Order in Council, dated 5th June 1910, rates of pay for Officers and Men of the Naval Service of Canada were established;

AND WHEREAS, by Order in Council, dated 1st August, 1914, rates of pay and allowances for the Naval Volunteer Force were established;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary, on account of the acquisition of submarine boats by the Government, to lay down rates of extra pay for Officers and Men serving in submarines,—

THEREFORE, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The following rates of extra pay for service in submarine vessels, which are based on those in force in the Royal Navy, are established for the Officers and Men of the Naval Service and of the Naval Volunteer Force who are employed on submarine duty:

Extra Submarine Pay.

Officers above the rank of Sub-Lieutenant.....	\$1 50
Sub-Lieutenants, Commissioned Warrant Officers and Warrant Officers.....	1 00
Chief Petty Officers, Petty Officers and Leading Seamen.....	60
Other ratings.....	50

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 133.

Canada Gazette, 27th February, 1915.

Order in Council establishing rates of pay and allowances for Petty Officers and Men volunteering for War Service.

[2251]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 29th day of August, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a Report, dated 27th August, 1914, from the Minister of

the Naval Service, recommending that the following rates of pay and allowances be adopted for Petty Officers and Men volunteering for war service, who have had previous service in the Royal Navy, viz.:—

Able Seaman.....	\$1.00	per diem.
Leading Seaman.....	1.10	“ “
Petty Officer.....	1.25	“ “
Chief Petty Officer.....	1.65	“ “

ALLOWANCES:

Gunnery and Torpedo ratings according to Naval scale:

Signalling and Telegraph ratings..... 10 cents.

Stoker ratings..... 20 “

No allowance for badges.

All ratings to be paid in accordance with their equivalent seaman ratings, and to enter with the seniority which they held on leaving the Royal Navy.

Petty Officers and Men to have the option of being placed on the above rates, or on the rates of pay and allowances already in force in the Canadian Navy for their particular rating.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 134.

Canada Gazette, 13th February, 1915.

The Second Supplement of The London Gazette of 3rd November, 1914—5th November, 1914.

Order in Council annexing the Island of Cyprus.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by virtue of the Convention of Defensive Alliance between Her Majesty Queen Victoria and His Imperial

Majesty the Sultan, signed on June the 4th, 1878, the Annex to the said Convention signed on July the 1st, 1878, and the Agreement signed on behalf of Her Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan on August the 14th, 1878, His Imperial Majesty the Sultan assigned the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England upon the terms and conditions specified in the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement;

AND WHEREAS by reason of the outbreak of war between His Majesty and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan the said Convention, Annex, and Agreement have become annulled and are no longer of any force or effect;

AND WHEREAS it has, for the reasons hereinbefore appearing, seemed expedient to His Majesty that the said Island should be annexed to and should form part of His Majesty's Dominions, in order that proper provision may be made for the Government and protection of the said Island,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

- (1) From and after the date hereof, the said Island shall be annexed to and form part of His Majesty's Dominions, and the said Island is annexed accordingly.
- (2) Nothing in this Order shall affect the validity of any Instructions issued by His Majesty under the Royal Sign Manuel and Signet to the High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief of Cyprus, or of any Order in Council affecting Cyprus, or of any Law or Proclamation passed or issued under any such Instructions or Order, or of any act or thing done under any such Instructions, Order, Law or Proclamation, save in so far as any provision of any such Order in Council, Law or Proclamation may be repugnant to the provisions of any Act of Parliament which may, by reason of the annexation hereby declared, become extended to Cyprus, or to any Order or Regulation made under the authority of any such Act, or having in Cyprus the force and effect of any such Act.
- (3) His Majesty may from time to time revoke, alter, add to or amend this Order.
- (4) This Order may be cited as the Cyprus (Annexation) Order in Council, 1914.

And the Right Honourable Lewis Harcourt, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 135.

Canada Gazette, 2nd January, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

(469) NEW PILOTAGE STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN
PORTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ON ACCOUNT OF
DEFENSIVE MINEFIELDS.

The following notice has been issued by the British Admiralty:—

In view of the extension of the system of mine defence, notice is hereby given that on and after the 27th November, 1914, pilotage will be compulsory at the following ports, and that it will be highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave without a pilot on board.

- (1) RIVER HUMBER. All incoming vessels must call at a pilot station established in latitude $53^{\circ} 36' N.$ longitude $0^{\circ} 30' E.$ Outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at the same stations.
- (2) RIVER TYNE. All incoming vessels from the northward must call for a pilot off Blyth, and those from the southward off the River Wear. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at one of the same stations.
- (3) FIRTH OF FORTH. All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station to be established on the Isle of May. Outgoing vessels to discharge their pilots at the same station. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the westward off the Isle of May without a pilot on board.
- (4) MORAY FIRTH. All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead. All outgoing vessels must discharge their pilots at one

of these stations. It will be dangerous for any vessel to be under way southwestward of the line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

- (5) SCAPA FLOW. All entrances except Hoxa Sound are dangerous and this entrance also is dangerous unless the instructions given below are obeyed. The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy Sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness. Vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy Sounds. Vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the examination vessel and follow very carefully the instructions received from her.

N. to M. No. 141 (469) 3-12-14.

Authority: Communication from the Colonial Secretary, London, to the Governor General of Canada.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 3rd December, 1914.

No. 136.

Canada Gazette, 2nd January, 1915.

**Order in Council authorizing the issue of free permits to cut wood
on Dominion Lands.**

[3023]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Monday, the 7th day of December, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 30th November, 1914, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that an application has been received from the Mayor of the City of Winnipeg and the Chairman of the

Finance Committee of the Patriotic Fund at that point, for a free permit to cut wood on certain Dominion Lands, in order to give employment to men out of work;

The Minister states that the regulations governing the administration of timber on vacant Dominion Lands, established by Orders in Council of the 1st July, 1898, and subsequent Order in Council, do not contain any provision under which this application can be granted,—

In view of the financial stringency now existing throughout the West, owing to the existence of war, the Minister recommends that he be granted authority to issue free permits in such cases as referred to above.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 137.

Canada Gazette, 16th January, 1915.

Supplement of the London Gazette of 22nd December, 1914,—23rd December, 1914.

By THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION REVISING THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE
TREATED AS CONTRABAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the fourth day of August, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was our intention to treat as contraband of war during the war between Us and the German Emperor; and

WHEREAS on the twelfth day of August, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date extend Our Proclamation aforementioned to the war between Us and the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary; and

WHEREAS on the twenty-first day of September, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war; and

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of October, 1914, We did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date withdraw the said lists of contraband, and substitute therefor the lists contained in the schedules to the said Proclamation; and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain alterations in and additions to the said lists,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that the lists of contraband contained in the schedules to Our Royal Proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of October aforementioned are hereby withdrawn and that in lieu thereof during the continuance of the war, or until We do give further public notice, the articles enumerated in Schedule I hereto will be treated as absolute contraband, and the articles enumerated in Schedule II hereto will be treated as conditional contraband.

SCHEDULE I.

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.
4. Ingredients of explosives, viz.: nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, dimethylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, sodium chlorate, barium chlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate, mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, military wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range-finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.

12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores:—Woframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminium, alumina and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable and intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.
27. Iron pyrites.
28. Mineral oils and motor spirit, except lubricating oils.
29. Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms, or war material for use on land and sea.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Foodstuffs.
2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.
3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.
4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.
5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.
6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.
7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones.
8. Fuel, other than mineral oils. Lubricants.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horse shoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Hides of all kinds, dry or wet; pigskins, raw or dressed; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness or military boots.

13. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 138.

Canada Gazette, 23rd January, 1915.

*Third Supplement to the London Gazette of 29th December, 1914—
1st January, 1915.*

Warrant instituting the "Military Cross."

WAR OFFICE, 1st January, 1915.

ROYAL WARRANT instituting a new Decoration, entitled "The Military Cross."

GEORGE R.I.

George the Fifth by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India,—To all to whom these Presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS We have taken into Our Royal consideration the distinguished services in time of war of Officers of certain ranks in Our Army; and whereas We are desirous of signifying Our appreciation of such services by a mark of Our Royal favour, We do by these Presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, institute and create a Cross to be awarded to Officers whose distinguished and meritorious services have been brought to Our notice.

Firstly: It is ordained that the Cross shall be designated "The Military Cross."

Secondly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall

consist of a cross of silver, having on each arm Our Imperial Crown, and bearing in the centre the letters G. R. I.

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this decoration, nor be nominated thereto, unless he is a captain, a Commissioned Officer of a lower grade, or a Warrant Officer in Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that the Military Cross shall be awarded only to Officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Fourthly: It is ordained that foreign Officers of an equivalent rank to those above mentioned, who have been associated in military operations with Our Army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces shall be eligible for the Honorary Award of the Military Cross.

Fifthly: It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Sixthly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall be worn immediately after all Orders and before all Decorations and Medals (the Victoria Cross alone excepted) and shall be worn on the left breast pendent from a riband of one inch and three-eighths in width, which shall be in colour white with a purple stripe.

Seventhly: It is ordained that the Military Cross shall not confer any individual precedence, and shall not entitle the recipient to any addition after his name as part of his description or title.

Eighthly: It is ordained that any person whom by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual We declare to have forfeited the Military Cross shall return the said Decoration to the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for War and that his name shall be erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred.

Lastly: We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under Our Royal Sign Manual.

Given at Our Court at St. James, this 28th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
KITCHENER.

No. 139.

Canada Gazette, 13th February, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 1 of 1915.

(*Atlantic No. 1. Pacific No. 1.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

(1) CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING CANADIAN PORTS.

PART I.

Closing of Ports.

(1) The Canadian Government give notice that circumstances have arisen which may necessitate the prohibition of all entrance to certain ports of the Dominion, mariners are instructed that on approaching the shores of Canada or any of the ports referred to in Part III of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (5), Part II, of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed, the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three *Red* vertical lights by night, or three *Red* vertical balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (5), Part II, of this Notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities referred to in Part III of this Notice, search lights are exhibited.

PART II.

Examination Service.

(4) It has been found necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities referred to in Part III of this Notice.

(5) Vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting position in which they shall anchor. If Government vessels, or vessels belonging to the local port authority, are found patrolling in the offing, merchant vessels are advised to communicate with such vessels with a view to obtaining information as to the course on which they should approach the Examination Anchorage, Such communication will not be necessary in cases where the pilot on board has already received this information from the local authorities.

(6) Especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun or sound rocket.

In entering by night any of the ports mentioned in Part III, serious delay and risk will be avoided if four efficient all round lamps, two *red* and two *white*, are kept available for use.

(7) *By day* the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also, three red vertical balls if the port is closed.

By night the steamer will carry:—

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed.

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(8) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty Charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

Whilst at anchor in the Examination Anchorage, masters are warned that they must not lower any boats (except to avoid accident), communicate with the shore, work cables, move the ship, or allow any one to leave the ship, without permission from the Examination Steamer.

(9) In case of fog, masters of vessels are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(10) Merchant vessels when approaching ports are specially cautioned against making use of private signals of any description either by day or night: the use of them will render a vessel liable to be fired on.

(11) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.

Ports or Localities Referred to.

Halifax, N.S.

Quebec, Que.

Esquimalt, B.C.

PART IV.

Sweeping Operations.

Government vessels are sometimes engaged in sweeping operations off ports in Canada.

Whilst so engaged, they work in pairs, connected by a wire hawser, and are consequently hampered to a very considerable extent in their manœuvring powers.

With a view to indicating the nature of the work on which these vessels are engaged, they will show the following signals:—

A black ball at the foremast head and a similar ball at the yardarm, or where it can best be seen, on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

For the public safety, all other vessels, whether steamers or sailing craft, must keep out of the way of vessels flying this signal, and should especially remember that it is dangerous to pass between the vessels of a pair.

N. to M. No. 1 (1) 2-1-15.

Authority: Department of the Naval Service, Ottawa.
Departmental File: No. 31589.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 2nd January, 1915.

No. 140.

Canada Gazette, 23rd January, 1915.

Despatch respecting War Risks.

CANADA, No. 8.

DOWNING STREET, 5th January, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 980, of the 12th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint Your Royal Highness, for the information of your Ministers, that the Insurance Rate for cargo under the Government War Risks Insurance Scheme, was reduced, on 31st December, from 1½ guineas to 1 guinea per cent, and that the rates of premium on hulls were reduced, on 17th December, from one per cent to 15 shillings per cent for a voyage, and from two per cent to 30 shillings per cent for a round voyage, or for a time policy for three months.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 141

The London Gazette, 8th January, 1915.

(29035)

Notice to Mariners.

No. 16 of the year 1915.

UNITED KINGDOM.**PILOTAGE STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN PORTS ON ACCOUNT
OF DEFENSIVE MINEFIELDS.**

Former Notice.—No. 1781 of 1914; hereby cancelled.

With reference to the extension of the system of Mine defence, notice is hereby given that Pilotage is now compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming vessels must call for a pilot at a station established on the Isle of May.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at the same station.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the westward of the Isle of May without a pilot.

(2) MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the southwestward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(3) SCAPA FLOW.—All entrances are dangerous.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must commun-

icate with the Examination vessel and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness: vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Note.—RIVER HUMBER.—The Pilot Station, formerly established seven miles E.S.E. (Mag.), from Spurn point, has now been withdrawn.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 5th January, 1915.

No. 142

The London Gazette, 15th January, 1915.

[29041]

French Contraband of War.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 13, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs is informed by His Majesty's Ambassador at Paris that the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a notification of the adoption by the French Government of lists of absolute and conditional contraband identical with those contained in the Royal Proclamation of the 23rd ultimo, which was published as a supplement to the *London Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo.

No. 143

The London Gazette, 15th January, 1915.

[29041]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 41 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—CAUTION WITH REGARD TO
TARGET PRACTICE.

POSITION.—Portland outer breakwater, lat. $50^{\circ} 35' N.$,
long. $2^{\circ} 25' W.$

CAUTION.—Mariners are hereby warned that Target practice will take place, without further notice, from ships lying in Portland harbour, and it will therefore be dangerous henceforth for vessels to enter the following area:—

Limits of dangerous area:

- (a) ON THE NORTH.—By a line drawn in a 97° (S. 67° E. Mag.) direction from the north end of the outer breakwater, until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.)
 - (b) ON THE SOUTH.—By a line drawn in a 119° (S. 45° E. Mag.) direction from the south end of the outer breakwater, until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.)
 - (c) ON THE EAST.—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).
 - (d) ON THE WEST.—By Portland outer breakwater.
- Variation.— $16^{\circ} W.$

CHARTS TEMPORARILY AFFECTED.—No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch; No. 2450, Portland to Owers; No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland; No. 2675b, English channel, middle sheet.

PUBLICATION.—Channel Pilot, Part I, 1908, page 150; Supplement No. 2, 1914.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,

Admiralty, London,

14th January, 1915.

No. 144

The London Gazette, 22nd January, 1915.

[29047]

Notice to Mariners.

(No. 45 of the year 1915.)

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

YARMOUTH ROADS.—Restriction of Navigation.

POSITION.—Yarmouth Roads, lat. $52^{\circ} 36' N.$, long. $1^{\circ} 45' E.$

CAUTION.—Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, an Order has been made forbidding any vessels, other than open boats, to be under way in Great Yarmouth Roads between one hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, until further notice.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,

Admiralty, London,

18th January, 1915.

[29044].

No. 145.

The London Gazette, 19th January, 1915.

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that it has been found necessary, in view of the present European War, to revise the system and form of Passports granted to British subjects for travelling to foreign countries.

On the 1st of February next all British Passports, held by British subjects who are in the United Kingdom, which were issued prior to the 5th of August last, will become invalid.

Holders of such Passports must make application for new Passports in the proper form, which can be obtained from the Foreign Office and the usual Agencies. Full particulars as to the new requirements will be found on the form.

Passports issued prior to the 5th of August last and held by British subjects in France (including Algiers and Morocco), Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, will become invalid on the 1st of March next. Applications for new Passports in such cases must be made to the nearest British Consul.

In other countries the date on which such Passports will become invalid will be the 1st of August.

Passports issued between the 5th of August, 1914, and the 1st of February, 1915, will be valid for two years only, but if the holders contemplate proceeding to France or Belgium they must previously obtain a Supplementary Document and visa from a French or Belgian Diplomatic or Consular Officer.

On and after the 1st of February no person will be allowed to leave the United Kingdom for France or Belgium without a Passport valid in accordance with these Regulations.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
January 19, 1915.

No. 146.

Canada Gazette, 6th February, 1915.

Proclamations respecting the value of foreign coins.

ARTHUR.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of
Justice, Canada.

} WHEREAS in and by the
the Revised Statutes of Can-
ada, 1906, Chaptered 48, and

called and known as "The Customs Act," it is amongst other things in effect enacted that all invoices of goods shall be made out in the currency of the country whence the goods are imported, or in the currency in which the goods are actually purchased, and shall contain a true statement of the value of such goods, and in computing the value for duty of such currency the rate thereof shall be such as has been ordered and proclaimed from time to time by the Governor in Council, who is thereby empowered to make such order, and the rate ordered shall be based upon the actual value of the standard coins or currency of such country as compared with the standard dollar of Canada in so far as such comparative values are known;

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has ordered that a Proclamation be issued directing that the values of the foreign currencies as compared with the standard dollar of Canada as shown in the schedule hereto annexed and marked as Schedule "A" be the values of such foreign currencies for customs purposes,—

NOW KNOW YE that We do by these Presents and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada proclaim and declare the values of the foreign currencies as compared with the standard dollar of Canada as shown in the Schedule hereto annexed and marked "Schedule A" shall be the values for duty of such foreign currencies.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke

of Connaught and of Strathearn, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom), Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Twenty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

LOUIS CODERRE,
Secretary of State.

SCHEDULE "A".

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India:

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS.

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Canadian Currency.	Coins and Currencies
Argentine Republic.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	\$0.965	Currency: Depreciated paper convertible at 44 per cent of face value.
Austria-Hungary.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.203	
Belgium.....	Gold and silver.	Franc.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Bolivia.....	Gold.....	Boliviano.....	.389	12½ Bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil.....	Gold.....	Milreis.....	.546	Currency: Government paper, exchange rate almost 25 cents to the milreis.
Cen. American States:				
Costa Rica.....	Gold.....	Colon.....	.465	
British Honduras.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Guatemala.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.435	Currency: Inconvertible paper, exchange rate 16 to 18 pesos \$1.
Honduras.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.365	Currency: Bank notes.
Nicaragua.....	Gold.....	Cordova.....	1.000	
Salvador.....	Silver.....	Peso.....	.365	Currency: Convertible into silver on demand.
Chili.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.365	Currency: Inconvertible paper, exchange rate approximately 0.14.
China.....	Silver.....	Tael:		
		Amoy.....	.599	
		Canton.....	.597	
		Chefoo.....	.570	
		Chin Kiang..	.585	
		Fuchau.....	.554	
		Haikwan.....	.610	
		(Customs—)		
		Hankow.....	.560	
		Kiaochow..	.580	
		Nankin.....	.593	
		Niuchwang..	.562	
		Ningpo.....	.576	
		Pekin.....	.584	
		Shanghai...	.547	
		Swatow.....	.553	
		Takau.....	.603	
		Tientsin....	.580	
		Dollar:—		
		Yuan.....	.436	
		Hong Kong..	.394	
		British.....	.394	
		Mexican.....	.397	

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS—*Continued.*

Country.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Canadian Currency.	Coins and Currencies.
Colombia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	Currency: Inconvertible paper, exchange rate approximately \$102 paper to \$1 gold.
Denmark.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	
Ecuador.....	Gold.....	Sucre.....	.487	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Egypt.....	Gold.....	Pound (100 piasters).	4.943	
Finland.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; Gold is the actual standard.
France.....	Gold and Silver.	Franc.....	.193	
German Empire.....	Gold.....	Mark.....	.238	Member of Latin Union. Gold is the actual standard.
Greece.....	Gold and silver.	Drachma.....	.193	
Hayti.....	Gold.....	Gourde.....	.965	Currency: Inconvertible paper, exchange rate approximately \$0.2941 (15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
India (British).....	Gold.....	Rupee.....	.324	
Italy.....	Gold and silver.	Lira.....	.193	Member of Latin Union. Gold is the actual standard.
Japan.....	Gold.....	Yen.....	.498	
Liberia.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	Currency: Depreciated silver, token coins; customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.498	
Netherlands.....	Gold.....	Florin.....	.402	This is the value of the gold kran. Currency is silver, circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran approximately 0.0875.
Norway.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	
Panama.....	Gold.....	Balbao.....	1.000	Currency: Inconvertible paper, exchange rate approximately 0.9394.
Persia.....	Gold and silver.	Kran.....	1.70	
Peru.....	Gold.....	Libra.....	4.8665	Valuation is for the gold peseta. Currency is silver circulating above its metallic value: exchange value approximately \$0.1994
Philippine Islands.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	.500	
Portugal.....	Gold.....	Cacudo.....	1.080	Member of Latin Union; Gold is the actual standard.
Roumania.....	Gold.....	Leu.....	.193	
Russia.....	Gold.....	Rouble.....	.515	100 piasters equal to the Turkish pound.
Santo Domingo.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	1.000	
Servia.....	Gold.....	Dinar.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; Gold is the actual standard.
Siam.....	Gold.....	Tical.....	.371	
Spain.....	Gold and silver.	Peseta.....	.193	Member of Latin Union; Gold is the actual standard.
Straits Settlements.....	Gold.....	Dollar.....	.567	
Sweden.....	Gold.....	Crown.....	.268	100 piasters equal to the Turkish pound.
Switzerland.....	Gold.....	Franc.....	.193	
Turkey.....	Gold.....	Piaster.....	.044	Member of Latin Union; Gold is the actual standard.
Uruguay.....	Gold.....	Peso.....	1.034	
Venezuela.....	Gold.....	Bolivar.....	.193	

No. 147.

The London Gazette, 29th January, 1915.

Notice respecting passports.

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 27th, 1915.

PASSPORTS.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs gives notice that on and after the 1st February next the fee for British Passports will be five shillings. Such Passports will be valid for two years, and will be renewable on application in the proper form for four further periods of two years each. The fee payable for each renewal will be two shillings.

No. 148.

Canada Gazette, 30th January, 1915.

**Order in Council respecting placing on Separation Allowance Lists
wives of men married after enlistment.**

[193]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd January, 1915, from the Acting Minister of Militia and Defence, stating that applications have been received from men who have enlisted in the Corps raised for Overseas Service to be allowed to marry and to have their wives placed on the Separation Allowance List, and that many have already married since enlistment without asking permission and are claiming this allowance;

The Minister observes that these applications have hitherto been refused on the ground that the separation allowance was

intended to provide for families of married men who had enlisted as such, and whose families would, otherwise, be in want or become a heavy burden on the Patriotic Fund, and that it was not the Government's intention to encourage the men to marry after enlistment, as that would increase the already heavy expenditure under separation allowance, and in case of the soldier's death would necessitate placing his widow on the pension list,—

As however, the applications hitherto received are from men who had, prior to enlistment, given a promise to marry, the Minister recommends that, in consideration of this and the sudden call for volunteers, permission to marry be granted provided the application has the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Corps in which the man is serving and that the marriage takes place within twenty days after the publication of this order; and that, as regards applications of this kind from men enlisting hereafter, permission be granted only to those who apply at the time of enlistment and that if not married within twenty days thereafter the permission be cancelled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 149.

Canada Gazette, 27th February, 1915.

Despatches respecting documents aboard ships during war.

CANADA,
No. 88.

DOWNING STREET, 29th January, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness, for the information of Your Ministers, copies of a Notice issued by the Board of Trade to owners and masters of British ships pointing out that it is essential during the war that masters

of British merchant ships should always have on board the bills of lading and the manifest of cargo.

2. A copy of the notice has been sent to the High Commissioner for Canada.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,

K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., etc.

NOTICE TO MASTERS.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CARGO.

It is essential during the war that masters of British merchant ships should always have on board the bills of lading and the manifest of cargo.

Neglect to comply with this instruction may result in ships being stopped and delayed by His Majesty's vessels or the war vessels of the allied nations.

ERNEST G. MOGGRIDGE,

Assistant Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,

BOARD OF TRADE, December, 1914.

No. 150.

The London Gazette, 5th February, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting Prize Courts.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, so that His

Majesty's Fleets and Ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Law within His Majesty's Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof:

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a commission in the form of a draft annexed hereto shall issue under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral to will and require His Majesty's High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt, His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and the Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels, and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and the Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules, and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other, persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan or be otherwise condemnable as Prize.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

George the Fifth, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to Our right trusty and well-beloved The Right Honourable Winston Leonard Spencer-Churchill, M.P., Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot, Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick

Tower Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O., Rear-Admiral Frederick Charles Tudor Tudor, C.B., Commodore Cecil Foley Lambert, R.N., The Right Honourable George Lambert, M.P., and the Right Honourable Sir Francis John Stephens Hopwood, C.G.M.G., K.C.B., Our Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and to Our Commissioners for executing that Office for the time being, Greeting:—

WHEREAS a state of war now exists between this Country and His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey so that Our Fleets and ships may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to the said Sultan or the Ottoman Government or the Citizens and Subjects thereof, or other persons inhabiting within any of the countries, territories, or dominions of the said Sultan, and bring the same to judgment in such Courts of Admiralty within Our Dominions, Possessions, or Colonies, or elsewhere as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof.

These are therefore to authorize and We do hereby authorize and enjoin you, Our said Commissioners, now and for the time being, or any two or more of you, to will and require Our High Court of Justice and the Judges thereof, and Our Prize Court in Egypt, Our Court for Zanzibar in Zanzibar, and Our Supreme Court of Cyprus in Cyprus, and all the Judges of those Courts or other persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being, and the said High Court and other the said Courts and the Judges thereof and other the persons or person executing the duties of the Office of Judge for the time being are hereby authorized and required to take cognizance of and judicially to proceed upon all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships, vessels and goods already seized and taken, and which hereafter shall be seized and taken, and hear and determine the same, and according to the course of Admiralty and Law of Nations, and the Statutes, Rules and Regulations for the time being in force in that behalf, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Ottoman Government or to the Citizens or Subjects thereof, or to any other persons inhabit-

ing within any other countries, territories or Dominions of the said Sultan or which are otherwise condemnable as prize.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF We have caused the Great Seal of the United Kingdom to be put and affixed to these presents.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this Third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and the Fifth year of Our Reign.

No. 151.

Canada Gazette, 27th February, 1915.

Second Supplement to The London Gazette, of the 2nd of February, 1915—Wednesday, 3rd February, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

PROHIBITING UNDER SECTION 8 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION ONE OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF WAR-LIKE STORES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by Section 8 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be, used as food for man may be prohibited by Proclamation;

AND WHEREAS by Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation

prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces;

AND WHEREAS by Section one of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that Section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description;

AND WHEREAS it is further enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS it is enacted by Section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under Section one of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in Recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS a Proclamation dated the 10th November, 1914, and various Orders dated respectively the 20th November, the 5th, the 11th and the 23rd December, 1914, and the 4th and the 8th January, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations, have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked;

AND WHEREAS the articles, other than arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores hereinafter enumerated are articles which We judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores;

AND WHEREAS in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our forces, We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated;

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked.

And we have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations:—

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognisable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes, airships, balloons, and aircraft, including:—gold beaters' skin; shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes; non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aeroplane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turn-buckles; steel stampings; magnetos; aeroplane engines and parts; fusel oil (amyl alcohol); amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; trephenyl phosphate;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;

Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:—

Acetone;

Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin);
Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulpho-cyanide;
Antipyrine (phenazone);
Anti-tetanus serum;
Barium chlorate;
Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;
Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;
Calcium nitrate;
Cantharides and its preparations;
Carbolic acid;
Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;
Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and
cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal
tar between benzol and cresol;
Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including
aniline oil and aniline salt;
Collodion;
Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and
nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);
Cyanamide;
Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
Dimethylaniline;
Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar
products;
Emetin and its salts;
Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other
medicinal preparations of ergot;
Eucaine hydrochlor;
Gentian and its preparations;
Henbane and its preparations;
Hydroquinone;
Indigo, natural;
Ipecacuanha root;
Methylaniline;
Neo-salvarson;
Nitric acid;
Nitrotoluol;
Novocain;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
"Peptone Witte";
Peroxide of manganese;
Phenacetin;
Picric acid and its components;
Potash salts, namely:—
Chlorate;

- Cyanide;
- Nitrate (saltpetre);
- Permanganate;
- Protargol, not including silver preteinate;
- Saccharin (including "saxin");
- Salicylic acid and salicylate of soda;
- Salol;
- Salvarsan;
- Santonin and its preparations;
- Sodium chlorate and perchlorate;
- Sulphonal;
- Sulphur;
- Sulphuric acid;
- Tanning, extracts for use in, the following:—
 - Chestnut extract;
 - Oakwood extract;
 - Thorium nitrate;
 - Thymol and its preparations;
- Trional;
- Valonia;
- Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
- Cotton waste of all descriptions;
- Explosives of all kinds;
- Field glasses and telescopes;
- Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
- Flax, raw;
- Forage and food for animals, namely:—
 - Beans (not including haricot beans);
 - Brewers' and distillers' grains;
 - Brewers' dried yeast;
 - Buckwheat;
- Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—
 - Biscuit meal;
 - Calf meal;
 - Coconut or poonac cake;
 - Compound cakes and meal;
 - Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated, and cottonseed meal;
 - Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
 - Gluten meal or gluten feed;
 - Ground nut cake and meal;
 - Husk meal;
 - Linseed cake and meal;
 - Locust bean meal;
 - Maize germ meal;
 - Maize meal;
 - Meat meal;
 - Palmnut cake and meal;

Rape seed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;

Dari;

Hay;

Hempseed;

Lentils;

Maize;

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;

Millet;

Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and pollard;

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;

Rice meal (or bran) and dust;

Sharps and middlings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;

Peas (except split, tinned and bottled peas, packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles);

Straw;

Glass for optical instruments;

Grindery, the following articles of, used in the making of boots and shoes:—

Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;

Cutlan studs, for use by hand or machine;

Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;

Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine;

Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;

Heel tips;

Heel tip nails;

Hobnails of all descriptions;

Protector studs;

Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes;

Heliographs;

Hemp, other than Manila hemp;

Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calfskins;

Hosiery needles;

Khaki woollen cloth;

Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;

Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;

Periscopes;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;

Range finders and parts thereof;

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;

Silk noils;

Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;

Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being fire-arms) and parts thereof;

Wood, namely:—

Ash;

Ash three-ply wood;

Spruce;

Walnut wood.

(B) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and protectorates.

Accoutrements, namely, web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, known as “woollen” blankets;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—

Acetanilide;

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;

Alcohol, methylic;

Alumina and salts of aluminium;

Ammonia, liquified;

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

Bromine and alkaline bromides;

Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;

Copper, suboxide of;

Copper sulphate;

Cresol (saponified);

Formic aldehyde;

Fulminate of mercury;

Glycerine, crude and refined;

Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;

Hydrobromic acid;

Potash, caustic;

Potash salts, namely:—

Bicarbonate;

Bichromate;

Carbonate;

Chloride;

Chrome alum;

Metabisulphite;

- Prussiate;
- Sulphate (including Kainit);
- Sodium nitrate;
- Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates;
- Zinc sulphate;

Coal sacks;

Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire;

Ferro alloys, including:—

- Ferro-chrome;
- Ferro-manganese;
- Ferro-molybdenum;
- Ferro-nickel;
- Ferro-titanium;
- Ferro-tungsten;
- Ferro-vanadium;
- Spiegleisen;

Ferro-silicon;

Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubricating;

Hemp, the following manufactures of:—

Cloth;

Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;

Horse shoes;

Jute, raw;

Metals and ores, the following, viz.:—

- Aluminium and alloys of aluminium;
- Antimony and alloys of antimony;
- Bauxite;
- Chrome ore;
- Cobalt;

Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);

Lead ore;

Manganese and manganese ore;

Mercury;

Molybdenum and molybdenite;

Nickel and nickel ore;

Scheelite;

Selenium;

Tungsten;

- Vanadium;
- Wolframite;
- Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets);
- Mica (including mica splittings) and micanite;
- Mineral jellies;
- Mines and parts thereof;
- Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);
- Oil fuel, shale;
- Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils);
- Oils, all vegetable (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils);
- Oil, whale, namely, train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil;
- Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:
 - Castor beans;
 - Cocoanuts;
 - Copra;
 - Cotton seed;
 - Ground nuts (*Arachides*);
 - Linseed;
 - Palm kernels;
 - Rape seed;
 - Sesame seed;
 - Soya beans;
- Oleo oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow;
- Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);
- Petroleum, gas oil;
- Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);
- Pigskins, dressed or undressed;
- Portable forges;
- Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—
 - Animals, living, for food;
 - Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal;
 - Butter;
 - Cheese;
 - Eggs in shells;
 - Lard and imitation lard;
 - Malt;
 - Margarine;
 - Sugar, refined and candy;
 - Sugar, unrefined;
 - Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;

Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;

Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;

Searchlights;

Sheepskins, tanned;

Sheepskins, woolled, i.e., with the wool left on;

Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;

Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth);

Telephone setts and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;

Torpedo nets;

Torpedo tubes;

Torpedoes and parts thereof;

Turpentine (oil and spirit);

Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts;

Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts;

Uniform clothing and military equipment;

Wire, barbed, and galvanized wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanized wire netting);

Wire, steel, of all kinds;

Wool, raw (sheep's and lambs');)

Wool tops;

Wool noils;

Wool waste;

Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;

Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;

Woollen and worsted yarns;

Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds.

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;

Asbestos;

Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);

Bicycles, and their distinctive component parts;

Bladders, casings, and sausage skins;

Camphor;

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—

Bismuth and its salts;

Iodine and its preparations and compounds;

Mercury, salts and preparations of;

Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;

Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;

Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;

Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;

Flaxen canvas, namely:—

Hammock canvas;

Kitbag canvas;

Merchant Navy canvas;

Royal Navy canvas;

Tent canvas;

Goat skins, undressed;

Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—

Cordite presses;

Dies for cartridge cases;

Gauges for shells or cartridges;

Incorporators;

Lapping machines;

Rifling machines;

Wire-winding machines;

India-rubber, sheet, vulcanized;

Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helms and handles for pick-axes, grubbers spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;

Jute yarns;

Jute piece goods;

Linen close canvas;

Linen duck cloth;

Mahogany;

Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;

Metals and ores, the following, viz.:—

Copper ore;

Iron ore;

Iron, haematite pig;

Iron pyrites;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwood);

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Cocoa powder;

Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;

Tinned meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;

Rosin;

Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely:—

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;

Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;

Marine engines, and parts thereof;

Ships' auxiliary machinery;

Sounding machines and gear;

Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, material for.

(D) That the export of the following article be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden:—

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Third day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 152.

Canada Gazette, 13th February, 1915.

Order in Council establishing the rank of Mate in the Naval Service.

[260]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Wednesday, the 3rd day of February, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd January, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that since the outbreak of the war it has been found that the existing Naval organization has not sufficient elasticity to deal with conditions which have arisen in the employment of officers for patrol work, etc.;

The Minister observes that very suitable officers for this work have been found among Fishery Protection Officers, but when they come under the White Ensign there is no suitable rank in the Naval Volunteers. They have not all the qualifications necessary for a commission as Sub-Lieutenant while the next lowest rank is Midshipman, which is inappropriate for these officers;

That the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service after carefully considering these exigencies, recommend that a new rank of Mate be introduced into the Naval Volunteers between the ranks of Midshipman and Sub-Lieutenant, with pay at the rate of \$2.50 per diem,—

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service, recommends that the same be approved.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 153

The London Gazette, 9th February, 1915.

[29063]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 84 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice, the Outer Pilot Station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighbourhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size and nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

In the cases of British vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, of British fishing vessels and of British vessels of less than six feet draught of water, if bound between Grimsby and the sea, pilotage by licensed pilots will not be insisted upon.

When the Humber is closed to Navigation, inward bound vessels must anchor in the neighbourhood of the Outer Pilot Station, and wait there until navigation is re-opened, and pilots, when necessary, are available.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 4th February, 1915.

No. 154

The London Gazette of Tuesday, 16th February, 1915.
[29070].

Notice to Mariners.

No. 108 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.

Former Notice.—No. 84 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, 1914, the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice the Outer Pilot Station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighbourhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads, passing to the northward of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size and Nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

In the cases of British vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, of British fishing vessels, and of British vessels of less than six feet draught of water, if bound between Grimsby and the sea, pilotage by licensed pilots will not be insisted upon.

When the Humber is closed to navigation, inward bound vessels must anchor in the neighbourhood of the Outer Pilot Station, and wait there until navigation is re-opened, and pilots, when necessary, are available.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,

13th February, 1915.

No. 155.

Canada Gazette, 6th March, 1915.

Supplement to the London Gazette, 16th February, 1915—16th February, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH THE ENEMY
(OCCUPIED TERRITORY).

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS, as a result of the present war, certain territory forming part of the territory of an enemy country, is, or may be in the effective military occupation of Us or Our Allies, or of a Neutral State (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in friendly occupation"), and certain territory forming part of Our territory or of that of an allied or neutral State, is or may be in the effective military occupation of an enemy (in this Proclamation referred to as "territory in hostile occupation");

AND WHEREAS it is expedient in Our interest and in that of Our Allies that the Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy should apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and should apply to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country,—

NOW, THEREFORE, we have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The Proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall apply to territory in friendly occupation as they apply to Our territory or that of Our Allies, and to territory in hostile occupation as they apply to an enemy country.

2. Any references to the outbreak of the war in any Proclamation so applied shall, as respects territory in friendly or hostile occupation, be construed as references to the time at which the territory so became in friendly or hostile occupation.

3. The certificate of any person authorized by a Secretary of State to give such certificates that any territory is in friendly or hostile occupation within the meaning of this Proclamation,

or as to the time at which any territory so became or ceased to be territory in friendly or hostile occupation, shall, for the purposes of this Proclamation, be final and conclusive.

4. Nothing in this Proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be expressly permitted by Our licence or by a licence given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State, or the Board of Trade, or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury, whether such licences be specially granted to individuals or be announced as applying to classes of persons, or to prohibit any special arrangements which may be made by any such licence or otherwise with Our authority for special treatment of any occupied territory or persons in any such occupied territory entitled to such special treatment.

5. This Proclamation shall be called the Trading With the Enemy (Occupied Territory) Proclamation, 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this sixteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 156.

Canada Gazette, 13th March, 1915.

Supplement of the London Gazette of 16th February, 1915—16th February, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Government of Egypt.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Viscount Allendale.
Lord Chamberlain.
Lord Wimborne.
Mr. Arthur Henderson.

WHEREAS the jurisdiction which by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means His Majesty the King enjoyed within the Dominions of the Sublime Ottoman Porte has heretofore been exercised in Egypt in accordance with the provisions of "The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910," and certain other Orders of His Majesty in Council;

AND WHEREAS a state of war has existed between His Majesty and the Sultan of Turkey as from the 5th day of November, 1914;

AND WHEREAS the suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt was terminated, and Egypt was placed under the protection of His Majesty, and has constituted a British Protectorate as from the 18th day of December, 1914;

AND WHEREAS on the 9th day of February, 1915, His Highness Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha, Sultan of Egypt, was pleased to issue a Decree in the following terms:—

"Nous, Sultan d'Egypte, considérant que les modifications à apporter aux institutions judiciaires et autres, du pays, en

vertu du nouveau régime, exigent un examen approfondi dont l'achèvement sera nécessairement retardé par l'état de guerre actuel:—

“Sur la proposition de notre Conseil des Ministres décrétons:

“ARTICLE 1.—Jusqu'à ce qu'il soit décidé autrement et sous réserve de toute mesure prise par les autorités militaires en vue de l'état de siège, les juridictions d'exception reconnues jusqu'ici en Egypte continueront de jouir des attributions dont elles jouissaient au moment de la cessation de la Souveraineté Ottomane.

“A cet effet il est provisoirement octroyé aux dites juridictions, ainsi qu'aux autorités par l'entremise desquelles elles s'exercent, toute compétence, toutes attributions qu'elles tiraient jusqu'ici des Traités, Firmans, et Berats Ottomans.

“ARTICLE 2.—Nos Ministres sont chargés chacun en ce qui le concerne de l'exécution de la présente Loi.”

NOW THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, or otherwise in His Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. The limits of this Order are the territories under the Sovereignty of His Highness the Sultan of Egypt, but do not extend to any place south of the 22nd parallel of north latitude.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order, the Orders in Council set out in the Schedule hereto, and any King's Regulations, Rules of Court, Orders, Rules, Instructions or other enactments made or issued under or in pursuance of any of the said Orders in Council shall, to the extent to which they were formerly in force in Egypt, be in force in Egypt, and His Majesty's jurisdiction in Egypt shall be exercised in accordance therewith; and any provision of the said Orders in Council, King's Regulations, Rules of Court, Orders, Rules, or Instructions or other enactments which was formerly in force in Egypt, shall be read and construed with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

3. The words “High Commissioner for Egypt” shall be substituted for the words “Agent for Egypt,” the words “His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt” for the words “His Majesty's Agent and Consul-General for Egypt,” and the words

"Staff of the High Commissioner for Egypt" or "High Commissioner for Egypt" for the word "Agency," as the case may require, whenever the said words occur in any of the instruments enforced by Article 1 of this Order in Egypt.

4. The Court established under Article 8 of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall for the purposes of this Order be styled "His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for Egypt," and the Judge and the Assistant Judge at present appointed under the said Article shall, without further appointment, be the Judges of the said Court, and any Registrar, Marshal, Officers, Clerks and other Officials at present appointed under Article 12 of the said Order in Council to act in Egypt shall, without further appointment, continue to hold their respective offices under the Court.

5. The Supreme Court shall ordinarily sit at Alexandria.

6. The jurisdiction of all Provincial and Local Courts appointed in Egypt under Articles 17 or 19 of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall continue, and all persons at present appointed to perform in any of such Courts the duties and to exercise the powers imposed and conferred upon the Registrar and Marshall shall, without further appointment, continue to perform the said duties and to exercise the said powers.

7. For the purposes of this Order, Article 76 (3) of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, shall be read and construed as if the words "The Sublime Ottoman Porte or" and "The Sublime Ottoman Porte and its subjects or" were omitted.

8. For the purposes of this Order, the following provisions is substituted for Article 77 (1) of the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910.

"If a British subject—

"(i) Publicly derides, mocks, or insults any religion established or observed in Egypt or within the Ottoman Dominions; or

"(ii) Publicly offers insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or to any place of worship, tomb or sanctuary belonging to, or revered by those professing any religion established or observed in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof,

whether such place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary be in Egypt, within the Ottoman Dominions, or elsewhere; or

“(iii) Publicly and wilfully commits any act tending to bring any religion established or observed in Egypt, or within the Ottoman Dominions, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace;

“he shall, on conviction thereof before the Supreme Court or a Provincial Court, be liable to imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to a fine alone not exceeding one hundred pounds.”

9. (1) No proceedings which may have been taken in Egypt before any court established under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, previous to the making of this Order shall be questioned upon the ground of any lack of authority on the part of the Court in or before which, or of the Judge or Officer before whom, such proceedings were taken.

(2) Where any proceedings have been commenced in Egypt in any Court established under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1910, and are still pending at the date of this Order, all steps taken in the course of such proceedings shall be deemed to be valid, provided that they would have been valid if taken after the date of this Order.

(3) Any Act done by any Judge, Consular Officer, or other person in Egypt before the making of this Order, which would have been valid if done after the making of this Order, shall be deemed to have been valid, and no action shall be entertained in any Court against such Judge, Officer or person in respect of any such act.

10. This Order shall come into force forthwith.

11. This Order may be cited as “The Egypt Order in Council, 1915.”

And the Right Honourable Sir Edward Grey, Baronet, K.G., one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

Schedule.

The Ottoman Order in Council, 1910.

The Foreign Jurisdiction (Admiralty) Order in Council, 1910.

No. 157.

Canada Gazette, 27th February, 1915.

Order in Council establishing new ranks in the Royal Canadian Navy.

[304]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 18th day of February, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th February, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that the ranks of Lieutenant-Commander, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant-Commander R.N.V.R., have been instituted in the Royal Navy to all officers who have attained eight years seniority in the rank of Lieutenant, Engineer Lieutenant or Lieutenant R.N.V.R., respectively, and who are otherwise qualified for the advancement, and further that these ranks have been extended to officers on the retired and emergency lists.

The Committee, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, advise that the new ranks of Lieutenant-Commander, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander and Lieutenant-Commander R.C.N.V.R., be instituted in the Royal Canadian Navy under similar regulations as those in force in the Royal Navy.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 158.

[29084]

The London Gazette, 26th February, 1915.

Notice of Blockade of German East Africa**FOREIGN OFFICE, February 23rd, 1915.**

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of German East Africa as from midnight, February 28th—March 1st. The blockade will extend along the whole coast, including the islands—i.e., from latitude $4^{\circ} 41'$ South to latitude $10^{\circ} 40'$ South.

Four days' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockade area.

No. 159.*Canada Gazette, 6th March, 1915.*

Notice respecting passports.**PASSPORTS.**

Public Notice is hereby given that the duration of passports issued on and subsequent to the 1st March, 1915, will be limited to two years from the date of issue.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 27th February, 1915.

No. 160

The London Gazette, 2nd March, 1915.

[29086.]

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting amending the
Proclamation of 3rd February, 1915, respecting the exportation of certain commodities.**

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 2nd day of March, 1915.

By the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain warlike Stores was prohibited;

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, should be amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading of "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions

and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be inserted in its place "Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein."

(2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—
Paraffin Wax; Prussiate of Soda.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 161.

Canada Gazette, 6th March, 1915.

Order in Council respecting Chinese immigration.

[445]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 2nd day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS owing to the financial stringency consequent largely upon the present European war there are at the present time out of employment in Canada, according to the most careful estimates, over 6,000 persons of Chinese origin, in addition to which there are now in China about 4,200 Chinese who have returned from Canada on a visit to their native land and who under existing legislation will be compelled to return to the Dominion within the next twelve months in order to maintain their right to free re-entry.

AND WHEREAS it is believed that if the leave of absence period limited by statutory enactment to twelve months were extended to a longer period then many of the Canadian Chinese in China would extend their visit over the period originally intended, and that many others now in Canada would return to their native land and would there remain at least until employment conditions have improved, which action would tend to relieve the unemployment condition in this country and afford a better opportunity for Canadians and others here to secure work than will be the case if existing Chinese legislation is adhered to,—

THEREFORE, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by reason of the war and for the welfare of Canada, is pleased under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

“ All Chinese who have registered out under sections 20
“ and 21 of The Chinese Immigration Act since 1st April, 1914,
“ or who may register out before 1st August, 1915, may prolong
“ their return to Canada without in any way affecting their
“ right to free re-entry until six months after a proclamation
“ has been published in the *Canada Gazette* declaring that war
“ no longer exists.”

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 162.

[29086.]

The London Gazette, 2nd March, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting Prize Bounty.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the

Admiralty, dated the 19th day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“1. Whereas by the Naval Prize Act, 1864, it is enacted that if Your Majesty is pleased in relation to any War to declare, by Proclamation or Order in Council, Your intention to grant Prize Bounty to the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War, then such of the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War as are actually present at the taking or destroying of any armed Ship of any of Your Majesty's enemies shall be entitled to have distributed among them as Prize Bounty a sum calculated at the rate of £5 for each person on board the enemy's Ship at the beginning of the engagement;

“2. And whereas a state of war exists between Your Majesty and the German Empire, the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire;

“3. We beg humbly to submit that Your Majesty may now be graciously pleased by Your Order in Council, to declare Your intention to grant Prize Bounty to the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War;

“4. We further beg humbly to submit that Prize Bounty as ascertained under the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, should be paid by the Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury into the account of Your Majesty's Paymaster General at the Bank of England for distribution under our direction among the Officers and crews of Your Majesty's Ships of War entitled thereto in the shares in that behalf to be specified hereafter by Your Order in Council.

“The Lord Commissioners of Your Majesty's Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to make a Declaration in the terms mentioned, and to approve of what is thereafter proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 163.

[29086.]

The London Gazette, 2nd March, 1915.

Order in Council respecting pay of Engineering Officers in the Royal Navy.**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1915.****PRESENT:****THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.**

WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a Memorial from the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 21st day of February, 1915, in the words following, viz.:—

“WHEREAS by Section 3 of the Naval and Marine Pay and Pensions Act, 1865, it is enacted, inter alia, that all pay, pensions, or other allowances in the nature thereof, payable in respect of services in Your Majesty's Naval or Marine Force to a person being or having been an Officer, Seaman, or Marine therein, shall be paid in such manner, and subject to such restrictions, conditions, and provisions, as are from time to time directed by Order in Council;

“AND WHEREAS by Order in Council, bearing date the 8th day of August, 1911, Your Majesty was pleased to sanction the payment of allowances to Officers actually borne for the performance of Engineering Duties, subject to their having passed certain courses in Engineering;

“AND WHEREAS these courses have been suspended during the present state of hostilities, and it is therefore necessary to make provision for the performance of Engineering Duties by Officers who may not have passed the specified courses, but who should nevertheless be eligible to receive the authorized allowances;

“We beg leave humbly to recommend that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased, by Your Order in Council, to sanction the payment during the period of hostilities of the allowances authorized for the performance of Engineering Duties to such

Officers, subject to such conditions as regards practical training as we may deem necessary.

“The Lords Commissioners of Your Majesty’s Treasury have signified their concurrence in this proposal.”

His Majesty, having taken the said Memorial into consideration, was pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to approve of what is therein proposed. And the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 164.

Canada Gazette, 27th March, 1915.

Despatch respecting amendment of the Proclamation of His Majesty of 3rd February, 1915, respecting the export of certain commodities.

From the Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor General.

CANADA,
No. 193.

DOWNING STREET,
4th March, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 106 of the 5th ultimo, I have the honour to acquaint Your Royal Highness for the information of Your Ministers that by an Order in Council, dated the 2nd March, the Proclamation of the 3rd February consolidating the various Proclamations and Orders prohibiting the exportation of certain articles from the United Kingdom was amended as follows:—

(1) The heading of “Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates has been deleted and the heading “Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein,” inserted in its place.

(2) The following articles have been added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Paraffin Wax;
Prussiate of Soda.

I have, etc.,
L. HARCOURT.

Governor General
His Royal Highness
The Duke of Connaught and
of Strathearn, K.G.,
etc., etc., etc.

No. 165.

Canada Gazette, 20th March, 1915.

Order in Council approving of regulations of the Canadian Naval Service.

[476]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 6th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a memorandum, dated 16th February, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that by an Order promulgated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which takes effect from the 1st January, 1915, it has been decided that:—

1. From that date Engineer Officers of the old system of entry in the Royal Navy will be classified as part of the Military Branch.

2. They will wear uniform exactly similar to that of Officers of corresponding ranks of the existing Military Branch, the

distinctive colour between the lace of the sleeve being retained.

3. They will retain their present titles.

4. There will be no change in status as regard the command of H.M. Ships.

5. In all details relating to the duties of the Fleet and to the discipline and interior economy of H.M. Ships they will be subject to the authority of any officer who may be in charge of the executive duties of the ship, or acting as officer-of-the-watch, or specially detailed for the charge of any special service or duty, of whatever seniority such officer may be.

Otherwise the authority of the Engineer Officer in the work of his Department will continue to be regulated as at present.

6. Promotion will continue on the same lines as at present.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the above regulations be adopted also for the Canadian Naval Service.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 166.

Canada Gazette, 17th April, 1915.

The London Gazette, 9th March, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 164 of the year 1915.

**NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.**

**INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO LIGHTS, LIGHT-VESSELS AND
PILOTAGE.**

Former Notice No. 1823 of 1914, hereby cancelled.

1. A light-vessel with "No. 9" painted on the sides and showing a Gp. Fl. (4) white light is moored off Beachy Head in

latitude 50° 39' 25'' North, longitude 0° 09' 20'' East. This vessel will be withdrawn as soon as possible without further Notice.

With the above exception, the main coast lights and fog-signals on the English coast between Selsea Bill and Deal are now in the same condition as they were previous to the outbreak of the war.

II. The following Orders as to Compulsory Pilotage between the Downs and Great Yarmouth made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, will come into operation at 6 a.m. on the 10th March, 1915:—

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from the Downs Pilot Station to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise and when not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise and when not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

5. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

III. By 6 a.m. on the 10th March, 1915, Trinity House Pilot Stations will be established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

- (a) The Downs, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth; and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.
- (b) Great Yarmouth, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-Vessel and the South Scroby Buoy.

- (c) The sunk Light-vessel, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.
- (d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches). Note:—The Pilot Stations at Dover and St. Helen's (I.W.) will be discontinued on the same date.

The Pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

IV. River Thames.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels inside the Sunk Head Light-buoy, or within a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles Buoys, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

All other channels are closed to navigation.

Authority:—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON,
8th March, 1915.

Hydrographer.

No. 167

The London Gazette, 12th March, 1915.

(29098)

Notice to Mariners.

No. 165 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.

Former Notice.—No. 108 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice, the Outer Pilot Station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighbourhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads, passing to the northward of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size, and nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

In the cases of British vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of the United Kingdom, of British fishing vessels, and of British vessels of less than six feet draught of water, if bound between Grimsby and the sea, pilotage by licensed pilots will not be insisted upon.

During the hours of official night, and during fog, no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of 5 miles from the Spurn Light-vessel.

A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot, if one is necessary, and to proceed to her destination or to a

position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

Authority: The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department,
Admiralty, London,
8th March, 1915.

No. 168.

Canada Gazette, 27th March, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

[Reproducing No. 101 of the year 1915: published in the London Gazette,
12th February, 1915.]

No. 26 of 1915.

(*Atlantic No. 15. Pacific No. 9.*)

All bearings, unless otherwise noted, are true and are given from seaward in degrees from 0° (North) to 360°, measured clockwise, followed by the magnetic bearing in degrees in brackets, miles are nautical miles, heights are above high water of ordinary spring tides, and all depths are at low water of ordinary spring tides.

(83) CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.

PART I.

Closing of Ports.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that it may be necessary to forbid all entrance to certain ports of the empire, this is to give

Notice that on approaching the shores of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports or localities of the British Empire, referred to in Part III. of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three *Red* vertical lights by night, or three *Red* vertical balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (5), Part II., of this Notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities at home or abroad referred to in Part III. of this Notice, search-lights are occasionally exhibited for exercise.

Instructions have been given to avoid directing movable search-lights during practice on to vessels under way, but mariners are warned that great care should be taken to keep a sharp look-out for the signals indicated in paragraph (2) above, when search-lights are observed to be working.

PART II.

Examination Service.

(4) In certain circumstances it is also necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities at home or abroad, referred to in Part III. of this Notice.

(5) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor. If Government vessels, or vessels belonging to the local port authority, are found patrolling in the offing, merchant vessels are advised to

communicate with such vessels with a view to obtaining information as to the course on which they should approach the Examination Anchorage. Such communication will not be necessary in cases where the pilot on board has already received this information from the local authorities.

(6) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun or sound rocket.

In entering by night any of the ports mentioned in Part III., serious delay and risk will be avoided, if four efficient all round lamps, two *red* and two *white*, are kept available for use.

(7) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also three red vertical balls if the port is closed.

By night the steamer will carry:—

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed.

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(8) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty Charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

Whilst at anchor in the Examination Anchorage, Masters are warned that they must not lower any boats (except to avoid accident), communicate with the shore, work cables, move the ship, or allow anyone to leave the ship, without permission from the Examination Steamer.

(9) In case of fog, Masters are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(10) Merchant vessels when approaching ports are especially cautioned against making use of private signals of any

description, either by day or night; the use of them will render a vessel liable to be fired on.

(11) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.—PORTS OR LOCALITIES REFERRED TO.

United Kingdom.

Alderney	Firth of Forth	Portsmouth
Barrow	Guernsey	Queenstown
Barry	Hartlepool	River Humber
Belfast	Harwich	“ Mersey
Berehaven	Jersey	“ Tay
Blyth	Lough Swilly	“ Tees
Clyde	Millford Haven	“ Thames
Cromarty	Newhaven	“ Tyne
Dover	Plymouth	Scapa Flow
Falmouth	Portland	Sheerness

Canada.

Esquimalt	Halifax	Quebec
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Mediterranean.

Gibraltar	Malta
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Indian Ocean.

Aden	Colombo	Mauritius
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Madras	

China Sea.

Hong Kong	Singapore
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Africa.

Durban	Simons Bay
Sierra Leone	Table Bay

Australia.

Adelaide	Melbourne	Sydney
Brisbane	Newcastle	Thursday Island
Fremantle		

Tasmania.

Hobart

*New Zealand.*Auckland
OtagoPort Lyttelton
Wellington*West Indies.*

Bermuda

Port Royal, Jamaica

PART IV.

Sweeping Operations.

H.M. Vessels are constantly engaged in sweeping operations off ports in the United Kingdom.

Whilst so engaged, they work in pairs connected by a wire hawser, and are consequently hampered to a very considerable extent in their manœuvring powers.

With a view to indicating the nature of the work on which these vessels are engaged, they will show the following signals:—

A black ball at the foremast head and a similar bar at the yardarm, or where it can best be seen, on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

For the public safety, all other vessels, whether steamers or sailing craft, must keep out of the way of vessels flying this signal, and should especially remember that it is dangerous to *pass between* the vessels of a pair.

N. to M. No. 26 (83) 9-3-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 101 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 9th March, 1915.

No. 169.

Canada Gazette, 13th March, 1915.

Order in Council respecting transfer of British ships or share therein
to persons not qualified to own a British ship.*

[505]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 9th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is deemed desirable that the transfer of British ships to persons not qualified to own British ships should be restricted,—

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of The War Measures Act, 1914, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

(1) A transfer made, after the date hereof, of a British ship registered in Canada, or of a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on behalf of His Majesty.

(2) Any person who makes or purports to make such a transfer after the said date without this approval shall in respect of each offence incur a penalty of a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be imposed either upon summary conviction or upon indictment.

(3) The provisions of this Order shall have effect only during the continuance of the present war.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

*See Appendix J, page 204.

No. 170.

Canada Gazette, 3rd April, 1915.

*The Second Supplement of the London Gazette of 12th March, 1915
—15th March, 1915.*

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Blockade of Germany

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE THE 11TH
DAY OF MARCH, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the German Government has issued certain Orders which, in violation of the usages of war, purport to declare the waters surrounding the United Kingdom a military area, in which all British and allied merchant vessels will be destroyed irrespective of the safety of the lives of passengers and crew, and in which neutral shipping will be exposed to similar danger in view of the uncertainties of naval warfare;

AND WHEREAS in a memorandum accompanying the said Orders neutrals are warned against entrusting crews, passengers, or goods to British or allied ships;

AND WHEREAS such attempts on the part of the enemy give to His Majesty an unquestionable right of retaliation;

AND WHEREAS His Majesty has therefore decided to adopt further measures in order to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany, though such measures will be enforced without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity;

AND WHEREAS the Allies of His Majesty are associated with Him in the steps now to be announced for restricting further the commerce of Germany,—

His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I. No merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage to any German port.

Unless the vessel receives a pass enabling her to proceed to some neutral or allied port to be named in the pass, goods on board any such vessel must be discharged in a British port and placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court. Goods so discharged, not being contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

II. No merchant vessel which sailed from any German port after the 1st March, 1915, shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage with any goods on board laden at such port.

All goods laden at such port must be discharged in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace, except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property laden at such enemy port on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

III. Every merchant vessel which sailed from her port of departure after the 1st March, 1915, on her way to a port other than a German port, carrying goods with an enemy destination, or which are enemy property, may be required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Any goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and unless they are contraband of war, shall, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, be restored by order of the Court, upon such terms as the Court may in the circumstances deem to be just, to the person entitled thereto.

Provided that this Article shall not apply in any case falling within Articles II or IV of this Order.

IV. Every merchant vessel which sailed from a port other than a German port after the 1st March, 1915, having on board goods which are of enemy origin or are enemy property may be

required to discharge such goods in a British or allied port. Goods so discharged in a British port shall be placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court, and, if not requisitioned for the use of His Majesty, shall be detained or sold under the direction of the Prize Court. The proceeds of goods so sold shall be paid into Court and dealt with in such manner as the Court may in the circumstances deem just.

Provided that no proceeds of the sale of such goods shall be paid out of Court until the conclusion of peace except on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, unless it be shown that the goods had become neutral property before the issue of this Order.

Provided also that nothing herein shall prevent the release of neutral property of enemy origin on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown.

V.—(1) Any person claiming to be interested in, or to have any claim in respect of, any goods (not being contraband of war) placed in the custody of the Marshal of the Prize Court under this Order, or in the proceeds of such goods, may forthwith issue a writ in the Prize Court against the proper Officer of the Crown and apply for an order that the goods should be restored to him, or that their proceeds should be paid to him, or for such other order as the circumstances of the case may require.

(2) The practice and procedure of the Prize Court shall, so far as applicable, be followed *mutatis mutandis* in any proceedings consequential upon this Order.

VI. A merchant vessel which has cleared for a neutral port from a British or allied port, or which has been allowed to pass having an ostensible destination to a neutral port, and proceeds to an enemy port, shall, if captured on any subsequent voyage, be liable to condemnation.

VII. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect the liability of any vessel or goods to capture or condemnation independently of this Order.

VIII. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the relaxation of the provisions of this Order in respect of the merchant vessels of any country which declares that no commerce intended for or originating in Germany or belonging to German subjects shall enjoy the protection of its flag.

No. 171.

Canada Gazette, 3rd April, 1915.

*Third Supplement of The London Gazette of the 9th of March,
1915—12th March, 1915.*

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

ADDING TO THE LIST OF ARTICLES TO BE TREATED AS CONTRA-
BAND OF WAR.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, We did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until We did give further public notice, and

WHEREAS it is expedient to make certain additions to the lists contained in the said Proclamation,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby declare, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Raw wool, wool tops and noils and woolen and worsted yarns.

Tin, chloride of tin, tin ore.

Castor oil.

Paraffin wax.

Copper iodide.

Lubricants.

Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses; skins of calves, pigs, sheep, goats, and deer; leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots, or military clothing.

Ammonia and its salts whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor; urea, aniline, and their compounds.

And We do hereby further declare that the following articles will be treated as conditional contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned:—

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning.)

And we do hereby further declare that the terms "foodstuffs" and "feeding stuffs for animals" in the list of conditional contraband contained in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned shall be deemed to include oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; animal and vegetable oils and fats (other than linseed oil) suitable for use in the manufacture of margarine; and cakes and meals made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this eleventh day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 172

Canada Gazette, 27th March, 1915.

Order in Council prohibiting the landing of certain classes of immigrants at certain ports.

[565]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 13th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of subsection (c) of section thirty-eight of The Immigration Act, 9-10 Edward VII, and in view of the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in the Province of British Columbia, is pleased to make the following order:—

From and after 1st April, 1915, and until after the 30th day of September, 1915, the landing at any port of entry in British Columbia hereinafter specified of any immigrant of any of the following classes or occupations, viz.:—

Artizans; labourers, skilled and unskilled, shall be, and the same is hereby prohibited.

The following ports of entry in British Columbia are hereby designated as the ports of entry at which this order shall apply:—

Vancouver,	Ganges Harbour,	Paterson,
Victoria,	Douglas,	Aldergrove,
New Westminster,	Gateway,	Rykerts,
Nanaimo,	Grand Forks,	Rossland,
Prince Rupert,	Huntingdon,	Stewart,
Port Simpson,	Kamloops,	Union Bay,
Anyox,	Keremeos,	Upper Sumas,
Atlin,	Kingsgate,	Waneta,
Chilliwack,	Ladner,	Pacific Highway,
Bridesville,	Myncaster,	White Rock,
Chopaka,	Ladysmith,	Mission Junction,
Carson,	Midway,	Port McNichol,
Cascade,	Steveston,	Whales Island,
Comox,	Chemainus,	Newport,
Osoyoos,	Powell River,	Alberni.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 173.

Canada Gazette, 17th April, 1915.

Militia General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.
1915.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 15th March, 1915.

G. O. 34

INSTRUCTIONS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

REGULATIONS FOR THE EQUIPMENT OF THE CANADIAN MILITIA—
AMENDMENTS.

(1) Regulations for the Equipment of the Army, Part 2,
Section XII (a), (R.G.A.)

The revised edition of Equipment Regulations, Part 2,
Section XII (a), published with Army Order No. 362 of 1914,

will be adopted for use of The Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, Coast Defence Companies.

(2) Amendments, suitable for Canadian Service, have been approved, and will be issued at an early date.

— (H.Q. 305-4-16.)

G. O. 35.

DEPARTMENTAL INSTRUCTIONS.

CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

The sum of \$10 (ten dollars) is to be withheld, for a period of six months, from the pay of every man enlisted on or after the 1st March, 1915, for overseas service. This amount is to provide for the cost of civilian clothing to men discharged within six months of their enlistment, and also to partly compensate the Government for military issues made to men who subsequently desert.

After six months' service, or on termination of engagement, the amount may be repaid and civilian clothing issued free on discharge.

— (H. Q. 54-21-15-3).

G. O. 36.

ORGANIZATION.

CALLING OUT OF TROOPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

In virtue of Orders in Council by His Royal Highness The Governor General in Council, numbered P. C. 2067, dated the 6th day of August, 1914, and 2831, dated the 7th day of November, 1914, and 2068, dated the 6th day of August, 1914, the organization of the undermentioned units as temporary corps of the Active Militia of Canada is authorized, and they are severally placed on Active Service as from the 7th day of November, 1914:—

CANADIAN MOUNTED RIFLES.

1st Canadian Mounted Brigade—

Brigade Headquarters.

1st Regiment

2nd “

3rd “

2nd Canadian Mounted Brigade—

Brigade Headquarters.
4th Regiment.
5th “
6th “

Unbrigaded Regiments—

7th Regiment.
8th “
9th “
10th “
11th “
12th “
13th “

2nd DIVISION, CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

4th Canadian Infantry Brigade—

Brigade Headquarters.
18th Battalion.
19th “
20th “
21st “

5th Canadian Infantry Brigade—

Brigade Headquarters,
22nd (French Canadian) Battalion,
24th Battalion,
25th “
26th “

6th Canadian Infantry Brigade—

Brigade Headquarters,
27th Battalion,
28th “
29th “
31st “

Divisional Mounted Troops—

Squadron of Mounted Rifles.
Cyclists.

Divisional Artillery—

Headquarters.

4th Field Artillery Brigade—

Headquarters,
 13th Field Battery,
 14th “ “
 15th “ “
 16th “ “
 Ammunition Column.

5th Field Artillery Brigade—

Headquarters,
 17th Field Battery,
 18th “ “
 19th “ “
 20th “ “
 Ammunition Column.

6th Field Artillery Brigade—

Headquarters,
 21st Battery.
 22nd “
 23rd “
 24th “
 Ammunition Column.

7th Field Artillery Brigade—

Headquarters,
 25th Battery.
 26th “
 27th “
 28th “
 Ammunition Column.

2nd HEAVY BATTERY AND AMMUNITION COLUMN.

2nd Divisional Ammunition Column—

Headquarters.
 No. 1 Section.
 No. 2 “
 No. 3 “
 No. 4 “

Divisional Engineers.—

Headquarters.

4th Field Company.

5th “ “

6th “ “

Signal Service—

2nd Divisional Signal Company.

Supply and Transport—

2nd Divisional Train.

Headquarters.

No. 5 (Headquarters) Company.

No. 6 Company.

No. 7 “

No. 8 “

Medical Service—

No. IV Field Ambulance.

No. V “ “

No. VI “ “

LINE OF COMMUNICATION UNITS.

Ammunition—

2nd Divisional Ammunition Park.

Medical—

No. 2 Casualty Clearing Station.

No. 3 Stationary Hospital.

Nos. 3 and 4 General Hospitals.

Transport and Supply—

2nd Divisional Supply Column.

2nd Reserve Park.

2nd Railway Supply Detachment.

3rd and 4th Depot Units of Supply.

No. 1 Field Bakery.

No. 1 Field Butchery.

(H. Q. 593-1-2).

No. 174.

Canada Gazette, 3rd April, 1915.

*The Second Supplement of The London Gazette of 16th March,
1915—18th March, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the export of certain
Commodities.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, *WHITEHALL*, THE 18TH
DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain warlike stores was prohibited;

AND WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the said Order in Council, dated the 2nd day of March, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Thorium nitrate" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Thorium oxide, thorium nitrate, and other salts of thorium."

(2) That the heading "Salicylic acid and Salicylate of soda" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Salicylic acid, Salicylate of soda and Methyl salicylate."

(3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Sheepgut.

(4) That the heading "All vegetable oil (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportations of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)".

(5) That the heading "Oleo Oil, Premier jus, and animal tallow" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "All animal oils and fats."

(6) That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber, including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be

substituted therefor the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair to tyres."

(7) That the heading "Sheepskins, woolled, *i.e.*, with wool left on" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Sheepskins, whether woolled or not."

(8) That the heading "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds (including floating docks) and their distinctive component parts" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and that there be substituted therefor "Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts."

(9) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations;

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound, other than ammonium nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Ammonia liquor.

The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Chloride of tin.

Copper iodide.

Tanning substances of all kinds (including extracts for use in tanning) except chestnut extract, oak-wood extract, and valonia (the exportation of which is already prohibited to all destinations).

Urea and its compounds.

Deer skins, dressed and undressed.

Goat skins, dressed and undressed.

Metals and ores, namely:—

Tin and tin ore.

Neat's foot oil.

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

“Peas, except tinned and bottled peas and peas packed in cardboard boxes and similar receptacles.”

(10) That the heading “Goat skins, undressed,” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(11) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—

Compressed and desiccated soups.

NOW, THEREFORE, their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 175

Canada Gazette, 13th March, 1915.

Despatches respecting Gifts of the Dominion and the Provinces.

SUTTON, 8 janvier 1915.

Monsieur,—Je me permets de vous envoyer quelques mots, comme remerciement pour le pain, le fromage et les pommes de terre que nous recevons tous les jours par votre aimable bonté.

Monsieur, au nom de tous les Belges qui sont ici avec moi, on vous envoie nos plus

Sincères salutations.

Réfugiés Belges,
Westfield Clifton Road,
Sutton Colfield,
near Birmingham.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,

14th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—I beg to enclose copies of letters of appreciation in regard to Canada's Gifts, which have been made through the Local Government Board to the following committees:—

District War Refugee Committee for Belgians, Sheffield.

Local Relief Committee for St. George's, Stepney, E.

I am, yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,

Ottawa,

Canada. —

CONSULAT DU ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—DISTRICT WAR COMMITTEE FOR BELGIANS.

VICE CONSULATE FOR SWEDEN, DANNEMORA STEEL WORKS,

SHEFFIELD, 11th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I am indebted to Canada for a splendid gift (for the use of upwards of two thousand Belgian Refugees, which have been placed by the Committees working from this Office) consisting of:—

140 sacks of potatoes from New Brunswick.

35 cheeses from Quebec.

70 bags of Canada's gift of flour.

These goods were duly handed to me by the Local Government Board, and I should be much pleased if the thanks and great appreciation of the Committee and myself could be passed forward to the generous donors across the Ocean.

I beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. BALFOUR,

Acting Consul for Belgium.

The High Commissioner for Canada,
London.

STEPNEY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION
AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

Local Relief Committee for St. George's—

J. A. Fowler, Esq.,

N. B. Matley, Esq.,

G. C. Revell, Esq.,

Hon. Joint Secretaries.

St. George's Town Hall, Cable Street, 11-1-15.

DEAR SIR,—We are desirous to inform you that the gifts of Potatoes, Cheese, Salmon and Flour sent to us by the people of New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, and Manitoba, were distributed among 800 of the Poor of this Parliamentary Division and were very thankfully received. During the proceedings a Meeting was held with the Mayor of the Borough in the Chair, when a resolution was passed that on behalf of the people of this Division we should communicate to the Canadian Government their warm appreciation of the kindness and generosity displayed in the contribution of these Xmas gifts. We should be much obliged if you could have this Resolution communicated to the Agents of the Provincial Governments concerned.

We are,
Yours faithfully,

THE HON. SECRETARIES.

CANADA,
No. 48.

DOWNING STREET, 14th January, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for communication to your Ministers the accompanying resolution adopted by the Corporation of Belfast and various Relief

Committees in Ireland expressing thanks for the gifts of flour and cheese from Canada.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G., K.T.,
K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
etc., etc., etc.

CITY OF BELFAST.

COPY OF RESOLUTION very heartily adopted by the Corporation of the City of Belfast at their Meeting held on 1st January, 1915.

Moved by the Lord Mayor (Councillor Crawford McCullagh), seconded by Alderman Sir Robert Anderson, Bart., and

Resolved,—That We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Belfast, acting by the Council, and on behalf of the people of Belfast—and we might add of Ulster generally—do hereby record our highest appreciation of the patriotic attitude of the people of the Dominion of Canada, in common with all parts of the British Empire, in the present titanic struggle in which the Empire is engaged, and we tender our most sincere and grateful thanks to the Government of Canada for their magnificent donation of Flour which has been received as an earnest of the bond of Citizenship between the peoples of Canada and Ireland, whose soldiers are fighting side by side in support of a common Flag and a common Crown.

CRAWFORD McCULLAGH,

Lord Mayor,
Chairman.

1st January, 1915.

CITY OF BELFAST.

COPY OF RESOLUTION very heartily adopted by the Corporation of the City of Belfast at their Meeting held on 1st January, 1915.

Moved by the Lord Mayor (Councillor Crawford McCullagh), seconded by Alderman Sir Robert Anderson, Bart., and

Resolved,—That We, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Belfast, acting by the Council, and on behalf of the People of Belfast—and we might add of Ulster generally—do hereby record our highest appreciation of the patriotic attitude of the People of the Province of Quebec in common with all parts of the British Empire in the present titanic struggle in which the Empire is engaged, and we tender our most sincere and grateful thanks to the Government of Quebec for their generous donation of Cheese which has been received as an earnest of the bond of Citizenship between the peoples of Canada and Ireland, whose soldiers are fighting side by side in support of a common Flag and a common Crown.

CRAWFORD McCULLAGH,

Lord Mayor,

Chairman.

1st January, 1915.

No. 70223, 1914.

ANTRIM COUNTY.

EXTRACT from letter of Honorary Secretary to Antrim County Relief Committee, dated 3rd December, 1914, relative to cheese sent.

“I am directed by my Committee to request you to be good enough to convey to the Government of Quebec the best thanks of the Committee for their kindness in making this gift.”

PEMBROKE LODGE,
BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW, December 28th, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—We should like you to convey to the Donors our grateful thanks for the beautiful cheeses sent to us. Our poor people are delighted with them, they are a most acceptable Christmas gift.

Yours truly,

A. F. SCOTT,
Hon. Sec. Local Relief Committee.

PRINCE OF WALES NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Blackrock Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress.

TOWN HALL, BLACKROCK, Co. Dublin.

Moved by Rev. T. Watters, C.C., B.A., seconded by Dr. Boyce, and passed unanimously:—

“That the Local Government Board be asked to convey to the Government of Quebec, the cordial thanks of the Blackrock Prince of Wales Fund Relief Committee, for their generous Gift of Cheese, a portion of which has been assigned for distribution to this District.”

WESTMEATH COUNTY COUNCIL.

COUNCIL CHAMBERS, MULLINGAR,
12th December, 1914.

SIR,—At a meeting of the County Westmeath Relief of Distress Committee, held on the 3rd inst., a circular letter from the Local Government Board, stating that the Government of Quebec have generously presented a large number of cheeses for distribution amongst distressed persons in the Kingdom, was read, and it was ordered:—

"That the high appreciation, and thanks, of the Committee and people of Westmeath, be tendered to the Quebec Government, for their generous action in sending the cheeses, and that the Local Government Board be requested to see that this order is forwarded to the proper quarter."

I am, your obedient servant,

J. T. ROCHE.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board.

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
20th January, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—Following my letter of the 14th instant, I beg to enclose copies of further communications in regard to Canada's Gifts which have been made through the Local Government to the following Committees:—

West Riding Distress Committee, Yorkshire.

County of Antrim Relief Committee, Belfast.

I am, yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

WEST RIDING DISTRESS COMMITTEE.

WETHERBY SUB-COMMITTEE, YORKSHIRE.

*From the Clerk, Distress Committee, Park Villas, Wetherby.
To the Agent General of Canada.*

CANADA'S GIFTS TO BELGIAN REFUGEES.

DEAR SIR,—The Wetherby and District Refugee Committee desire me to ask if you will kindly forward to Canada

the sincere thanks of this Committee and the Belgian Refugees in this neighbourhood for the most acceptable, useful, and valuable gifts of flour, cheese and potatoes received yesterday.

Yours respectfully,

C. E. WHITAKER,
G. VAN DOMMELI,
J. G. VAN DOMMELI,
V. L. DESECK,
LUCIE DESECK,
Pour les réfugiés belges du district.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM, COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE, BELFAST, 18th January, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the County Antrim Relief Committee to forward herewith the enclosed copy of a resolution which was unanimously adopted by them at their meeting on 13th inst.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MILLAR,
Hon. Secretary.

COPY OF RESOLUTION passed at a meeting of the County Antrim Relief Committee on the 13th January, 1915.

Resolved,—"That the County Relief Committee would respectfully ask you to convey to the Government of the Province of Quebec, and through him to the innumerable donors, their warm appreciation and thanks for the gift of cheeses sent to alleviate the lot of those suffering from the War in the Mother Country, and which they regard as only another proof of the feeling so amply displayed by the Canadian people of loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the interests of our Great Empire."

A. MILLAR.

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
21st January, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—The enclosed is a copy of a letter received to-day from the Local Government Board in regard to a Gift of 300 bags of Flour from the Town of Wainwright.

Will you kindly convey Mr. Herbert Samuel's message to the proper quarter.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD,
WHITEHALL, S.W., 20th January, 1915.

SIR,—I am desired by Mr. Herbert Samuel to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing Certificate of Insurance and Bills of Lading in respect of a gift of flour forwarded per S.S. "Montreal," from the Town of Wainwright.

Mr. Herbert Samuel would be grateful if you would convey to the donors his sincere appreciation, as Chairman of the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress, of their generous gift which will be used for the relief of distress in this country.

I am, etc.,
NOEL KERSHAW.

The Secretary to the
High Commissioner.

17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.

26th January, 1915.

Dear Sir JOSEPH POPE,—Following my letter of the 20th instant I enclose copies of further letters of appreciation and

thanks for Canada's Gifts, viz.: one from the Local Relief Committee for Whitechapel, and one from the Local Relief Committee for Limehouse, London, E.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.

Ottawa, Canada.

STEPNEY REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE
PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

Local Relief Committee for Whitechapel.

BALLIOL HOUSE, GUNTHORPE STREET, E.

21st January, 1915.

The High Commissioner for Canada:

SIR,—I am desired by the Executive Committee to express to you on behalf of the recipients of the Gifts so generously sent by Provincial Governments of the Dominion, their sincere thanks for the kind thought that prompted the despatch of the various presents. The people of Whitechapel, who from their necessity were selected by the Committee as recipients, had their hard lot brightened and cheered for one day at any rate not only by the material assistance afforded but by the realization of the sympathies that bind the younger peoples to the Mother Country.

Will you be good enough to convey to the Provincial Governments concerned the expression of our thanks and gratitude in this matter.

Yours truly,

W. C. JOHNSON,

Chairman.

BOROUGH OF STEPNEY, REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY,
82 HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL,
25th January, 1915.

Sir BAMPFYLDE FULLER, K.C.S.I.,
Hon. Organising Secretary.

SIR,—The Local Relief Committee for the Limehouse division of this Borough have requested me to inform you of their warm appreciation of the gifts of provisions—cheese, potatoes, canned salmon and flour—which were allotted to them for distribution in their division, from the consignments that have been sent by the people of Canada to the Motherland. There were 800 recipients. On the occasion of the distribution a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the people of Canada, and the Committee subsequently expressed their gratitude by a formal Resolution of thanks.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
BAMPFYLDE FULLER.

The High Commissioner for Canada,
17, Victoria St., S.W.

OVERCROFT.

EGERTON PARK, WORSLEY,
LANCASTER, ENGLAND,
18th January, 1915.

To H.R.H. The Duchess of Connaught:

MADAM,—At a meeting of the Ladies Committee of the Sailors and Soldiers Families' Ass., it was resolved that the following message of thanks be sent to the Dominion of Canada for the gifts to the poor of this district, Surnton & Pendlebury, Lanes.

“The Ladies Committee of the S. & S. F. Ass.; (Surnton and Pendlebury branch) wish to express their thanks to the

kind friends in the Dominion of Canada who sent over the generous gifts of food. Everything has been greatly appreciated by the families under the Committee's care."

The Committee respectfully beg of Your Royal Highness to convey to the people of Canada the above message of thanks.

I am, yours truly,

HELEN M. SHAWCROSS,

Hon. Sec.

CANADA.

No. 84.

DOWNING STREET, 29th January, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 48 of the 14th January, I have the honour to transmit to your Royal Highness to be laid before your Ministers, copies of letters from the Town Council of Paisley and the Edmonton Urban District Council expressing thanks for the gifts of foodstuffs presented by the people of Canada for the relief of distress.

2. I have at the same time to inform you that letters have been received from the following public bodies in Ireland asking that their thanks may be tendered to the Government of Quebec for the cheeses presented by the Province:

Limerick County Relief Committee, (Newcastle Sub-Committee.)

Wicklow County Relief Committee,
Dungannon Urban District Council.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Royal Highness's most obedient, humble
servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General, His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,

K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,

G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,
PAISLEY, 14th January, 1915.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Office, Whitehall, London.

SIR,—I am instructed by my Council to convey their thanks for the gifts of flour, canned salmon, potatoes, and cheese received.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
H. A. MARTIN.

EDMONTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

TOWN HALL, EDMONTON, MIDDX.
15th January, 1915.

SIR,—At a meeting of the Edmonton Urban District Council held on Tuesday, the 13th instant, the Chairman of the Council, W. A. Cull, Esq., J.P., called attention to the gifts of flour, potatoes, salmon and cheese from Canada, New Brunswick and British Columbia of the total estimated value of £430, which had been received from the Government Committee on the prevention and relief of distress, as part of the munificent gift of the Dominion for the relief of distress caused by the war and which has been received by many of the poor of Edmonton with gratefulness, and he moved that the best thanks of the Council be tendered to the donors for the same.

The vote was carried by acclamation and I was ordered to convey to His Majesty's Colonial Office for transmission to the proper quarters.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. FRANCIS PAYNE,
Clerk.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, S.W.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
3rd February, 1915.

Dear Sir JOSEPH POPE,—I beg to enclose copy of a letter, dated the 1st instant, from Mr. W. A. Williams, Town Clerk of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney, forwarding an address from the Hackney Borough Council, expressing appreciation of Canada's gift of flour.

The address itself is being sent to you through the Canadian Express Company.

Believe me,

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY,
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, N.E.,
1st February, 1915.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Hackney Borough Council to forward herewith an Address to the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as a slight expression of their great appreciation, and that of the inhabitants of the Borough, for the generous gift of flour, distributed amongst the poor.

As you will see the Address is under the Seal of the Council, and by their special instructions has been framed in English oak.

The Council venture to hope that you will have the document forwarded to your Government in due course.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. A. WILLIAMS,
Town Clerk.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney in the County of London, on behalf of the inhabitants of the Borough, and especially those who

are at this time in distress owing to the present European War, unanimously tender their grateful thanks to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the generous gifts of flour distributed in this Borough through the agency of "The Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress" and "The Local Representative Committee" for Hackney.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors trust that the Government of the Dominion of Canada will see their way to make known to the people of Canada the warm feelings of appreciation that have been engendered in the minds of all the inhabitants in the Borough of Hackney by the good-will shown to them.

L. STANLEY JOHNSON, J.P., Mayor,
Chairman of the Hackney Local Representative
Committee.

WM. RAY, L.C.C.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

G. A. HASEMER, J.P.,
Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Members of the Council.

W. A. WILLIAMS,
Town Clerk.

TOWN HALL, MARE STREET,
HACKNEY, 14th January, 1915.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
5th February, 1915.

Dear Sir JOSEPH POPE,—In continuance of previous correspondence respecting Canada's Gifts, I beg to enclose copy of a letter from Mrs. Dora Crawford of the Relief Committee for Belgians in Worksop, Nottinghamshire, with its enclosures, conveying thanks for the gifts of flour, cheese, and potatoes received by them.

Yours faithfully,
W. L. GRIFFITH,

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Under Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

39 BRIDGE STREET, WORKSOP, NOTTS.,
4th February, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I should like, on behalf of the Relief Committee for Belgians in Worksop, to express our very warm gratitude and appreciation of the valued gifts from Canada which have been sent for the refugees under our care. We have of course explained to our proteges whence came the sacks of potatoes, the huge cheese, and the very acceptable sack of flour, and the heads of families have written the letters which I now enclose. None of them can write in English but you will gather that these letters convey pathetic and grateful thanks for the kindness of “their brothers.” The revelation of such kindly and generous feeling in our Colonies is indeed a comfort in these terrible times.

Yours faithfully,

DORA CRAWFORD (Mrs.)

CANADA.

No. 126.

DOWNING STREET, 11th February, 1915.

SIR,—With reference to my despatch No. 84 of the 29th January, I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that the County Londonderry Local Relief Committee have asked that their thanks may be conveyed to the Government of Quebec for the generous gift of cheese from the Province.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Royal Highness's
Most obedient humble servant,

L. HARCOURT.

Governor General, His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
17 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.,
18th February, 1915.

Dear Sir JOSEPH POPE,—I send you, herewith, copies of two further letters of thanks for Canada's Gifts of Flour, &c., which have been received from the National Relief Fund at Prestwich, and the War Emergency Relief Committee at Ilford.

I am, yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND, PRESTWICH AREA.

COUNCIL OFFICES, PRESTWICH,
15th February, 1915.

DEAR SIR,—I am requested by my Committee to tender to you our sincere thanks for the flour so kindly presented to our district and to inform you that the gift has been very much appreciated by the poor people in our township.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THOS. REDFERN,

Hon. Secretary.

High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.

WAR EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor W. J. Oliver Sheat, J.P.C.C.,
TOWN HALL, Ilford, 15th February, 1915.

Canadian Gifts.

SIR,—At a meeting of the War Emergency Relief Committee (Executive) Sub-Committee held on Friday the 5th February it was reported that a portion of the gift of flour, cheese, salmon,

and potatoes sent to this country by the people of Canada for the relief of distress had been received by the Committee, when it was resolved to express to the people of Canada, through the Agent General for Canada the Committee's gratitude for the gifts received.

Will you therefore be good enough to accept this as the Committee's sincere thanks for the gifts, and to convey same to the people of Canada.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. G. OLIVER.

Clerk to the Executive Sub-Committee.

The Agent General of Canada,

Victoria Street,

London, S.W.

No. 176.

Canada Gazette, 20th March, 1915.

Despatches respecting gifts of Dominion and Provinces.

17, VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W., 1st March, 1915.

Dear Sir JOSEPH POPE,—I enclose herewith copies of two further letters, expressing appreciation of gifts of food from Canada—one from the Tynemouth Relief Committee, and one from the Council of the City of Birmingham (forwarded by the Local Government Board.)

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,

Ottawa,

Canada.

TYNEMOUTH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TOWN HALL, HOWARD STREET, NORTH SHIELDS,

22nd February, 1915.

To The High Commissioner for Canada,

17, Victoria Street, S.W.

SIR,—The Tynemouth War Relief Committee wish me to express to you their grateful thanks for the gift of 100 bags of potatoes from the people of Canada. The potatoes have been distributed as far as possible to poor people in distress owing to the war, who have much appreciated the kind thought for their needs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ALFRED E. HILL,

Joint Hon. Secy.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION AND RELIEF
OF DISTRESS.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, WHITEHALL, S.W.,

23rd February, 1915.

SIR,—I am directed by the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress, to forward to you the enclosed copy of a resolution of the Council of the City of Birmingham, regarding the gifts of food generously presented for the relief of distress in this country, by the people of Canada.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. R. FORBES.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

At a meeting of the Council of this city, held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915—

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor (Alderman W. H. Bowater) in the Chair, it was moved by the Lord Mayor, Seconded by Alderman Sir G. H. Henrick, and—

Resolved,—That the Government Committee for the Prevention and Relief of Distress, and the Sydney Consignments Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce be thanked for allocating to Birmingham substantial proportions of colonial gifts, and that they be requested to convey to the donors the hearty thanks of the City for the flour from Canada and Australia the cheese from Quebec, the salmon from British Columbia, the potatoes from New Brunswick, and the mutton from New South Wales, which have been so much appreciated by the poor, and which have been welcomed by all the citizens as evidence of the fraternal feeling which exists in the British Dominions beyond the sea.

E. V. HILEY,
Town Clerk.

No. 177.

Canada Gazette, 20th March, 1915.

**Foreign Office Notice respecting dealings with British subjects
in Enemy Countries.**

[4077/15]

The Foreign Office cannot assume any responsibility for the forwarding of money, letters or messages to individual persons abroad.

Payments of money to British subjects detained in enemy countries and unable to return to His Majesty's Dominions do not constitute an infringement of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, but it may be found necessary to forward such remittances through a neutral country.

It is suggested that persons not having friends or correspondents in neutral countries may find it possible to forward the money through Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, or some similar agency.

Private letters to Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire are now allowed to be forwarded through neutral countries *subject to the usual conditions of the censorship*, but cannot be sent direct. Letters should not be sent through British or Foreign Embassies, Legations or Consulates in neutral countries. British subjects and others wishing to communicate with friends in enemy countries must forward their letters through an agency in a neutral country selected by themselves.

Such letters must be in open envelopes enclosed in a covering letter, which must be sent through the usual postal channel to the correspondent or agency in the neutral country by which they are to be forwarded. Senders must make their own arrangements as to obtaining the necessary stamps, etc. Attempts to send such letters out of the United Kingdom by any means other than the post render persons concerned in them liable to prosecution under the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Letters should be as brief as possible, and should contain nothing but matter of a personal nature. They will be subject to both British and enemy censorship, and may be written either in the English language or in that of the country to which they are to be sent.

The Foreign Office in making the above suggestions cannot guarantee the safe delivery of either money or letters.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 1915.

Canada Gazette 10th April, 1915.

**Order in Council making regulations for determining class
of vessels for payment of drawback.**

[9|600]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 20th day of March, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Regulation in respect of the payment of drawback on materials used in the construction of ships and vessels and the same is hereby made and established accordingly:—

REGULATION.

In the payment of drawback on materials used in the construction of ships and vessels, built and registered in Canada, or built and exported from Canada under Governor's pass, for sale and registry in any other country, the certificate of the following societies may be accepted in determining the class of the vessel for drawback purposes, viz. —

Committee of Lloyd's Register and Foreign Shipping.

British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping

Bureau Veritas

Norwegian Veritas

The certificate of a Dominion Hull Inspector, appointed under the provisions of The Canada Shipping Act, may also be accepted in determining the class of the vessel for drawback purposes, when setting forth that the vessel has been so constructed as to fill the requirements of any one of the societies above mentioned.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,

Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 179.

Canada Gazette, 17th April, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 35 of 1915. Atlantic No. 19.

SCOTLAND.

(122) PILOTAGE STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN PORTS ON
ACCOUNT OF DEFENSIVE MINEFIELDS.

With reference to the extension of the system of mine defence, notice is hereby given that Pilotage is now compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet, are to assemble at the Pilotage stations, and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

- (1) FIRTH OF FORTH.—All incoming vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth during daylight hours; they are to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a direct course for Kinghorn Ness. On approaching Inchkeith, the Pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed, and a pilot embarked.

Vessels are warned that they should on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn Ness, until in the longitude of 3° W., when course may be shaped for the centre of North channel.

Outward bound vessels should steer to pass the longitude of 3° W. in latitude 56° 06' 30'' N., then shape course to pass between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to *any* port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inchkeith or not.

- (2) MORAY FIRTH.—All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the southwestward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

- (3) SCAPA FLOW.—All entrances are dangerous.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds: vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessel, and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness: vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

M. to M. No. 35 (122) 26-3-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. 154 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

NORTH SEA.

(123) CAUTION WITH REGARD TO MINED AREAS.

Caution.—Mariners are again warned that a system of mine-fields has been established by H. M. Government upon a considerable scale.

All vessels are strongly advised to obtain a London Trinity House pilot when navigating between Great Yarmouth and the English channel.

It is dangerous for ships to cross the area between the parallels of 51° 15' and 51° 40' North latitude and the meridians of 1° 35' and 3° 00' East longitude.

The Southern limit of the area in the North sea which has been rendered dangerous by the enemy's mines is now, so far as is known at present, the parallel of 51° 54' North latitude.

Remarks.—Although these limits are assigned to the danger areas, it must not be supposed that navigation is necessarily safe in any part of the southern waters of the North sea.

N. to M. No. 35 (123) 26-3-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 149 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 26th March, 1915.

No. 180

The London Gazette, Tuesday, 30th March, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 232 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION
CAUTION RE TARGET PRACTICE.

Former Notice.—No. 41 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

POSITION.—Portland outer breakwater, lat. $50^{\circ} 35' N.$,
long. $2^{\circ} 25' W.$

1. Restriction of Navigation:

CAUTION.—No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

2. Caution re Target practice:

CAUTION.—Target practice will take place, without further notice, from ships lying in Portland harbour, and it will therefore be dangerous henceforth for vessels to enter the following area:—

Limits of dangerous area:—

(a) ON THE NORTH—By a line drawn in a 97° (S. 67° E. Mag.) direction from the north end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).

(b) ON THE SOUTH—By a line drawn in a 119° (S. 45° E. Mag.) direction from the south end of the outer breakwater, until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).

(c) ON THE EAST.—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).

(d) ON THE WEST.—By Portland outer breakwater.

Variation— 16° W.

Charts temporarily affected:—

No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland.

No. 3315, Straight point to Portland (1).

No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch.

No. 2620, Eddystone to Portland (1).

No. 2450, Portland to Owers.

No. 2675b, English Channel, middle sheet.

No. 1598, English Channel (1).

Publication.—Channel Pilot, Part I., 1908, page 150; Supplement No. 2, 1914.

Authority—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 27th March, 1915.

No. 181

The London Gazette of Tuesday, 30th March, 1915.

[29116.]

Notice to Mariners.

No. 239 of the year 1915.

NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH CHANNEL.

INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO PILOTAGE.

Former Notice.—No. 164 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

I. The following orders as to Compulsory Pilotage between the Downs and Great Yarmouth made under the Defence of

the Realm, (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, will come into operation at 6 a.m. on the 31st March, 1915, and will supersede those now in force.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and when not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth; and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of 51° 40' and 51° 54' North Latitude,

but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(*d*) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches.)

Note.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels inside the Sunk Head Light-buoy, or within a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 10 p.m. and 4 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,

London, 27th March, 1915.

No. 182.

Canada Gazette, 3rd April, 1915.

Despatches respecting gifts of the Dominion and Provinces.

CANADA.

No. 238.

DOWNING STREET, 16th March, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the information of Your Ministers, the papers noted below on the subject of the gifts of cheese from Quebec and of flour from the Dominion of Canada.

I have, etc.,

L. HARCOURT.

The officer administering
the Government of
Canada.

COUNTY OF RENFREW,
EUROPEAN WAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE
COUNTY BUILDINGS,
PAISLEY, 11th March, 1915.

*The Secretary for the Colonies,
Colonial Office, Whitehall, London:*

SIR,—At a meeting of this Committee held on 5th inst., I was instructed, as I now beg to do, to convey through you their thanks to the Government of Quebec, for their gift of cheeses, and also to the Government of the Dominion of Canada for their gift of flour, both of which were much appreciated by persons in industrial distress in various Districts of this County.

I am, etc.,

J. C. FRASER,
Hon. Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,
17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W.,
19th March, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—I enclose herewith copy of a letter expressing appreciation of a gift of flour which has been received, by the Committee of the National Relief Fund, Borough of Wandsworth.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

NATIONAL RELIEF FUND, BOROUGH OF WANDSWORTH,

COUNCIL HOUSE,

WANDSWORTH, S.W.,

18th March, 1915.

GIFT OF FLOUR.

SIR,—I am directed by the Executive Committee appointed to administer the Prince of Wales' Fund in the Borough of Wandsworth to ask you to kindly convey to the Canadian Government and the Governments of Manitoba and Ontario the Committee's thanks for their generous gift of flour which has been very highly appreciated by the recipients.

I may add that the 250 bags of flour allotted to this borough have been distributed to the distressed persons either in the way of bread or flour.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. A. NICHOLL,

Hon. Secretary.

The High Commissioner for Canada,
17 Victoria Street, S.W.

No. 183.

Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.

Militia General Orders.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1915.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, 1st April, 1915.

G. O. 43.

INSTRUCTIONS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

KING'S REGULATIONS AND ORDERS FOR THE CANADIAN MILITIA,
1910—AMENDMENTS.

The following is added as Paragraph 954A:—

DRY CANTEENS.

The establishment of dry canteens for each unit of the

Canadian Expeditionary Force, and also for each unit of the Active Militia during the period of training is authorized.

2. These canteens to be organized, administered and carried on under the supervision and direction of the officer commanding the unit or a committee appointed by him. They are to be inspected daily by an officer, and once a month by the commanding officer or other officer appointed by him, at which inspection the books, accounts and vouchers, and also an audited cash statement are to be submitted

3. These canteens are to be maintained solely for the use and benefit of the unit and are not, on any account, to be sublet or handed over to any other person or persons. They are to be managed by a member of the unit and no one else is to be employed in connection with the canteen unless he is an enlisted soldier of such unit. Any profits arising from these canteens are to be applied for the use and benefit of the non-commissioned officers and men of such unit.

4. Garrison, Regimental or Corps Regulations governing such canteens, and also the hours for opening and closing of the same will be published in regimental or corps orders for the information of all concerned.

5. The Provisions of Paras. 950-954 inclusive, K. R. & O. 1910, will apply, as far as practicable, to all dry canteens established under the authority of this Order

No. 184.

Supplement of the London Gazette, 9th April, 1915—10th April, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

(No. 274 of the year 1915.)

CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.

PART I.

Closing of Ports.

Former Notices.—Nos. 1 and 101 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having taken into consideration the fact that it may be necessary to forbid all

entrance to certain ports of the Empire, this is to give Notice that on approaching the shores of the United Kingdom, or any of the ports or localities of the British Empire, referred to in Part III, of this Notice, a sharp look-out should be kept for the signals described in the following paragraph, and for the vessels mentioned in paragraph (5), Part II, of this Notice, and the distinguishing and other signals made by them. In the event of such signals being displayed, the port or locality should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist.

(2) If entrance to a port is prohibited, three red vertical lights by night, or three red vertical balls by day will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, which signals will also be shown by the vessels indicated in paragraph (5), Part II, of this Notice.

If these signals are displayed, vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

(3) At all the ports or localities at home or abroad referred to in Part III of this Notice, search-lights are occasionally exhibited for exercise.

Instructions have been given to avoid directing moveable search-lights during practice on to vessels under way, but mariners are warned that great care should be taken to keep a sharp look-out for the signals indicated in paragraph (2) above, when search-lights are observed to be working.

PART II.

Examination Service.

(4) In certain circumstances it is also necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities at home or abroad, referred to in Part III of this Notice.

(5) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor. If Government vessels, or vessels belonging to the local port authority, are found patrolling in the offing, merchant vessels are advised to com-

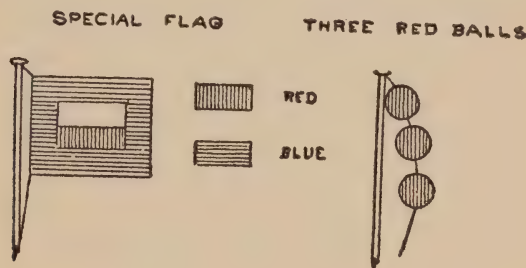
municate with such vessels with a view to obtaining information as to the course on which they should approach the Examination Anchorage. Such communication will not be necessary in cases where the pilot on board has already received this information from the local authorities.

(6) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (7), and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun or sound rocket.

In entering by night any of the ports mentioned in Part III, serious delay and risk will be avoided if four efficient all-round lamps, two red and two white, are kept available for use.

(7) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also three red vertical balls if the port is closed.



By night the steamer will carry:—

- (a) Three red vertical lights if the port is closed.
- (b) Three white vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights, and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(8) Masters are warned that, when approaching a British port where the Examination Service is in force, they must have the distinguishing signal of their vessel ready to hoist immediately the Examination Steamer makes the signal.

(9) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of

any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

Whilst at anchor in the Examination Anchorage, Masters are warned that they must not lower any boats (except to avoid accident), communicate with the shore, work cables, move the ship, or allow anyone to leave the ship, without permission from the Examination Steamer.

(10) In case of fog, Masters are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(11) Merchant vessels when approaching ports are especially cautioned against making use of private signals of any description, either by day or night: the use of them will render a vessel liable to be fired on.

(12) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PART III.—PORTS OR LOCALITIES REFERRED TO.

United Kingdom.

Alderney	Lough Swilly.
Barrow	Milford Haven
Barry	Newhaven
Belfast	Plymouth
Berehaven	Portland
Blyth	Portsmouth
Clyde	Queenstown
Cromarty	River Humber
Dover	" Mersey
Falmouth	" Tay
Firth of Forth	" Tees
Guernsey	" Thames
Hartlepool	" Tyne
Harwich	Scapa Flow
Jersey.	Sheerness.

Canada.

Esquimalt	Quebec
Halifax	

Mediterranean.

Gibraltar	Malta
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Indian Ocean.

Aden
Bombay
Calcutta
Colombo

Karachi
Madras
Mauritius
Rangoon.

China Sea.

Hong Kong

Singapore

Africa.

Durban
Sierra Leone

Simons Bay
Table Bay

Australia.

Adelaide
Brisbane
Fremantle
Melbourne

Newcastle
Sydney
Thursday Island

Tasmania.

Hobart

New Zealand.

Auckland
Otago

Port Lyttleton
Wellington

West Indies.

Bermuda

Port Royal, Jamaica

PART IV.—SWEEPING OPERATIONS.

H. M. Vessels are constantly engaged in sweeping operations off ports in the United Kingdom.

Whilst so engaged, they work in pairs connected by a wire hawser, and are consequently hampered to a very considerable extent in their manoeuvring powers.

With a view to indicating the nature of the work on which these vessels are engaged, they will show the following signals:—

A black ball at the foremast head and a similar ball at the yardarm, or where it can best be seen, on that side on which it is dangerous for vessels to pass.

For the public safety, all other vessels, whether steamers or sailing craft, must keep out of the way of vessels flying this signal, and should especially remember that it is dangerous to pass between the vessels of a pair.

NOTE.

This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 101 of 1915, with the addition of paragraph (8.)

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
London, 7th April, 1915.

No. 185.

Canada Gazette, 24th April, 1915.

Order in Council establishing ratings for rangetakers in the Royal Canadian Navy.

[748]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 31st March, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that the Admiralty have instituted the new non-substantive ratings of rangetaker, first and second class. The technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service recommend the institution of the ratings of rangetaker, first and second class to be paid at the rate of 10 cents and 5 cents per

diem respectively, second class rangetakers to be eligible for promotion to first class after a minimum of three years service as rangetaker, if reported on as thoroughly efficient.

These ratings are to be open to all seamen ratings holding the ratings of ordinary seamen, but the pay as rangetaker is not to be received with that of any gunnery rating other than seaman gunner.

The Minister, concurring in the recommendations of the technical officers of the Department of the Naval Service, recommends that authority be granted for the institution in the Royal Canadian Navy of the above-mentioned ratings.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOPLHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 186.

Canada Gazette, 24th April, 1915.

**Order in Council establishing allowances to the Royal Naval
Canadian Volunteer Reserve.**

[756]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 13th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd March, 1915, from the Minister of the Naval Service, submitting that, the technical officers of the Department have represented that by Order in Council, P.C. No. 1979, of 1st August, 1914, certain rates of pay were established for officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve. These rates of pay did not provide for the usual allowances to naval officers;

Since the outbreak of war, however, it has been found necessary to employ officers of the naval volunteers on duties which carry with them an allowance to officers of the Royal Canadian Navy,—

The Minister recommends, in order to prevent injustice, that allowances established by Order in Council for officers of the Royal Canadian Navy for certain duties should also be payable to officers of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, when carrying out such duties.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 187.

Canada Gazette, 1st May, 1915.

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 13th April, 1915—
14th April, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending regulations under the
Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.***

**AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 13TH DAY
OF APRIL, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914), under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm:

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by an Order in Council dated the 23rd day of March, 1915;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in the manner hereinafter appearing,—

*See Appendix I, pp. 180, 182; J 191, 205, 209.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations as so amended:—

1. The following Regulation shall be inserted after Regulation 14:—

14A. Where the Admiralty are of opinion that in view of the public safety or the defence of the realm, it is desirable to impose restrictions on persons proceeding to or from ports in any outlying islands forming part of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State may by Order direct that persons on ships entering or leaving any such ports specified in the Order shall be subject to such restrictions as may be so specified, including such requirements as to the possession of permits as may be so specified, and if any person fails to comply with any such directions or requirements he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

2. In Regulation 41, after the words “or any badge supplied or authorized by the Admiralty or Army Council” (inserted therein by the said Order in Council of the 23rd day of March, 1915), there shall be inserted the words “or by any police or other official authority.”

3. At the end of paragraph (10) of Regulation 56 the following words shall be added:—

“and if he is to be tried by a civil court with a jury, may in England and Ireland without any warrant from a justice of the peace be detained in any of His Majesty’s prisons as a person committed for trial for felony, until thence delivered in due course of law, and an order to that effect in the form set out in Part III. of the schedule to these Regulations shall, if application is made for the purpose, be made by a competent naval or military authority.”

4. There shall be added as Part III. to the schedule to the said Regulations the following form:—

To the Governor of His Majesty’s Prison
at

Whereas it has been determined in accordance with the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, Number 56, that A.B. suspected of having committed offences against the said Regulations and now in military custody shall be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of by a court martial.

Now, I, the undersigned, being the competent (naval or) military authority within the meaning of the said Regulations, do hereby request and require you to receive the said *A.B.* into His Majesty's prison aforesaid and therein to detain him as a prisoner committed to the said prison for trial for felony, and produce him, as and when required, for the purpose of his said trial by a civil court with a jury, and until he be delivered from your custody in due course of law.

(Signed)

.....
Competent (Naval or) Military Authority.

Dated this day of 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

—
No. 188.

Canada Gazette, 1st May, 1915.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette of 13th April, 1915—
14th April, 1915.*

—
**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Aliens Restriction
(Consolidation) Order, 1914.***

**AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 13TH DAY
OF APRIL, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), His Majesty has been pleased to impose restrictions upon aliens and to make various regulations for carrying those restrictions into effect;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the principal Order in manner hereinafter appearing,—

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Requirements as to passports, &c., in the case of alien passengers.

1.—(1) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3) For the purposes of this Article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

(4) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Requirements as to Passports.

2.—(1) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien shall not, without the special permission of the registration officer, enter any prohibited area unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates:

Provided that where an alien is at the date of this Order resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(2) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such

condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Registers of aliens to be kept by hotelkeepers, &c.

3.—(1) After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, it shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house and lodging-house to ascertain and enter in a register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house, who are aliens together with the dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State, and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(2) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is situate, such returns as to the particulars aforesaid, at such times or intervals, and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so, or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(3) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, to furnish to the keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of the principal Order.

(4) Every register kept under this Article shall, at all reasonable hours, be open to inspection by any officer of police, or by any other person authorized by a Secretary of State.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "keeper of a lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house, and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house, is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" shall in relation thereto include such manager.

(6) This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly.

Short title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 189

The London Gazette, 16th April, 1915.

[29133].

Order of His Majesty in Council requisitioning the insulated spaces in certain steamships.

**AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE, THE 13TH DAY
OF APRIL, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Lord Stamfordham.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey:

AND, WHEREAS, His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the defence and protection of the Realm:

AND, WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the defence and protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand.

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid, and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia or in the Dominion of New Zealand, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom shall be, and is hereby until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Commonwealth of Australia and in the Dominion of New Zealand:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, respectively, to give effect to this order in the following way, that is to say:—

(1) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the United Kingdom; that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Commonwealth of Australia; and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall caused to be served notice of requisition on the owner of any such steamship if such owner be in the Dominion of New Zealand; and that if there be a charterer of any such steamship that such charterer shall be served with notice of requisition in the same way, according to whether such charterer be in the

United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand:

(2) That the President of the Board of Trade shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the United Kingdom, and that the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Commonwealth of Australia, and that the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand shall cause to be served notice of requisition on any such steamship if such steamship shall be in or shall come into the territorial waters of the Dominion of New Zealand, but that it shall not be necessary for more than one such notice of requisition to be served on any such steamship:

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of notice of requisition on an owner shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served in the case of an individual owner by being addressed to such individual owner and left at his last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of joint owners by being addressed to such joint owners and left at the last-known business addresses or places of abode of such joint owners, and in the case of a company or corporation by being addressed to such company or corporation and left at the registered or other address of such company or corporation, or in any of the aforesaid cases by being addressed to the managing owner, ship's husband, or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the owners at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode of such managing owner, ship's husband, or other such person, as the case may be, and that service of notice of requisition on the charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on the owner, and that service of notice of requisition on any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served on board such steamship on the master of the steamship, or other the person for the time being in charge of such steamship, or by affixing a copy

thereof to the mast or some other conspicuous part of such steamship.

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any notice of requisition which the President of the Board of Trade, the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, may respectively cause to be served hereunder, may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose, either generally or specially by the President of the Board of Trade, or the Minister of Trade and Customs in the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Minister of Customs in the Dominion of New Zealand, as the case may be.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 190.

Canada Gazette, 1st May, 1915.

Despatches respecting the gifts of the Dominion and Provinces.

17 VICTORIA STREET,

LONDON, S.W.,

13th April, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—I beg to enclose with this, four copies of a resolution, addressed to the Government of Canada, and the Governments of British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec, from the Borough of Glossop, expressing thanks for the gifts of flour, potatoes, cheese and salmon, received from Canada.

Will you kindly have these conveyed to the proper quarters.

Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH

SIR JOSEPH POPE, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

BOROUGH OF GLOSSOP.

TOWN HALL, GLOSSOP, 8th April, 1915.

SIR,—The Local Committee for the prevention and relief of distress in the Borough of Glossop desire me to convey to the Governments and Peoples of Canada, Quebec, British Columbia, and New Brunswick their very sincere thanks for the gifts of flour, potatoes, cheese and salmon which have been allotted by the Government Committee to this town.

The inhabitants of the Borough who have been in distress on account of this terrible war greatly appreciate these valuable gifts, not only for their intrinsic worth, and the high quality of the produce, which are very real, but for the great-hearted spirit which has been evinced throughout His Majesty's Dominions towards the people of the Motherland in her hour of great need. The generosity of our brethern beyond the seas will be in our memories as the outstanding redeeming feature in this time of National anxiety.

I shall be pleased if you will convey this message to the proper quarter.

With sincere fraternal greetings I have the honour to be,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HERBERT PARTINGTON,
Mayor of Glossop.

The High Commissioner of Canada,
For the Government of Canada.

No. 191.

Canada Gazette, 1st May, 1915.

Fifth Supplement to the London Gazette, 13th April, 1915, 16th April, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council amending Orders in Council and a certain Proclamation under the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited;

AND WHEREAS by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, and the 18th day of March, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, and the 18th day of March, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils)" in the list of goods, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Lubricants."

(2) That the heading "Oil, whale, namely train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil and Japan fish oil," in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there should be substituted therefor the heading "Oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixture or compounds of any of the foregoing."

(3) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Alunite.

(4) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Anthracite.

Lacs of all kinds, including shellac, gum lac, seed lac, stick lac, and other forms of lac, but not including lac dye,—

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 192.

Canada Gazette, 17th April, 1915.

Post Office Notice prohibiting circulation of certain newspapers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, the following newspapers published in the place set opposite the name of each respectively, are from this date refused the privilege of the mails in Canada, and are prohibited from circulation in Canada, in any way:

Russkoye Slovo (Russian word), a daily newspaper published in New York City.

Novy Mir, a daily paper published in New York City.

No. 193.

Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 44 of 1915.

ENGLAND.

Atlantic No. 23.

(152) SOUTH COAST—PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION; CAUTION RE TARGET PRACTICE.

Position.—Portland outer breakwater.

Lat. 50° 35' N., Long. 2° 25' W.

1. Restriction of Navigation:

Caution.—(a) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with

St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

- (b) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and any caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

2. Caution *re* Target Practice.

Caution.—Target practice will take place, without further notice, from ships lying in Portland harbour, and it will therefore be dangerous henceforth for vessels to enter the following area:—

Limits of dangerous area:

- (a) *On the North.*—By a line drawn in a 97° (S. 67° E. Mag.) direction from the north end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).
- (b) *On the South.*—By a line drawn in a 119° (S. 45° E. Mag.) direction from the south end of the outer breakwater, until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).
- (c) *On the East.*—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).
- (d) *On the West.*—By Portland outer breakwater.

N. to M. No. 44 (152) 15-4-15.

Variation in 1915: 16° W.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 258 of 1915.

SCOTLAND.

(153) ORKNEY ISLES—SCAPA FLOW—CANTICK SOUND—PASSAGE PROHIBITED.

Position.—Cantick head.

Lat. $58^{\circ} 37' 1''$ N., Long. $3^{\circ} 07\frac{3}{4}'$ W.

Caution.—Mariners are hereby warned that passage of vessels through Cantick sound, between Cantick head and Switha island, is entirely prohibited.

N. to M. No. 44 (153) 15-4-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 238 of 1915.

Admiralty Charts: Nos. 2581, 2162, 2180b, 2181, and 2397b.

Publication: North Sea Pilot, Part 1, 1910, page 275; and North Sea Pilot, Part 2, 1914, page 62.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 15th April, 1915.

No. 194.

Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.

Despatches respecting gifts from Overseas Dominions.
WILLESDEN NATIONAL RELIEF FUND COMMITTEE.

17 VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W., 21st April, 1915.

DEAR SIR JOSEPH POPE,—I beg to enclose, herewith letters of thanks for gifts of foodstuffs, received from the Willesden National Relief Fund Committee, for the Dominion of Canada, Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, which I shall be glad if you will have conveyed to the proper authorities.

Believe me,
Yours faithfully,

W. L. GRIFFITH.

Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G.,
Ottawa, Canada.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES, DYNE ROAD,
KILBURN, N.W., 20th April, 1915.

SIR,—The Executive Committee of the above, at their meeting on the 8th instant, unanimously passed a resolution

that the best thanks of such committee be tendered to the Dominion of Canada for their generous gifts of foodstuffs.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

STANLEY W. BALL,

Clerk of the Committee.

To the Agent General for the
Dominion of Canada,
Victoria Street, S.W.

No. 195.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

*Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 20th April, 1915—
22nd April, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending certain Proclamations
and Orders in Council issued under The Customs (Exporta-
tions Prohibition) Act, 1914.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 21ST
DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited;

AND WHEREAS by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, and the 15th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the heading "Oils, all vegetables and fats (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)" which was substituted by the Order in Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, for the heading in the Proclamation of "All vegetables oils (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled unmixed with other oil and not including essential oils)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Oils, all vegetable, and fats, (not including essential oils)."

(2) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Binder Twine.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 196.

The London Gazette of the 27th April, 1915.

Notice of blockade of the Cameroons.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 24, 1915.

His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of the Cameroons as from midnight April 23rd-24th. The blockade will extend from the entrance of the Akwayafe River to Bimbria Creek, and from the Bengue mouth of the Sanaga River to Campo.

Forty-eight hours' grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.

No. 197.

Canada Gazette, 15th May, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND.

(162) WEST COAST—RIVER DEE—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION

Mariners are hereby warned that the following orders as to closing the River Dee have been made under the Defence of The Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914; and will remain in force until further notice:—

1. The River Dee and the Port of Chester within the jurisdiction of the Dee Conservancy Board are closed to all traffic at night; and vessels are not allowed to enter or leave the river at night.
2. All lights for the assistance of navigation are extinguished.
N. to M. No. 47 (162) 26-4-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 259 of 1915.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 26th April, 1915.

No. 198.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

*Second Supplement of The London Gazette, the 23rd of April,
1915—26th April, 1915.*

NOTICE TO IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

1. The attention of importers and exporters is directed to the provisions of His Majesty's Proclamation dated the 9th September, 1914, relating to trading with the enemy. By paragraph 5 (7) of this proclamation all persons resident, carrying on business, or being in His Majesty's Dominions are warned "not directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from an enemy country or an enemy any goods, wares, or merchandise; nor directly or indirectly to supply to or for the use or benefit of, or obtain from any person any goods, wares or merchandise, for or by way of transmission to or from an enemy country or an enemy; nor directly or indirectly to trade in or carry any goods, wares, or merchandise destined for or coming from an enemy country or an enemy." It is further provided by paragraph 3 that the expression "enemy" in the proclamation means "any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy

country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country." By the proclamation of 16th February, 1915, the prohibitions in the above-mentioned proclamation of 9th September, 1914, are extended so as to apply to territory in the effective military occupation of an enemy as they apply to an enemy country.

2. It is hereby notified that with a view to preventing breaches of this proclamation, importers may be required to produce certificates of origin issued by His Majesty's consular officers, and exporters to make declarations of the ultimate destination of their goods.

3. Declarations of the ultimate destination of goods exported to any foreign place in Europe or on the Mediterranean Sea, with the exception of those situated in Russia and France, are now, in view of the provisions of section 5 (1) of The Customs (War Powers) Act, 1915, required to be made to the collectors or other proper officers of Customs and Excise, in accordance with the Customs Order issued under section 139 of The Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, as extended by section 2 of The Customs (War Powers) Act. The statutory declarations hitherto made before justices of the peace or commissioners of oaths will no longer be required.

4. For the present certificates of origin will not be required in respect of imports of the bona fide personal and household effects of persons entering this country, of foodstuffs, of timber of any kind (including pit-props), strawboard, mechanical wood pulp, cut flowers, flax or flax seed, iron ore, granite, granite setts for paving, paving stones, kerbstone, slatestone, cod liver oil, ice, marble, alabaster, sienna earth, tar, carbide of calcium or cyanamide of calcium, or in respect of any imports from places other than those situated in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland Switzerland, and Italy, or in respect of goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country on a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel, or in respect of goods of enemy origin imported under license. The certificates referred to must be in the form prescribed by the schedule hereto.

5. Any goods, wares or merchandise imported from the above-mentioned foreign places, except as provided in paragraph 4, unaccompanied by certificates of origin will be detained

by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise until the requisite certificates are produced. The commissioners are, however, authorized in such cases, and at their discretion, to allow delivery of the goods on the security of a deposit or of a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods with a view to the production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that they see no reason for suspecting that the goods emanate from enemy territory.

6. This notice will take effect as from the 3rd May, 1915.
Board of Trade,

26th April, 1915.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

I, _____ hereby certify that Mr. _____
(producer, manufacturer, merchant, trader, etc.), residing at _____
in this town has declared
before me that the merchandise designated below, which is to
be shipped from this town to _____
consigned to (a) _____ (merchant, manufacturer,
etc.), in the United Kingdom, has not been produced or manu-
factured in enemy territory, and that he has produced to my
satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in proof
thereof.

Number and description of cases.	Marks and numbers.	Weight or quantity.	Total value. (b)	Contents.	Name of Producer or Manufacturer.

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than
from the date hereof.

(Signature of person
declaring.)

(Signature of consular authority
issuing certificate, and date.)

- (a) If desired the word "order" may be inserted here instead of the name of the purchaser in the United Kingdom.
 (b) This column may be left blank if desired.

No. 199.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

*Fourth Supplement to The London Gazette, 23rd of April, 1915
 —27th April, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending certain Proclamations
 and Orders in Council issued under The Customs (Exporta-
 tion Prohibition) Act, 1914.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 26th.
 DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
 COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, while a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS it is provided by section 2 of The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and section one of The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and section one of The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited;

AND WHEREAS by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, and the 21st day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following additions to the same:—

- (1) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Toluol and mixtures containing toluol.

- (2) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Raw Cotton.

Metal working machinery.

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 200.

Extra Canada Gazette, 28th April, 1915.

Order in Council Consolidating Orders respecting the Export of
Commodities.

[880]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 291 of The Customs Act it is enacted that "the Governor in Council may, from time to time, prohibit the exportation or the carrying coastwise or by inland navigation of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which the Governor in Council deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man";

AND WHEREAS an Order in Council, dated the 6th August, 1914, and various orders, dated respectively, the 7th August, 1914, the 29th October, 1914, the 27th November, 1914, and the 23rd January, 1915, have been issued in pursuance of the afore-said powers;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said orders should be consolidated with amendments and additions, and that such orders should be revoked;

AND WHEREAS the articles, other than arms, ammunition, gunpowder, military and naval stores, hereinafter enumerated are articles which the Governor in Council deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the above-mentioned Orders be and the same are hereby revoked.

And in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, and under and in virtue of section 6 of the War Measures Act, 1914, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased further to declare and it is hereby declared as follows:—

(A) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in United States only, or shipped to specified consignees in United Kingdom via United States, or exported via United States under license or dispensation from Canada, viz.:—

Forage and food for animals, namely:

Beans (not including haricot beans);
Brewers' and distillers' grains;
Brewers' dried yeast;
Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following namely:

Biscuit meal;
Calf meal;
Cocoanut or poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cottonseed cake, decorticated and undecorticated,
and cottonseed meal;
Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal;
Meat meal;
Palmnut cake and meal;
Rapeseed cake and meal;
Soya bean cake and meal;

Dari;

Hay;

Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);

Hempseed;

Lentils

Maize;

Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings;

Millet;

Offals of corn and grain, including:

Bran and pollerd;

Mill dust and screenings of all kinds;
 Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
 Sharps and middlings;
 Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
 Peas, except tinned and bottled peas, and peas packed in
 cardboard boxes and similar receptacles
 Straw;
 Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man,
 namely:—
 Animals, living, for food;
 Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley,
 and oatmeal;
 Butter;
 Cheese;
 Eggs and shells;
 Lard and imitation lard;
 Malt;
 Sugar, refined and candy;
 Sugar, unrefined;
 Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal;
 Meat, namely, beef and mutton, fresh or refrigerated;
 Hides of cattle, buffaloes and horses, and calf and goat
 skins;
 Leather, undressed or dressed, suitable for saddlery, or
 for harness, or for military boots, or for military clothing;
 Wood, namely:—
 Ash;
 Spruce;
 Coal;
 Mica and Micanite;
 Flax, raw; Flax seed;
 Paraffine wax.

That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:

Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft, of all kinds and
 their component parts, together with accessories and articles
 recognizable as intended for use in connection with aeroplanes,
 airships, balloons, and aircraft, including: gold beaters' skin,
 shantung silk in the piece; flax fabric suitable for aeroplanes;
 non-inflammable "celluloid" sheet (or similar transparent
 material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water); aero-
 plane dope; high tensile steel tubes; aeroplane instruments
 (aneroids, barographs, revolution indicators); aeroplane turn-

buckles; steel stampings; magnetos; aeroplane engines and parts; amyl acetate; aceto-celluloses; trephenyl phosphate;

Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable for use in war;
Cannon and other ordnance and machine guns, and parts thereof;

Carbons, suitable for searchlights;

Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance, and for machine guns and parts thereof;

Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, dyes and dye stuffs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, and tanning extracts, namely:

Acetone;

Acetylalicylic acid (aspirin);

Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound;

Ammonia liquor;

Ammonia nitrate, perchlorate and sulphocyanide;

Antipyrine (phenazone);

Anti-tetanus serum;

Barium chlorate;

Belladonna and its preparations and alkaloids;

Calcium acetate and all other metallic acetates;

Calcium nitrate;

Cantharides and its preparations;

Carbolic acid;

Chloral and its preparations, including chloramid;

Chloride of tin;

Coal tar distillation products, namely, benzol and cresol and the fractions of the distillation products of coal tar between benzol and cresol;

Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt;

Compounds of aniline;

Collodion;

Copper iodide;

Cresol, all preparations of (including cresylic acid) and nitro-cresol (except saponified cresol);

Cyanamide;

Diethylbarbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;

Dimethylaniline;

Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products;

Emetin and its salts;

Ergot of rye, not including liquid extract or other medicinal preparations of ergot;

Eucaïne hydrochlor;

Gentian and its preparations;

Henbane and its preparations;

Hydroquinone;

Indigo, natural;
Ipecacuanha root;
Methylaniline;
Neo-salvarsan;
Nitric acid
Nitrotoluol;
Novocain;
Opium and its preparations and alkaloids;
Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
Paraformaldehyde and trioxymethylene;
"Peptone Witte";
Peroxide of manganese;
Phenacetin;
Picric acid and its components;
Potash salts, namely:
 Chlorate;
 Cyanide;
 Nitrate (saltpetre);
Permanganate;
Protargol, not including silver proteinate;
Prussiate of Soda;
Saccharin (including "saxin");
Salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, and methyl salicylate;
Salol;
Salvarsan;
Santonin and its preparations;
Sodium chlorate and perchlorate;
Sulphonal;
Sulphur;
Sulphuric acid;
Tanning substances of all kinds:
 Chestnut extract;
 Oakwood extract;
Thorium nitrate, Thorium oxide, and other Salts of Thorium
Thymol and its preparations;
 Trional;
 Valonia;
Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
Cotton waste of all descriptions;
Explosives of all kinds;
Field glasses and telescopes;
Firearms, rifled, of all kinds, and their component parts;
Glass for optical instruments;
Goat skins, dressed;
Grindrey, the following articles of, used in the making of
boots and shoes:
 Brass rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Cutlan studes, for use by hand or machine;

Heel attaching pins, for use by hand or machine;
 Lasting tacks or rivets, for use by hand or machine;
 Steel bills, for use by hand or machine;
 Heel tips;
 Heel tip nails;
 Hobnails of all descriptions;
 Protector studes;
 Screwing wire;

Harness and saddlery which can be used for military purposes;

Heliographs;

Hemp, other than Manila hemp;

Hosiery needles;

Khaki woollen cloth;

Periscopes;

Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;

Range finders and parts thereof;

Silk cloth, silk braid, silk thread, suitable for cartridges;

Silk noils;

Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;

Swords, bayonets and other arms (not being firearms) and parts thereof;

Wood, namely: Ash, three-ply wood; Walnut wood;

Accoutrements, namely: web equipment, leather belts, leather bandoliers, leather pouches, other leather articles of personal equipment manufactured for military purposes;

Blankets, coloured, exceeding 3½ lbs. in weight, known as "woollen" blankets;

Boots, heavy, for men;

Camp equipment, articles of, including tents and their component parts, ovens, camp kettles, buckets, lanterns, and horse rugs;

Carts, two-wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their distinctive component parts;

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:

Acetanilide;

Aconite and its preparations and alkaloids;

Alcohol, methylic;

Ammonia, liquified;

Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;

Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;

Bromine and alkaline bromides;

Coca and its preparations and alkaloids;

Copper, suboxide of;

Copper sulphate;

Cresol (saponified);

Formic aldehyde;

- Fulminate of mercury;
- Glycerine, crude and refined;
- Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its preparations;
- Hydrobromic acid;
- Potash, caustic;
- Potash salts, namely:
 - Bicarbonate;
 - Bichromate;
 - Carbonate;
 - Chloride;
 - Chrome alum;
 - Metabisulphite;
 - Prussiate;
 - Sulphate (including Kainit);
- Sodium nitrate;
- Tartaric acid and alkaline tartrates;
- Urea and its compounds;
- Zinc sulphate;
- Coal sacks;
- Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing steel wire, and diamonds prepared for use therein;
- Ferro alloy, including:
 - Ferro-chrome;
 - Ferro-manganese;
 - Ferro-molybdenum;
 - Ferro-nickel;
 - Ferro-titanium;
 - Ferro-tungsten;
 - Ferro-vanadium;
 - Spiegeleisen;
- Ferro-silicon;
- Graphite, including foundry (moulding) plumbago and plumbago for lubrication;
- Hemp, the following manufactures of:
 - Cloth;
 - Cordage and twine, not including cordage or twine of Manila hemp or reaper or binder twine;
- Horse shoes;
- Jute, raw;
- Metals and ores, the following, viz.:
 - Alumina, and salts of alumina;
 - Aluminium and alloys of aluminium;
 - Antimony and alloys of antimony;
 - Bauxite;
 - Chrome ore;
 - Cobalt;

Copper unwrought and part wrought, all kinds, including alloys of copper (such as brass, gun metal, naval brass and delta metal, phosphor copper and phosphor bronze), copper and brass sheets, circles, slabs, bars, pipes, ingots, scrap, rods, plates, solid drawn tubes, condenser plates, copper wire, brass wire, bronze wire, solder containing copper;

Lead, pig, sheet or pipe (including solder containing lead);

Lead ore;

Manganese and manganese ore;

Mercury;

Molybdenum and molybdenite;

Scheelite;

Selenium;

Tin and tin ore;

Tungsten;

Vanadium;

Wolframite;

Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter, spleter dross, and zinc sheets—);

Mineral jellies;

Mines and parts thereof;

Oil, blast furnace (except creosote and creosote oil);

Oil fuel, shale;

Oil, mineral lubricating (including mineral lubricating grease and lubricating oil composed of mineral and other oils);

Oils and fats, all vegetable and animal (other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils)

Oil, whale, namely, train, blubber, sperm or head matter, and seal oil, shark oil, and Japan fish oil;

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely:

Castor beans;

Cocoanuts;

Copra;

Cotton seed;

Ground nuts (Arachides);

Linseed;

Palm kernels;

Rape seed;

Sesame seed;

Soya beans;

Petroleum, fuel oil (including turpentine substitute and paraffin oil);

Petroleum, gas oil;

Petroleum spirit and motor spirit (including Shell spirit);

Pigskins, dressed or undressed;

Portable forges;
 Rope (steel wire) and hawsers;
 Rubber (including raw, waste and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber;
 Searchlights;
 Sheepskins, tanned;
 Sheepskins, whether woolled or not;
 Signalling lamps of all kinds capable of being used for signalling Morse or other code;
 Submarine sound signalling apparatus;
 Surgical bandages and dressing (including buttercloth);
 Telephone sets and parts thereof, field service telegraph and telephone cable;
 Torpedo nets;
 Torpedo tubes;
 Torpedoes and parts thereof;
 Turpentine (oil and spirit);
 Vessels, boats and craft of all kinds; floating docks and their distinctive component parts;
 Wagons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton and over and their distinctive component parts;
 Uniform clothing and military equipment;
 Wire, barbed, galvanized wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same (but not including galvanized wire netting);
 Wire, steel, of all kinds;
 Wool, raw (sheeps' and lamb's);
 Wool tops;
 Wool noils;
 Wool waste;
 Woollen rags, applicable to other uses than manure, pulled or not;
 Woollen and worsted cloth suitable for uniform clothing, not including women's dress stuffs or cloth with pattern;
 Woollen and worsted yarns;
 Woollen jerseys, cardigan jackets, woollen gloves, woollen socks, and men's woollen underwear of all kinds;

(C) That the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal:—

Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
 Asbestos;

- Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags);
- Bicycles and their distinctive component parts;
- Bladders, casings and sausage skins;
- Camphor;
- Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—
 - Bismuth and its salts;
 - Iodine and its preparations and compounds;
 - Mercury, salts and preparations of;
 - Nux Vomica and its alkaloids and preparations;
- Chronometers and all kinds of nautical instruments;
- Compasses for ships, and parts thereof, including fittings such as binnacles;
- Firearms, unrifled, for sporting purposes;
- Flaxen canvas, namely:—
 - Hammock canvas;
 - Kitbag canvas;
 - Merchant Navy canvas;
 - Royal Navy canvas;
 - Tent canvas;
- Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land and sea, namely, plant for cordite and ammunition factories, viz.:—
 - Cordite presses;
 - Dies for cartridge cases;
 - Guages for shells or cartridges;
 - Incorporators;
 - Lapping machines;
 - Rifling machines;
 - Wire-winding machines;
 - India-rubber, sheet, vulcanized;
 - Intrenching tools and intrenching implements, namely, pick-axes and grubbers, whether of combination pattern or otherwise; spades and shovels of all descriptions; helves and handles for pick-axes, grubbers, spades and shovels; and machinery for trenching and ditching;
 - Jute yarns;
 - Jute piece goods;
 - Linen close canvas;
 - Linen duck cloth;
 - Mahogany;
 - Mess tins, and water bottles for military use;
 - Metals and ores, the following, viz.:
 - Copper ore;
 - Iron ore;
 - Iron, hæmatite pig;
 - Iron pyrites;
 - Nickel and Nickel ore;

Motor vehicles of all kinds, including motor bicycles, and their distinctive component parts and accessories, tires for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tires;

Packings, engine and boiler (including slagwool);

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man,
viz.:

Compressed and dessicated soups;

Cocoa powder;

Herrings, cured or salted, in barrels or cases, including dry salted herrings and herrings in brine;

Tinned meats and extract of meat;

Railway material, both fixed and rolling stock;

Rosin;

Seeds, clover and grass;

Shipbuilding materials, namely:

Boiler tubes;

Condenser tubes;

Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;

Iron and steel plates and sectional materials for shipbuilding;

Marine engines and parts thereof;

Ships' auxiliary machinery;

Sounding machines and gear;

Telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones, materials
for.

(D) The export of the following article is hereby prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweeden:—

Tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

The provisions of this Order in Council shall be in force and take effect on and from the thirtieth day of April, 1915.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 201.

Canada Gazette, 1st May, 1915.

**Order in Council providing pensions for officers and men disabled
on active service.**

[P.C. 289]

CERTIFIED COPY of a Report of the Committee of the Privy Council, approved by His Royal Highness the Governor General on the 29th day of April, 1915.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, advise,—with reference to the question of providing adequate pensionary assistance for officers and men disabled or partially disabled on active service, or for the dependents of such officers and men should they be killed on active service,—that articles 591 to 598, inclusive, of the present Pay and Allowances Regulations be cancelled and that there be substituted therefor the regulations hereto attached.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

ARTICLES 591 TO 598, INCLUSIVE.

Articles 591 to 598, inclusive, Pay and Allowances Regulations, are cancelled and the following substituted to take effect 1st September, 1914:—

591. The following rates of pension will be granted militia-men wounded or disabled on active service, during drill or training, or on other military duty, provided the disability was not due to his own fault or negligence:—

Rank held at time of injury or illness.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Rank and file.....	264	192	132	75
Sergeant.....	336	252	168	100
Squad., Battery or Co. Sergt.-Major.....				
“ “ “ “ Q.M.Sergt.....				
Colour Sergeant.....	372	282	186	108
Staff Sergeant.....				
Regt' Sergt.-Major, not W.O.....				
Master Gunner, not W.O.....	432	324	216	132
Reg't'l Q. M. Sergt.....				
Warrant Officer.....	480	360	240	144
Lieutenant.....	480	360	240	144
Captain.....	720	540	360	216
Major.....	960	720	480	288
Lt.-Col.....	1.200	900	600	360
Colonel.....	1.440	1.080	720	456
Brig.-General.....	2.100	1.620	1.050	636

(a) The first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(b) The second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other duty; or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(c) The third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood, as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty; or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy.

(d) The fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty.

(e) Where the injury is great enough to require the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or both arms, or the loss of sight of both eyes; or where the use of both legs or both arms has been permanently lost, the rates shown in Columns 1st Degree and 2nd Degree, may be increased one-third.

(f) In addition to the above rates, a married officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer, or man, totally incapacitated may draw for his wife half the rate provided in article 592 for the widow and the full rate for the children of an officer, etc., of his rank, subject to the limitations respecting the age of children. After the death of the officer the widow may then draw the full rates provided in article 592 for widows and children.

(g) The widowed mother of a totally disabled soldier may be granted a pension at half the rates fixed in article 592 for a widow, provided the soldier is her sole support and unmarried. In the event of the soldier's decease, she may draw the full rate referred to.

592. Pensions may be paid to the widows and children of those who have been killed in action, or who have died from injuries received, or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training or on other military duty at the following rates; provided the soldier's death was not due to his own fault or negligence, and was clearly due to the carrying out of his military duties:—

Rank held by husband, son, or father at time of death.	
Rank and file.....	\$22.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Sergeant.....	\$28.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Squad., Batty. or Co. Sgt.-	
Major.....	
Squad., Batty. or Co. Sgt..	\$30.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Colour Sgt.....	
Staff Sgt.....	
Reg'l Sgt.-Major, not W.O.	
Master Gunner, not W.O.	\$30.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Reg'l Q.M. Sgt.....	
Warrant Officer.....	\$32.00 a month for widow and \$5.00 a month for each child.
Lieutenant.....	\$37.00 a month for widow and \$6.00 a month for each child.
Captain.....	\$45.00 a month for widow and \$7.00 a month for each child.
Major.....	\$50.00 a month for widow and \$8.00 a month for each child.
Colonel (Lt.).....	\$60.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.
Colonel.....	\$75.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.
Brig.-General.....	\$100.00 a month for widow and \$10.00 a month for each child.

(a) A widowed mother whose only son was her sole support, and unmarried, shall be eligible for a pension as a widow without children, and subject to the same conditions, as hereinafter set forth.

(b) In the case of orphans, the rates shown above for children may be doubled, and the pension paid to legally appointed guardians.

593. Pensions to widows and children shall take effect from the day following that on which the death of the husband, etc., occurred, and a gratuity equivalent to two months' pension, shall be paid the first month, in addition to the pension.

594. The pension of a widow, a widowed mother, or child may be withheld or discontinued should such widow, etc., be or subsequently prove, unworthy of it, or should she be or become wealthy.

The decision of the Minister as to whether a pension should be so withheld or discontinued shall be final.

595. The pension to a widow or a widowed mother shall cease upon her re-marriage but she will be eligible for a gratuity of two years' pension payable to her immediately after her marriage.

596. Neither gratuity nor pension shall be paid on account of a child (or orphan) over fifteen years of age, if a boy, or over seventeen years of age, if a girl, unless owing to mental or physical infirmity, the child (or orphan) is incapable of earning a livelihood, in which case the pension may be continued till the child (or orphan) is twenty-one years of age, but no pension will be paid a child or orphan after marriage.

597. Individual cases for which the Regulations do not provide, or sufficiently provide, may be specially considered by the Governor in Council.

598. Pensions may be paid monthly in advance.

No. 202.

*Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.***Order in Council amending Canadian Militia Pay and Allowance Regulations.**

[887]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 29th day of April, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 27th April, 1915, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that at present there is not any provision for pensioning officers or soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces or their families, and that it is desirable to have such provision made forthwith,—

The Minister, therefore, recommends that the provisions of Articles 591 to 598 of the Canadian Militia Pay and Allowances Regulations, as amended by Order in Council (P.C. No. 289) of 29th April, 1915, be made applicable to the officers and soldiers of the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces and to their widows, children, orphans and widowed mothers, to as full an extent as if they, the said officers and soldiers, were officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men, respectively, of the Militia, and had incurred death or disability on service as such militia officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia.

The Minister further recommends that the said provisions be made to take effect from the 1st day of September, 1914.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 203.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

*Third Supplement to The London Gazette of the 27th of April,
1915—30th April, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending The Defence of the
Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.***

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 29TH
DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,) under The Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm;

AND, WHEREAS, the said Act has been amended by The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and The Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915;

AND, WHEREAS, the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March, and the thirteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing,—

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:—

After Regulation 8A the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“8B. The occupier of a factory or workshop the business carried on in which consists wholly or mainly in engineering shipbuilding, or the production of arms, ammunition or explosives, or of substances required for the production thereof, shall not, nor shall any person on behalf of the occupier of such a factory or workshop, either directly or indirectly, by canvassing,

*See Appendix I, pp. 180, 182; J 191, 205, 209.

advertisement or otherwise, take any steps with a view to inducing—

- (a) any person employed in any other factory or workshop, being a person engaged on work for any Government Department or otherwise serving war purposes, to leave his employment; or
- (b) any person resident in the United Kingdom at a distance of more than ten miles from the occupier's factory or workshop, to accept employment therein, otherwise than by notifying vacancies to a Board of Trade Labour Exchange;

and in the event of any person contravening the provisions of this Regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 204.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

Third Supplement to The London Gazette, of the 27th of April, 1915—30th April, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council requisitioning the insulated spaces in certain steamships.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 29TH
DAY OF APRIL, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Viscount Knollys.

Lord Chamberlain.

Sir Maurice de Bunsen.

Lord Justice Warrington.

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey;

AND WHEREAS His Majesty holds it to be His Prerogative Duty as well as His Prerogative Right to take all steps necessary for the Defence and Protection of the Realm;

AND WHEREAS, it has been made to appear to His Majesty that it is essential to the Defence and Protection of the Realm that in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid He should cause the whole of the insulated spaces in the British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or the Republic of Uruguay, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe, being British steamships owned by the several Companies or Corporation named in the First Schedule hereto, or British steamships of which the individuals named in the Second Schedule hereto are the Managing Owners or Joint Managing Owners, to be requisitioned for the carriage of refrigerated produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay,—

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, and in the exercise of His Prerogatives as aforesaid and of all other powers Him thereunto enabling, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the whole of the insulated spaces in the aforesaid British steamships usually engaged in trading between any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay, respectively, and any port or ports in the United Kingdom or in the Continent of Europe, shall be, and is hereby, until further ordered, requisitioned by and on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of such produce from any port or ports in the Argentine Republic or in the Republic of Uruguay;

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to authorize and direct any one of His Principal Secretaries of State or the President of the Board of Trade, to give effect to this Order in the following way, that is to say:—By causing to be served Notice of Requisition on the Owner, Managing Owner, or Joint Managing Owners, and Charterer (if any) of any such steamship, and if the insulated space therein be owned separately from any such steamship then on the Owner of such insulated space in addition;

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that service of Notice of Requisition on an

Owner of any such steamship, or insulated space therein, or on the Managing Owner or Joint Managing Owners of any such steamship, shall be deemed sufficient and effective if served, in the case of an individual Owner or Managing Owner, by being addressed to such individual Owner or Managing Owner, and left at his registered address, or last-known place of business or abode, and in the case of Joint Owners or Joint Managing Owners by being addressed to such Joint Owners or Joint Managing Owners, and left at the registered address, or last-known business addresses or places of abode of such Joint Owners or Joint Managing Owners, and in the case of a Company or Corporation by being addressed to such Company or Corporation and left at the registered or other address of such Company or Corporation, or in the case of an Owner or Owners (whether individuals, Companies or Corporations) of a steamship, by being addressed to the Managing Owner ship's husband, or other the person to whom the management of the ship is by law entrusted by or on behalf of the Owner or Owners, at the registered or other last-known address or place of abode of such Managing Owner ship's husband, or other such person as the case may be, and that service of Notice of Requisition on the Charterer (if any) of any such steamship shall be deemed sufficient and effective if effected as regards such Charterer in manner similar to that prescribed for service on an Owner;

And His Majesty is further pleased, by and with the advice aforesaid, to declare that any Notice of Requisition which a Secretary of State or the President of the Board of Trade may respectively cause to be served hereunder may be signed by any person from time to time authorized for such purpose either generally or specially by any such Secretary of State or President of the Board of Trade as the case may be.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.

The Imperial Direct Line, Limited.

The Houlder Line, Limited.

The Bollington Grange Steamship Company, Limited.

The British and Argentine Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The Argentine Cargo Line, Limited.

The British and South American Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

The Glasgow Steam Shipping Company, Limited.

The Star Line, Limited.

The Zermatt Steamship Company, Limited.

The Zinal Steamship Company, Limited.

The Broderick Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodmead Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodmore Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodmount Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodstone Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodvale Steamship Company, Limited.

The Brodhurst Steamship Company, Limited.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Charles E. Brightman.

Charles E. Brightman and William H. Turner.

No. 205.

The London Gazette, 4th May, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting Prize Court Rules.

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 29th
DAY OF APRIL, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by section 3 of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts within the meaning of The Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the Officers of the Courts and of the Practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken

by the Officers thereof, and the costs, charges and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein:

AND, WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, certain Rules were made by the Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, of the 30th day of September, 1914, and the 28th day of November, 1914, respectively, which said Rules and amended Rules were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively:

AND, WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, were duly complied with in respect of the said Rules and amended Rules, and the same were finally made by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914, the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 3rd day of February, 1915:

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the said Rules and amended Rules should be further amended:

AND, WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 1 of the last recited Act have been complied with in respect of such further amendment:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. That in Order IX (Discovery, Inspection and Admission of Documents and Facts) of the said Rules:—

In Rule 1, the words “upon filing an affidavit” shall be omitted.

In Rule 1, instead of the words “any other Party” there shall be substituted the words “any party other than the proper Officer of the Crown.”

2. That in Order XI. (Sale, Appraisalment, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize) of the said Rules, in Rule 1, the following words shall be omitted:—“on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation.”

3. That in Order XV (Evidence and Hearing) of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be added:—

"21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules the proper Officer of the Crown may apply to the Judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not."

4. That Order XXIX (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules, as amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, shall be, and the same is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following Order shall have effect:—

ORDER XXIX.

"Requisition."

1. Where it is made to appear to the Judge on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a Ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

2. Where a decree for the detention of a Ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII, the proper Officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A, Form No. 55) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a Commission (Appendix A, Form No. 56) to the Marshal directing him to appraise the Ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released, and delivered to the Crown.

Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper Officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released and delivered to the Crown without appraisalment.

4. In any case where a Ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order, and whether or not an appraisalment has been made, the Court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the ship.

5. In every case of requisition under this Order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

6. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the Ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of release, made an Order for the temporary delivery of the Ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided, that in the event of the return of the Ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the Ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII, Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the Ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

7. The proceedings in respect of a Ship, requisitioned under this Order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

8. In any case of requisition of a Ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such Ship may, without issuing a Writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an Order that the amount to be paid in respect of such Ship be fixed by the Court, and the Judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the ship to be appraised or to be valued or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit.

5. That in form 4 in Appendix A to the said Rules there shall be omitted the words "Commander of Our Ship of War" and the words "taken and seized as prize by Our said Ship of War."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 206.

Canada Gazette, 22nd May, 1915.

Despatch respecting the blockade of the Cameroons.

CANADA.

No. 389.

DOWNING STREET;

30th April, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to inform your Ministers that a notice has been issued by the Foreign Office under date 24th April in the following terms:—

“His Majesty’s Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of the Cameroons as from midnight April 23rd-24th. The blockade will extend from the entrance of the Akwayafe River to Bimbria Creek, and from the Bengue mouth of the Sanaga River to Campo.

“Forty-eight hours’ grace from the time of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area.”

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness’s most obedient
humble servant,

(Signed) L. HARCOURT.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., etc., etc., etc.

No. 207.

Extra Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.

London Gazette, 14th May, 1915.

Proclamation of His Majesty the King putting in force certain sections of An Act to Enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service during the present war to Exercise their Electoral franchise.”*

GEORGE R. I.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an Act has been passed by the Parliament of Canada entitled “An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on active

*See Appendix H, page 165.

military service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise”;

AND WHEREAS, by sections II and III of the said Act provision is made for the supply and distribution of ballot papers to persons serving in the military Forces of Canada in the present war and for the marking thereof by such persons, and the return thereof by officers serving in the said Forces to the Returning Officer of the electoral district in Canada wherein an election is to be held, and for counting and recording such ballot papers and otherwise dealing with them in the same manner as other ballot papers used at such election, and generally for the duties to be performed by officers of the Military Forces of Canada in connection with such distribution, marking and return of ballot papers as aforesaid;

AND WHEREAS, by section IV of the said Act, it is provided that sections II and III of the Act shall not come into force until a Proclamation by His Majesty The King in Council declaring them to be in force, shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*;

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient to make such Proclamation as aforesaid,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We are pleased, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to proclaim, and do hereby proclaim, that sections II and III of the above recited Act are in force.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this fifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 208.

Second Supplement of The London Gazette, 4th May, 1915—6th May, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

FOR PROHIBITING THE IMPORTATION OF BELGIUM BANK NOTES
INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R. I.

WHEREAS it is desirable to prohibit the importation of Belgian Bank Notes into the United Kingdom:

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation in pursuance of section forty-three of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, and We do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows:—

The importation into the United Kingdom of all Belgian Bank Notes is hereby prohibited.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Fifth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the Fifth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 209.

Canada Gazette, 8th May, 1915.

Notice respecting Passports.

Public notice is hereby given that while not obligatory, it is very desirable, in order to save inconvenience, that British subjects visiting Great Britain be provided with passports with

photographs attached, as every passenger is challenged as to his nationality, both on arrival in and departure from the United Kingdom.

Applications for passports should be addressed to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Ottawa.

Ottawa, 6th May, 1915.

No. 210

Second Supplement to The London Gazette, 4th May, 1915—6th May, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Proclamation of 3rd February, 1915, respecting the exportation of certain commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 6TH DAY OF MAY, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation

Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was Prohibited;

AND, WHEREAS, by Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by the Orders of Council, dated respectively the 2nd day of March, 1915, the 18th day of March, 1915, the 15th day of April, 1915, the 21st day of April, 1915, and the 26th day of April, 1915, should be further amended by making the following amendment in and addition to the same:—

(1) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, “anthracite” should be deleted from the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia, (except Baltic Ports), Spain and Portugal.

(2) That on and after the 13th May, 1915, the exportation of “Coal (including anthracite and steam, gas, household and all other kinds of coal) and coke” be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates and Allied Countries.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty’s Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 211.**Order in Council respecting Prize Court Rules.**

[962]

AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA, THURSDAY
THE SIXTH DAY OF MAY, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of Justice, dated 15th April, 1915, upon despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Your Royal Highness, Nos. 961 and 276, dated respectively 5th December, 1914 and 26th March, 1915, representing that Orders of His Majesty The King in Council, dated respectively the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 23rd day of March, 1915, have been passed and that the said Orders in Council are as follows:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by Section three of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts, within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the officers thereof and of the Practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the Officers of the Courts, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, certain Rules were made by His Majesty's Order in Council

dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by His Majesty's Order in Council of the 30th day of September, 1914, which said Rules, and amended Rules, were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively;

AND WHEREAS, the provisions of Section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been compiled with in respect of the said Rules, and amended Rules and the same were finally made by His Majesty's Orders in Council dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914, and the 28th day of November, 1914;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the said Rules should be further amended;

AND, WHEREAS, on account of urgency this Order should come into immediate operation;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. That in Order XXVII (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1 (1):—

Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application an Order for sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the Order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the Order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses, or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court.

2. This Order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section two of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
23RD DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by Section 3 of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, His Majesty in Council is authorized to make Rules of Court for regulating, subject to the provisions of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the said Act, the procedure and practice of Prize Courts within the meaning of the Naval Prize Act, 1864, and the duties and conduct of the Officers of the Courts and of the Practitioners therein, and for regulating the fees to be taken by the officers thereof, and the costs, charges, and expenses to be allowed to the Practitioners therein;

AND, WHEREAS, in pursuance of the Prize Courts Act, 1894, certain Rules were made by the Order of His Majesty in Council, dated the 5th day of August, 1914, and amended by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, of the 30th day of September, 1914, and the 28th day of November, 1914, respectively, which said Rules and amended Rules were by the said Orders in Council directed to take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the dates of the said Orders in Council respectively:

AND, WHEREAS, the provisions of Section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, were duly complied with in respect of the said Rules and amended Rules, and the same were finally made by the Orders of His Majesty in Council, dated respectively the 17th day of September, 1914, the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 3rd day of February, 1915;

AND, WHEREAS, it is expedient that the said Rules and amended Rules should be further amended;

AND, WHEREAS, on account of urgency this Order should come into immediate operation;

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty, by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said Act or otherwise in Him vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

1. That in Order IX. (Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts) of the said Rules:—

In Rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In Rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper Officer of the Crown."

2. That in Order XI. (Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize) of the said Rules in Rule 1, the following words shall be omitted:—"on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. That in Order XV. (Evidence and Hearing) of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be added:—

"21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules
"the proper Officer of the Crown may apply to the
"Judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the
"examination of any person whether a party to the
"cause or not."

4. That Order XXIX. (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules, as amended by His Majesty's Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, shall be, and the same is hereby, revoked and in lieu thereof the following order shall have effect:—

ORDER XXIX.

Requisition.

"1. Where it is made to appear to the Judge on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown that it is desired to requisition on behalf of His Majesty a Ship in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the Ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

2. Where a decree for the detention of a Ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII., the proper Officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A., form No. 55) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a Commission (Appendix A., Form No. 56) to the Marshall directing him to appraise the Ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released, and delivered to the Crown.

Service of this notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper Officer of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released, and delivered to the Crown, without appraisement.

4. In any case where a Ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order, and whether or not an appraisement has been made, the Court may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect of the value of the Ship.

5. In every case of requisition under this Order an undertaking in writing shall be filed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the Ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by Order that the same or any part thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

6. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the Ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an Order of release, make an Order for the temporary delivery of the Ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition; provided that, in the event of the return of the Ship to the Custody of the Court, the Court may make such Order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be; and provided also that, where the Ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII., Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the Ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

7. The proceedings in respect of a Ship requisitioned under this Order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

8. In any case of requisition of a Ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such Ship may, without issuing a Writ, provided he does not intend

to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an Order that the amount to be paid in respect of such Ship be fixed by the Court, and the Judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the Ship to be appraised or to be valued or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit.

5. That in Form 4 in Appendix A. to the said Rules there shall be omitted the words "Commander of Our Ship of War" and the words "taken and seized as prize by Our said Ship of war."

6. This Order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provision of Section 2 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

The Minister of Justice recommends that a Proclamation be issued pursuant to Rule XLVI. of the Prize Court Rules, 1914, for the purpose of bringing into operation in Canada from and after the date of such Proclamation the amendments to the Prize Court Rules, 1914, made by The King's said Orders in Council of the 28th day of November, 1914, and the 23rd day of March, 1915.

The Committee concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 212

*Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.***Order in Council amending the regulations under the Dominion Lands Act respecting entry of homesteaders on Active Service.**

[1043]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA

Saturday, the 8th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is but fair and reasonable that the relief which may now be granted to a homesteader who is a member of a military force such as is specified in section 22 of The Dominion Lands Act for the causes mentioned in that section or in section 23 of that Act, should also be granted to any homesteader who, whether he is an alien or a British subject by birth or naturalization, has been serving or is now serving or who may hereafter serve as a member of any military force, regiment, company or corps of Great Britain or in any military force, regiment, company or corps of the Allies of Great Britain in the present war in Europe, Africa or elsewhere, in defence of the British Empire and Allies, and who because of his being a member of any such military force, regiment, company or corps; or of wounds received; or of illness resulting therefrom; or from any other cause after and because of his enrolment as a member of any military force, regiment, company or corps, is unable to resume occupation of his homestead, or to complete the conditions of his entry therefor; and further, that in the event of the death of any such homesteader similar relief should be granted to his legal representatives,—

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and under the authority of sub-section 1 of section 6 of the Act intituled "The War Measures Act, 1914," 5 George V, chapter 2, and section 76 of The Dominion Lands Act, paragraph (k), is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The relief in such cases, as are hereinbefore alluded to, where the homesteader is unable to resume occupation of his homestead, may be either relief from further cultivation of the homestead, or from further residence thereon, or from both, as to the Minister of the Interior or to any Acting Minister of the Interior may appear fair and reasonable; and where all further conditions of entry are so dispensed with the Minister of the Interior, or any Acting Minister of the Interior may direct the immediate issue of letters patent for the homestead in favour of the homesteader.

Similar relief and action may be authorized in favour of the legal representatives of a homesteader who dies because of wounds or illness, as before specified.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 213

[29159.]

The London Gazette of 11th May, 1915.

RUSSIAN DECREE RELATING TO CONTRABAND OF WAR.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 8th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd the following memorandum, prepared by the Commercial Attache to His Majesty's Embassy:—

The official "Bulletin of Laws" of Petrograd of December 14th–27th, 1914, publishes an Imperial Decree, dated December 8th–21st, 1914, revising sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st–14th, 1914, concerning the application of the regulations of naval warfare, as drawn up at the London Naval Conference of 1908–1909. These sections 1 to 5, now revised as below, are the whole of the Decree of September 1st–14th, 1914, with the exception of the enclosure to the same, which consists of the Naval War Regulations drawn up by the said Conference. By the above-mentioned Decree of Decembre

8th-21st, 1914, sections 1 to 5 of the Decree of September 1st-14th are replaced by the following:—

SECTION 1.

ABSOLUTE AND CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

(Here follow, with 26 and 15 headings respectively, two lists of articles to be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively. These lists are identical in all respects with those given in Schedules 1 and 2 of the King's Proclamation of October 29th, 1914.)

SECTION 2.

A neutral vessel, whose papers indicate a neutral destination, but which, in spite of the destination apparent from its papers, proceeds to an enemy port, shall be subject to seizure and confiscation, if met with before the close of its next voyage.

SECTION 3.

The destination, referred to in section 33 of the Naval Warfare Regulations drawn up by the London Conference, shall be supposed proved, in addition to the cases enumerated in section 34 of the said regulations, also when the goods are directed to an agent of an enemy country or for him.

SECTION 4.

In deviation from section 35 of the regulations drawn up by the London Conference, articles of conditional contraband shall be subject to seizure on a vessel proceeding to a neutral port, if the goods are being sent "to order," or if the ship's papers do not indicate the receiver of the goods, or if they indicate a receiver in enemy territory or in territory occupied by the enemy.

In the cases referred to in this present section the obligation of proving that the destination of the goods was allowed, lies on the owner of the goods.

SECTION 5.

If the Russian Government is convinced that an enemy Government is obtaining provisions for its armed forces from any neutral country whatever or through it, the Minister of Marine, in agreement with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is authorized to take the necessary steps that section 35 shall not be applied to vessels proceeding to ports of this country.

Dispositions in this connection must be published in the "Bulletin of Laws," and will remain in force till repealed. While this remains in force a vessel carrying conditional contraband to ports of the said country shall not be free from seizure.

No. 214

[29159.]

The London Gazette of 11th May, 1915.

German Decree relating to Contraband of War.

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 8th, 1915.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the United States Ambassador the following translation of a decree issued by the German Government:—

REICHSGESETZBLATT, 1915.

No. 49.

Ordinance relative to amendments of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909.

In retaliation of the regulations adopted by England and her Allies, deviating from the London Declaration of Maritime Law of February 26th, 1909, I approve of the following amendments of the Prize Ordinance of September 30th, 1909, and of its supplements, dated October 18th, November 23rd, and December 14th, 1914, for the period of the present war. (See Notices in *London Gazette* of September 18, 1914, and December 22, 1914.)

Articles 21, 23, 27, 33, 35 and 40, and the additions to Article 23 shall be replaced by the following provisions:—21. The following articles and materials, designated absolute contraband, shall be considered contraband of war:—

(1) Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.

(2) Projectiles, charges, and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts:

(3) Powder and explosives of all kinds:

(4) Cannon barrels, gun mountings, limber boxes, limbers, field kitchens and bakeries, supply wagons, field forges, searchlights and searchlight accessories, and their distinctive component parts;

(5) Range-finders, and their distinctive component parts;

(6) Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments;

(7) Clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character;

(8) Saddle, draught, and pack animals suitable for use in war;

(9) All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character;

(10) Articles of camp equipment, and their distinctive component parts;

(11) Armour plates;

(12) Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe;

(13) Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same;

(14) Tin plate;

(15) War ships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war; ship plates and construction steel;

(16) Submarine sound signalling apparatus;

(17) Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts, together with accessories, articles and materials, recognisable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft;

(18) Implements and devices designed exclusively for the manufacture and repair of arms and munitions of war;

(19) Lathes of all kinds;

(20) Mining lumber;

(21) Coal and coke;

(22) Flax;

(23) The following articles and materials suitable for warlike as well as for peaceful purposes, coming under the designation of conditional contraband, shall be considered as contraband of war:—

- (1) Foodstuffs;
- (2) Forage and all kinds of feeding stuffs;
- (3) Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes, suitable for use in war;
- (4) Wool from animals, raw or dressed, together with woollen carded yarns and worsted yarns;
- (5) Gold and silver, in coin or bullion; paper money;
- (6) Vehicles of all kinds, especially all motor vehicles available for use in war, and their component parts;
- (7) Rubber tyres for motor vehicles, together with all articles or materials especially used in the manufacture or repair of rubber tyres;
- (8) Rubber and guttapercha, together with goods made thereof;
- (9) Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock, and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs, and telephones;
- (10) Fuel, excepting coal and coke; lubricants;
- (11) Sulphur, sulphuric acid, nitric acid;
- (12) Horse shoes and shoeing materials;
- (13) The following ores: Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, nickel ore, chrome ore, hæmatite iron ore, manganese ore, lead ore;
- (14) The following metals: Wolfram, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, hæmatite pig-iron, manganese, aluminium, copper;
- (15) Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony;
- (16) Ferro alloys, including ferro-wolfram, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome;
- (17) Harness and saddlery;
- (18) Leather, treated and untreated, when suitable for saddlery, harness, military boots or military clothing;
- (19) Tanning materials of all kinds, including extracts used in tanning;
- (20) All kinds of lumber, rough or treated, especially hewn, sawed, planed, fluted, excepting mining lumber; tar of charcoal;
- (21) Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds, floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts;
- (22) The following articles cannot be declared contraband of war;
 - (1) Raw cotton, raw silk, raw jute, raw hemp;
 - (2) Resin, lacs, hops;
 - (3) Raw skins, horns, bones and ivory;
 - (4) Natural and artificial fertilizers;
 - (5) Earth, clay, lime, chalk, stones, including marble, bricks, slates and roofing tiles;
 - (6) Porcelain and glass;
 - (7) Paper, and the materials prepared for its manufacture;

(8) Soap, paints, including the materials exclusively used for their manufacture, and varnish;

(9) Chloride of lime, soda, caustic soda, sulphate of soda in cakes, ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, and copper sulphate;

(10) Machines for agriculture, for mining, for the textile industry and for printing;

(11) Precious stones, fine stones, pearls, mother of pearl, and corals;

(12) Clocks, standing clocks and watches, excepting chronometers;

(13) Fashion and fancy goods;

(14) Feathers of all kinds, hair and bristles;

(15) Furniture and decorative articles, office furniture and requirements;

ARTICLE 33.—In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the hostile destination referred to in Article 32 is to be presumed when (a) the goods are consigned to an enemy authority or the agent of such or to a dealer shown to have supplied articles of the kind in question or products thereof to the armed forces of the administrative authorities of the enemy state; (b) the goods are consigned to order or the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee or the goods are consigned to a person in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy; (c) the goods are destined for an armed place of the enemy or a place serving as a base of operations or supplies to the armed forces of the enemy.

Merchant vessels themselves are not to be considered as destined for the armed forces or the administrative authorities of the enemy solely for the reason that they are found en route to one of the places referred to under letter C.

ARTICLE 35.—Articles of conditional contraband are liable to seizure only on a vessel en route to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy or to the armed forces of the enemy, and such vessel is not intended to unload these articles in an intermediate neutral port, that is to say in a port at which the vessel is to call previous to reaching the ultimate destination designated;

This paragraph shall not apply if the conditions provided in Article 33, letter B, are present or if the vessel is bound for a neutral country with regard to which it is shown that the enemy government draws articles of the kind in question from that country.

ARTICLE 40.—A vessel cannot be captured on the ground of an already completed voyage carrying contraband. If, however, the vessel carried contraband to the enemy contrary to the indication of the ship's papers, it shall be liable to capture and condemnation until the end of the war.

Chief Headquarters, April 18th, 1915.

(Signed)

WILHELM.

(Countersigned)

v. TIRPITZ.

No. 215

[29159.]

The London Gazette of 11th May, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 408 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND—EAST COAST.

RIVER TYNE BOOM DEFENCE—ENTRANCE SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The undermentioned regulations have been made, in regard to the Boom Defence of the River Tyne, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and will remain in force until further notice:—

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is open to traffic:—

By Day 2 Black Balls, vertical.

By Night 2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board the Satellite and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

(a) FOR INCOMING TRAFFIC.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.

(b) FOR OUTGOING TRAFFIC.—At Dunstan Staithes, Ballast Hill, and on the West Drum Head of Tyne Dock.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is closed to traffic.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards and after passing Hay Hole

Point when bound outwards, are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads, no vessel should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom, all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water. Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 8th May, 1915.

No. 216

Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

(180)CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.

Masters are warned that, when approaching a British port where the Examination Service is in force, they must have the distinguishing signal of their vessel ready to hoist immediately the Examination Steamer makes the signal.

Former notice.—No. 26 (83) of 1915.

N. to M. No. 53 (180) 10-5-15.

Authority.—British Admiralty N. to M. No. 274 of 1915.
Departmental File.—No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 10th May, 1915.

No. 217.

Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

IRELAND.

(187) SOUTH COAST—WATERFORD HARBOUR—PASSAGE POINT—
ALTERATION IN CHARACTER OF LIGHT.

Position.—Near the extremity of the spit off Passage point.

Lat. $52^{\circ} 14\frac{1}{4}'$ N., Long. $6^{\circ} 57\frac{3}{4}'$ W.

Details.—The fixed red light with green sector has been replaced
by a *flashing red light every five seconds*, with *green sector*.

Remarks.—The other details of the light remain unchanged.

N. to M. No. 55 (187) 12-5-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 322 of 1915.

Admiralty charts: Nos. 2046, 2049, 1825b and 1824a.

Publication: Irish Coast Pilot, 1911, page 112.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 12th May, 1915.

Canada Gazette, 12th June, 1915.

ENGLAND

(201) EAST COAST—EAST SWALE ENTRANCE—PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE.

Position—Columbine spit buoy, lat. $51^{\circ} 23\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $1^{\circ} 00'$ E.

Details.—The following order, as to prohibited anchorage in the entrance to the East Swale, has been made under the Defence of The Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and will remain in force until further notice.

Anchorage is prohibited, except through stress of weather or accident involving the safety of vessels, within an area bounded as follows—

- (a) *On the North*.—By a line joining Warden point to Columbine spit buoy.
- (b) *On the East*.—By a line drawn from Columbine spit buoy in a 180° (S. 14° W. Mag.) direction to the shore.
- (c) *On the West*.—By a line drawn from the southern shore of the river in a 0° (N. 14° E. Mag.) direction through Sand End buoy to the northern shore.

N. to M. No. 58 (201) 18-5-15.

Variation in 1915: 14° W.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 373 of 1915.

Admiralty Charts: Nos. 1607, 1895, 1610 and 2675c.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa, Canada, 18th May, 1915.

No. 218

The London Gazette, Tuesday, 18th May, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 431 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND, EAST COAST.

RIVER HUMBER—PILOTAGE.

Former Notice.—No. 165 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following instructions, respecting Pilotage of the River Humber, are now in force:—

Until further notice, the Outer Pilot station of the Humber Pilotage District will be in the neighborhood of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels proceeding into or out of the Humber must be navigated by way of Hawke and Sunk roads, passing to the northward of the Bull Light-vessel.

All vessels, irrespective of draught, size and Nationality, bound to or from any place above Grimsby must be conducted by licensed Pilots over the whole or any part of the waters between Hull and the Outer Pilot Station.

During the hours of official night, and during fog, no vessel should enter or remain within a radius of 5 miles from the Spurn Light-vessel.

A vessel should not approach the Humber unless there is sufficient time available to enable such vessel to obtain a pilot, if one is necessary, and to proceed to her destination or to a position in which she is permitted to anchor, before the commencement of official night.

No vessel should anchor whilst awaiting a pilot.

NOTE.—This Notice is a re-publication of the former Notice quoted above, except that Pilotage is now compulsory for all vessels without any exception.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Department, Admiralty,
London, 15th May, 1915.

No. 219

The London Gazette, Friday, 21st May, 1915.

British Prize Courts Oversea.

(To be substituted for the notification on pp. 53 and 54 of the
London Gazette of January 1st, 1915 and for No. 122
pp. 197–199.)

The Courts specified in the second column of the Schedule below have been duly constituted Prize Courts. They will probably, and subject in each case to the discretion of the Court, sit at the places specified in the third column. The officers named in the fourth column have been authorized to conduct prize proceedings on behalf of the Crown within the jurisdiction of the Courts against which their names are respectively written, and enquiries with regard to the release of cargoes other than enemy cargoes laden on enemy ships should, except where otherwise stated, be made to such officers.

SCHEDULE.

	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of New South Wales.	Sydney, New South Wales.	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of Victoria.....	Melbourne.....	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of Queensland.	Brisbane.....	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of South Australia.	Adelaide.....	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of Western Australia.	Albany (or Perth)....	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Australia, Commonwealth of.	Supreme Court of Tasmania.	Hobart.....	Crown Solicitor for Commonwealth of Australia.
Bahamas.....	Supreme Court of Bahamas.	Nassau.....	Attorney General.
Bermuda.....	Supreme Court of Bermuda.	Hamilton, Bermuda...	" "
British Guiana.....	Supreme Court of British Guiana.	Georgetown.....	" "
British Honduras...	Supreme Court of British Honduras.	Belize.....	" "
Canada.....	Exchequer Court of Canada or (Local Judges in Admiralty).	Quebec.....	Deputy Minister of Justice.
Canada.....	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Halifax, Nova Scotia..	Deputy Minister of Justice.
Canada.....	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	St. John, New Brunswick.	Deputy Minister of Justice.
Canada.....	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Victoria, British Columbia.	Deputy Minister of Justice.
Canada.....	Exchequer Court of Canada (or Local Judges in Admiralty).	Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.	Deputy Minister of Justice.
Ceylon.....	Supreme Court of Ceylon.	Colombo.....	Attorney General. Application for release to be made to principal Collector of Customs.
Cyprus.....	Supreme Court of Cyprus.	Nicosia.....	King's Advocate.
Falkland Islands...	Supreme Court of Falkland Islands.	Stanley.....	Thomas Nelson Goddard, Esq., Stanley.
Fiji.....	Supreme Court of Fiji	Suva.....	Attorney General.
Gibraltar.....	Supreme Court of Gibraltar.	Gibraltar.....	" "
Hong-Kong.....	Supreme Court of Hong-Kong.	Hong-Kong.....	Crown Solicitor.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Jamaica.....	Supreme Court of Jamaica.	Kingston or (Port Royal).	" "
Leeward Islands...	Supreme Court of Leeward Islands.	Antigua (St. John's)...	Attorney General.
Malta.....	Commercial Court of Malta.	Malta (Valletta).....	Crown Advocate.
Mauritius.....	Supreme Court of Mauritius.	Port Louis, Mauritius.	Procureur Général.
Newfoundland.....	Supreme Court of Newfoundland.	St. John's, Newfoundland.	Attorney General.
New Zealand.....	Supreme Court of New Zealand.	Dunedin.....	" "
New Zealand.....	Supreme Court of New Zealand.	Wellington.....	" "
New Zealand.....	Supreme Court of New Zealand.	Christchurch.....	" "
New Zealand.....	Supreme Court of New Zealand.	Auckland.....	" "
Sierra Leone.....	Supreme Court of Sierra Leone.	Sierra Leone (Freetown).	" "
South Africa, Union of.	The Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Simon's Bay or Cape town.	Messrs. Fairbridge, Arderne and Lawton. Capetown.
South Africa, Union of.	The Natal Provincial Division of the Supreme Court.	Durban.....	Mr. Calder, Attorney, Durban.
Straits Settlements.	Supreme Court of Straits Settlements.	Singapore.....	Attorney General.
Trinidad.....	Supreme Court of Trinidad.	Port of Spain.....	" "
Windward Islands	Royal Court of St. Lucia.	St. Lucia (Castries)...	T. A. Drysdale, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate 1st District.
Zanzibar.....	His Britannic Majesty's Court for Zanzibar.	Zanzibar.....	Procurator General.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 19th May, 1915.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
Egypt.....	His Britannic Majesty's Prize Court in Egypt	Alexandria.....	Procurator, 17 Rue Nebi Daniel, Alexandria.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 19th May, 1915.

—	Name of Court.	Where Located.	Officer.
India.....	High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.	Calcutta.....	Solicitor to Government.
India.....	High Court of Judicature, Bombay.	Bombay.....	Solicitor to Government.
India.....	High Court of Judicature, Madras.	Madras.....	Solicitor to Government.
India.....	Court of the Judicial Commissioner in Sind.	Karachi.....	Government Pleader of Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sind.
Burma.....	Chief Court of Lower Burma.	Rangoon.....	Government Advocate
Aden.....	Court of the Resident.	Aden.....	Second Assistant to Political Resident.

INDIA OFFICE, 19th May, 1915.

RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE BRITISH PRIZE COURTS OVERSEA.

(In continuation of the Notification on page 3945 of the London Gazette of April 23rd, 1915)

—	Prize Court.	Name of Ship.	Nationality of Ship.	Result of Proceedings.
Gibraltar.....	Supreme Court of Gibraltar.	Macedonia.....	German.....	Ship and cargo condemned.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 20th May, 1915.

No. 220

The London Gazette, 21st May, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Proclamation of 3rd February, 1915, respecting the exportation of certain commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 20TH DAY OF MAY, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation

or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND, WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

AND, WHEREAS, by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND, WHEREAS, there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the following article should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Coal Tar, crude.

(2) That the heading "The compounds of aniline, except aniline salt" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations under the heading "Coal tar products for use in dye manufacture, including aniline oil and aniline salt" in the aforesaid Proclamation) included by the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915, in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates, should be deleted.

(3) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destina-

tions abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical preparations:—

Magnesium Chloride,
Oxides and salts of cobalt,
Oxalic Acid,
Phosphorus,
Manufactures of Aluminium.

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

(4) That the heading "India-rubber, sheet, vulcanised" (which goods are prohibited to be exported to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates in virtue of the Order of Council of the 18th day of March, 1915) in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

(5) That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Lignum vitæ,
Rice and Rice Flour.

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 221

Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.

**Order in Council respecting Separation Allowance of men on
service in H.M.C. Navy.**

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 20th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report from the Minister of the Naval Service, stating that the scale of separation allowance to the wives and families of Naval and Marine ratings, which was promulgated in Admiralty Weekly Orders No. 405 of 25th September, 1914, and 565 of 30th October, 1914, and which was adopted for Imperial Service, Active Service and Reserve ratings, serving in H.M.C. Navy, and for Royal Canadian Naval permanent ratings, under authority of an Order in Council of 28th November, 1914, has been revised by an Admiralty Weekly Order of 19th March, 1915, No. 408, the said revision coming into effect as from 1st March, 1915.

The Minister submits that this revision, which is as under:—

Four shillings per week being substituted for two shillings per week for the first child.

Three shillings per week being substituted for two shillings per week for the second child.

Two shillings per week being substituted for one shilling per week for the third child.

may be brought into force also in H.M.C. Navy as from the 1st March, 1915, for the ratings specified above; the sum of twenty-five cents being taken as equivalent of one shilling.

The Committee concur in the above, and submit the same for approval.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 222

Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.

Order in Council providing for Licenses for Export of Wool to prevent same reaching the enemy.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 25th day of May, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, advise that authority be granted to issue Licenses or Dispensations under the direction of the Minister of Customs for the exportation of wool grown in Canada to the United States under such conditions prescribed from time to time by the Minister of Customs as will prevent any wool so exported from reaching His Majesty's Enemies or being utilized for their benefit.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 223

Canada Gazette, 5th June, 1915.

London Gazette, 28th May, 1915.

Proclamation of His Majesty the King amending Royal Proclamations of 23rd December, 1914, and 11th March, 1915, respecting Contraband of War.

BY THE KING.

GEORGE, R.I. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS on the twenty-third day of December, 1914, we did issue Our Royal Proclamation specifying the articles which

it was Our intention to treat as contraband during the continuance of hostilities or until we did give further public notice;

And whereas on the 11th day of March, 1915, we did by Our Royal Proclamation of that date make certain additions to the list of articles to be treated as contraband of war;

And whereas it is expedient to make certain further additions to and amendments in the said list,—

Now therefore We do hereby declare by and with the advice of Our Privy Council that during the continuance of the war or until We do give further public notice the following articles will be treated as absolute contraband in addition to those set out in Our Royal Proclamation aforementioned: Toluol and mixtures of toluol whether derived from coal tar, petroleum or any other source, lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war, maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

And We do hereby further declare that item 4, schedule 1 of Our Royal Proclamation of the 23rd day of December aforementioned shall be amended as from this date by the omission of the words “and any other metallic acetates” after the words “calcium acetate.”

And We do hereby further declare that in Our Royal Proclamation of the 11th day of March aforementioned the words “other than linseed oil” shall be deleted and that the following article will as from this date be treated as conditionally contraband: Linseed oil.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this 27th day of May, in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 224

The London Gazette, 28th May, 1915.

(29175)

Notice to Mariners.

No. 459 of the year 1915.

**NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.**

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice: No. 239 of 1915, hereby cancelled.

I. The following Orders as to Compulsory Pilotage between the Downs and Great Yarmouth have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and supersede those formerly in force.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, then trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands, and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and when not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth; and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby Buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE:—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburg Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Southend on the west, and the Sunk-Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

NOTE.

This Notice is a republication of Notice No. 239 of 1915, with amendments to section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, 27th May, 1915.

(29175)

No. 460 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, WEST COAST.

FIRTH OF CLYDE—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.

POSITION.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

DETAILS.—Certain work is about to be started on approximately the line joining the Castle point, situated close south of Dunoon pier, with Cloch Lighthouse; and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following instructions are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Light-buoys situated 600 feet apart on the Dunoon bank as follows:—

(a) Eastern light-buoy:—

POSITION:—On east side of Dunoon bank at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.) from Cloch Lighthouse.

DESCRIPTION:—A Light-buoy painted red, exhibiting a group flashing white light showing two flashes every fourteen seconds, thus:—

<i>FLASH</i>	<i>eclipse</i>	<i>FLASH</i>	<i>eclipse</i>
2 Secs.	2 Secs.	2 Secs.	8 Secs.

(b) Western Light-buoy:—

POSITION.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 600 feet, 272° (N. 70° W. Mag.) from Light-buoy (a).

DESCRIPTION.—A Light-buoy painted black, exhibiting an occulting white light every six seconds, thus:—

<i>LIGHT</i>	<i>ECLIPSE</i>
4 Secs.	2 Secs.

When approaching these Light-buoys speed must not exceed 10 knots, and when passing between them vessels must keep to their starboard hand. Inward-bound and outward-bound vessels must not pass between the Light-buoys at the same time.

Outward-bound vessels must approach the Light-buoys on a 196° (S.W. by S. Mag.) course from a distance of one mile, and must so regulate their speed that any vessel approaching the buoys from the south shall pass through first.

Inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward as soon as they have passed clear of the Light-buoys.

Further notices will be issued from time to time as the work progresses.

VARIATION.— 18° W.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON, 27th May, 1915.

No. 225.

(29183.)

The London Gazette; 4th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 475 of the year 1915.

IRELAND, SOUTH COAST.

PORT OF QUEENSTOWN.—Special Regulations with regard to Traffic. Obstructions have been placed in Queenstown harbour, and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders have been made and are now in force:—

1. Two Trawlers will be moored midway between Corkbeg and the easternmost point of Spike island, Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels without exception between the

Examination anchorage and the outer Man-of-War anchorage and vice versa. All vessels shall pass between these Trawlers steering a course directly up and down the harbour. No vessels shall pass each other when approaching or passing between the Trawlers. Outward-bound vessels will in all instances give way to those inward-bound. The speed of vessels when approaching or passing between the Trawlers shall not exceed 10 knots.

2. The passage between Spike island and Ringaskiddy point is closed, and no vessel shall approach the area bounded on the south by a line drawn between Golden rock and the southernmost point of Spike island.

3. No vessels shall use the channels between Haulbowline and Spike island east of Rocky island or west of the Military pier on Spike island.

4. Vessels infringing these orders expose themselves to grave danger and are liable to be fired upon.

Authority—By command of their lordships,

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHER DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON,
31ST MAY, 1915.

No. 226.

Canada Gazette, 12th June, 1915.

Order in Council respecting the effect of certain Orders in Council
laid before Parliament.

[1253]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS the following resolution was laid on the table in the House of Commons and in the Senate for concurrence during the session of Parliament 1915,—

Resolved, that the following Orders in Council made by His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under the provisions of chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, The Dominion Lands Act, on the dates hereinafter mentioned, that is to say,—

(1) Order in Council P.C. No. 3202, dated 20th December, 1913, amending the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands, so as to provide for the withdrawal from a timber berth land required for water power purposes.

(2) Order in Council P.C. No. 154, dated 19th January, 1914, rescinding regulations governing the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights and substituting other regulations therefor.

(3) Order in Council P.C. No. 296, dated 16th February, 1914, rescinding the Grazing Regulations established by Order in Council of the 27th July, 1905, and substituting other regulations in lieu thereof.

(4) Order in Council P.C. No. 412, dated 16th February, 1914, rescinding clauses Nos. 14, 20, 41 and 42, of the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion Lands and substituting other clauses in lieu thereof.

(5) Order in Council P.C. No. 712, dated 12th March, 1914, authorizing that all land, the property of the Crown, containing radium in sufficient quantities for commercial extraction be, for the present, withdrawn from disposal.

(6) Order in Council P.C. No. 762, dated 20th March, 1914, establishing regulations governing the sale of land for irrigation purposes.

(7) Order in Council P.C. No. 949, dated 7th April, 1914, rescinding the regulations governing the issue of leases of School Lands for petroleum and natural gas rights established by Order in Council of 14th May, 1913, and substituting other regulations therefor.

(8) Order in Council P.C. No. 1094, dated 24th April, 1914, providing for the issue of leases for coal mining locations within the limits of the Monte Hills Forest Reserve, when one of the boundaries of a tract has been surveyed the survey may be approved by the Surveyor General, and the lands considered surveyed lands within the meaning of the regulations.

(9) Order in Council P.C. No. 1297, dated 15th May, 1914, rescinding the Orders in Council of the 6th October, 1884, and 22nd April, 1893, governing the grazing of sheep in certain portions of the Province of Alberta.

(10) Order in Council P.C. No. 2255, dated 2nd September, 1914, authority to count as performance of residence duties any portion of the year 1914, during which entrants in certain Districts who made entry prior to the 1st August, 1914, and were forced through the failure of crops to seek employment elsewhere.

(11) Order in Council P.C. No. 2574, dated 15th October, 1914, rescinding Orders in Council dated 17th September, 1889, 1st August, 1896, and 9th April, 1897, establishing regulations for the disposal of hay on Dominion and School Lands and substituting other regulations therefor.

(12) Order in Council P.C. No. 2584, dated 15th October, 1914, establishing regulations governing the issue of permits to cut timber on School Lands.

(13) Order in Council P.C. No. 2713, dated 28th October, 1914, providing that any person the holder of mining rights who may be accepted for and continues in active service during the war, whether the British or allied forces, shall be permitted to hold such mining rights free from risk of cancellation until six months after the final termination of the war.

(14) Order in Council P.C. No. 3023, dated 7th December, 1914, authorizing the issue of free permits to cut wood on certain Dominion lands in order to give employment to men out of work.

(15) Order in Council P.C. No. 45, dated 11th January, 1915, authorizing in accordance with the provisions of clause 4, of section 11, of chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, that entry for a homestead may be made by a woman on behalf of her husband.

Copies of each of which Orders in Council were laid before this House on the 18th day of February, 1915, for the approval of this House, under the provisions of section 77, chapter 20, 7-8 Edward VII, and the same are now so approved.

AND WHEREAS although the concurrence of the Senate was obtained, the concurrence of the House of Commons through an oversight was not obtained,—

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-enact the said Orders in Council and the same are hereby re-enacted, accordingly.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is hereby further pleased to order that the said Orders in Council shall have force and effect from the date of the prorogation of Parliament on the 15th day of April, 1915.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 227.

The London Gazette, 4th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 479 of the year 1915.

**NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.**

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 459 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

1. The following Orders as to Compulsory Pilotage between the Downs and Great Yarmouth have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and are now in force.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilots Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and when not carrying passengers) whilst

navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

11. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles southeast of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The pilot steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d)—Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Southend on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 2. a. m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p. m. and 2 a. m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or stream, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed in the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury buoys.

The Estuary of the Thames mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

Pulling boats are not allowed in the waters prohibited above without a license, which must be obtained by the person to whom the boat belongs from the Chief of the local Police. A separate license is required for each boat.

IV. RIVER MEDWAY.—No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, or pleasure pulling boats, are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge.

NOTE.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 459 of 1915, with the addition of paragraph 2 of Section III, and Section IV.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, 2nd June, 1915.

(29182)

No. 228

Fifth Supplement to The London Gazette of the 1st of June, 1915.
—4th June, 1915.

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Regulations under
the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.***

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, the 2nd
DAY OF JUNE, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm;

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915.

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March, the thirteenth day of April, and the twenty-ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. After Regulation 38 the following Regulations shall be inserted:—

“38a. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to

See Appendix I, pp. 180, 182; J 191, 205, 209.

observe or cause to be observed any of the regulations for preventing collisions at sea or any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto or any of these regulations, or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

"This regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the injury or danger takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom."

2. After Regulation 39 the following Regulations shall be inserted:—

"39a. If a seaman lawfully engaged in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, to serve on board any British ship belonging to or chartered or requisitioned by the Admiralty:—

(a) Neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or

(b) joins his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded; he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the master, mate, or owner of the ship, or his agent, or any naval or military officer, or any superintendent as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, may, with or without the assistance of any police constable, convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this regulation, and police constables are hereby directed to give assistance if required.

"The exercise of the powers conferred by this regulation shall not be subject to the restrictions imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts."

3. At the end of Regulation 56, the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

"(13) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations which appears to the Director of Public Prosecutions in England, the Lord Advocate in Scotland, or the Attorney-General for Ireland in Ireland, to be a press offence as hereinafter defined, the case, instead of being referred to the competent naval or military authority, shall be referred to the

Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as the case may be, who shall investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and, if it is to be proceeded with, whether it is to be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction, or by a civil court with a jury, or, subject to the rights of the offender if a British subject under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and to the consent of the Admiralty or Army Council, by court martial.

“For the purposes of this provision ‘Press offence’, means the publication or attempted publication, or communication or attempted communication for publication, in any newspaper or other periodical, or any reprint of any part thereof, of any information, report, or statement in contravention of the provisions of these regulations, and where the person alleged to be guilty of such an offence is also alleged to be guilty of any other offence against these regulations in relation to the information so published or communicated, or attempted to be so published or communicated such other offence shall also be treated as a press offence. The decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Lord Advocate, or the Attorney-General for Ireland, as to whether an alleged offence is a press offence or is to be treated as a press offence, shall be conclusive.”

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(29183).

No. 229

Supplement to The London Gazette of 1st June, 1915—4th June, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Exportation of certain commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE 2ND DAY OF JUNE, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order

in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect: That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

1. That the heading "Forage and food for animals" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading—

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—

Beans, including haricot beans, Burma and Rangoon beans;

Brewers' and distillers' grains;

Brewers' dried yeast;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—

Coconut or poonac cake; compound cakes and meal; cottonseed cake, decorticated and un-decorticated, and cottonseed meal; gluten meal or gluten feed; linseed cake and meal; maize germ meal; maize meal and flour;

Hay; lentils; maize; malt dust; culms, sprouts or combings;

Offals of corn and grain, including:—

Bran and pollard; mill dust and screenings of all kinds; rice meal (or bran) and dust; sharps and middlings;

Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds; Straw.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Oats; Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

3. That the following sub-headings which have hitherto been included under the heading “Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British possessions and Protectorates should be deleted:—

Ground nuts (Arachides); palm kernels; rape seed.

4. That the following sub-headings which have hitherto been included under the heading “Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted:—

Barley and oats, including barley meal and pearled barley, and oatmeal; wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal.

5. That the heading “Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of the military operations, on a scale of four inches to the mile or on any larger scale, or reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans” included by the Order of Council of the 20th day of May, 1915, in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading “Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.”

6. That the heading “Zinc and zinc ore (including zinc ashes, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)” in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be

deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Zinc (including zinc ashes, spelter, spelter dross, and zinc sheets)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and the heading "Zinc ore" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates.

7. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations:—Hydrochloric acid; oxides and salts of nickel; oxides and salts of tungsten;

Metals and ores, the following, namely:—Wulfenite;

Mineral and vegetable wax;

Oleaginous nuts, seeds and products, the following, namely: Ground nuts, earth nuts, or pea nuts (Arachides);

Hempseed; palm nuts and palm kernels; poppy seed; rape or colza seed; sunflower seed;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—Barley, barleymeal, and pearled and pot barley; oatmeal and rolled oats; tungsten filaments for electric lamps.

8. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Chemicals, drugs, etc.:—Arsenic and its compounds;

Forage and food which may be used for animals, namely:—Buckwheat;

Cakes and meals, the following, namely:—Biscuit meal; calf meal; fish meal (including fish guano) and concentrated fish; ground nut or earth nut cake and meal; hempseed cake and meal; husk meal; locust bean meal; meat meal; palmtree cake and meal; poppyseed cake and meal; rapeseed or colza seed cake and meal; sesame seed cake and meal; soya bean cake and meal; sunflower seed cake and meal; chick peas, pigeon peas, gram or dhol; dari; millet; molasses for cattle feeding;

Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, namely:—Onions, potatoes; rye; rye flour and meal.

Now, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 230

Extra Canada Gazette, 8th June, 1915.

Order in Council amending Order of 27th April, 1915, respecting the export of certain commodities.

[1297]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 5th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order as follows:

The Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915, as published in the *Canada Gazette* of 28th April, 1915, prohibiting the exportation from Canada of certain warlike stores, provisions and victuals in the manner therein set forth, is hereby amended, and nothing in the said Order in Council shall be taken to prohibit the exportation of the said stores, provisions and victuals from Canada to Italy as are permitted to be exported from Canada to France, Russia or Japan.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 231

Canada Gazette, 3rd July, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

ENGLAND.

(232) EAST COAST—RIVER TYNE BOOM DEFENCE—ENTRANCE
SIGNALS AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

The undermentioned regulations have been made, in regard to the Boom Defence of the River Tyne, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, and will remain in force until further Notice:—

The following signals will be displayed to indicate that the Boom is *open to traffic*:—

By Day.....2 Black Balls, Vertical.

By Night.....2 White Lights, vertical.

The above signals will be hoisted on board the *Satellite* and at the following Distant Signal Stations:—

(a) For Incoming Traffic.—At the Lighthouse on the end of the North Arm of the Breakwater.

(b) For Outgoing Traffic —At Dunstan Staithes, Ballast Hill, and on the West Drum Head of Tyne dock.

The absence of these signals will denote that the Boom is *closed to traffic*.

Vessels entering or leaving the Tyne, after passing the Pier Heads when bound inwards, and after passing Hay Hole Point when bound outwards are to so regulate their speed that until the line of the Boom is passed they shall not come within a distance of 200 yards from their stem to the stern of the next vessel ahead proceeding in the same direction. Whilst navigating between Hay Hole Point and the Pier Heads, no vessel should attempt to overhaul and pass ahead of another vessel proceeding in the same direction.

When crossing the line of the Boom, all vessels are to preserve a mid-channel course as far as is consistent with safe navigation. Vessels of 25 feet draught and above are to stop their engines when crossing the line of the Boom at or about the time of low water.

Incoming and outgoing vessels must not cross the line of the Boom at the same time. Vessels proceeding against the tidal stream must so regulate their speed that any vessels proceeding with the tide shall first pass the obstruction.

With the above exceptions, the Rules and Regulations for the Navigation of the Tyne are to be adhered to.

N. to M. No. 65 (232) 8-6-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 408 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 8th June, 1915.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(229) SOUTH COAST—PORT OF HALIFAX—ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO PUBLIC TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former notice.—No. 37 (127) of 1915.

The following additions and alterations have been made to the Public Traffic Regulations for the Port of Halifax:—

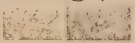
SECTIONS IV.—VESSELS LEAVING PORT.

The following paragraph has been added to the above section 24. If a vessel which is proceeding to sea and has passed to the southward of the Lighthouse Bank Buoy wishes to return into harbour, she must communicate with the Examination Vessel before proceeding up harbour.

The following New Section has been added to the Public Traffic Regulations:—

SECTION V.—REGULATIONS FOR HARBOUR TRAFFIC, SMALL YACHTS AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

25. The seaward limits of the Harbour are as follows:—

North West Arm. A line between Ives Knoll and Reids Rock, Eastern Passage, The barrier between Lawler Island and the Mainland. 

26. Small Craft may be under way inside the Harbour Limits at all times. During daylight in clear weather they may go outside these limits in the Main Entrance to the Harbour, but if they go to the southward of the Lighthouse Bank Buoy they must communicate with the Examination Vessel before returning into harbour.

27. It should be noted that when vessels are outside the harbour limits they are in the zone of fire from the forts.

N. to M. No. 65 (229) 8-6-15.

Authority: The Captain in charge, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax.

Departmental File: No. 32504.

SCOTLAND.

(239) WEST COAST—FIRTH OF CLYDE—SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.

Position.—Dunoon bank, lat. $55^{\circ} 56\frac{3}{4}'$ N., long. $4^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{4}'$ W.

Details.—Certain work is about to be started on approximately the line joining Castle point, situated close south of Dunoon pier, with Cloch Lighthouse; and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following instructions are now in force:—

Vessels entering or leaving the Clyde must pass between two Light-buoys situated 600 feet apart on the Dunoon bank as follows:—

(a) Eastern Light-buoy:

Position.—On east side of Dunoon bank at a distance of 8 cables and 66 yards, 281° (N. 61° W. Mag.), from Cloch Lighthouse.

Description.—A Light-buoy painted red, exhibiting a group flashing white light showing two flashes every fourteen seconds, thus:—

Flash	Eclipse	Flash	Eclipse..
2 secs.	2 secs.	2 secs.	8 secs...

(b) Western Light-buoy:

Position.—On west side of Dunoon bank, at a distance of 600 feet, 272° (N. 70° W. *Mag.*), from Light-buoy (a).

Description.—A light-buoy painted black, exhibiting an *occulting white light every six seconds*, thus:—

Light	Eclipse
4 secs.	2 secs.

When approaching these Light-buoys speed must not exceed 10 knots, and when passing between them vessels must keep to their starboard hand. Inward-bound and outward-bound vessels must not pass between the Light-buoys at the same time.

Outward-bound vessels must approach the Light-buoys on a 196° (*S. W. by S. Mag.*) course from a distance of one mile, and must so regulate their speed that any vessel approaching the Light-buoys from the south shall pass through first.

Inward-bound vessels must steer to the eastward as soon as they have passed clear of the Light-buoys.

N. to M. No. 68 (239) 15-6-15.

Variation in 1915: 18° W.

Authority: British Admiralty, N. to M. No. 460 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,

Ottawa, Canada, 15th June, 1915.

No. 232

(29189.)

The London Gazette, 11th June, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council declaring the Province of Saskatchewan a Separate British Possession for the purposes of the Medical Act, 1886, and declaring the Second Part of that Act to apply to that Province.

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 10TH
DAY OF JUNE, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Lord Chamberlain.

Mr. Secretary Bonar Law.

Sir Edmund Barton.

WHEREAS, by the Medical Act, 1886, it is provided (amongst other things) that His Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, declare that the Second Part of the said Act shall be deemed, on and after a day to be named in such Order, to apply to any British Possessions which, in the opinion of His Majesty, affords to the Registered Medical Practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British Possession as to His Majesty may seem just; and that from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British Possession shall be deemed to be a British Possession to which the said Act applies, within the meaning of the said Second Part thereof, but that until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British Possession the said Second Part of the said Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such Possession:

AND WHEREAS, by the Medical Act (1886) Amendment Act, 1905, it is provided that for the purposes of the Medical Act, 1886, where any part of a British Possession is under a central and also under a local legislature, His Majesty may, if he thinks fit, by Order in Council, declare that the part which is under the local legislature shall be deemed a separate British Possession:

AND WHEREAS, the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, is under a central and also under a local legislature:

AND WHEREAS, the said Province of Saskatchewan affords, in His Majesty's opinion, to the Registered Medical Practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said Province as to His Majesty seem just:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty doth hereby, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, order and declare that the Province of Saskatchewan, in the Dominion of Canada, shall be deemed a separate British Possession, and that the second Part of the Medical Act, 1886, shall be deemed, as from the date of this Order, to apply to the said Province of Saskatchewan.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 233

[29193.

The London Gazette, 15th June, 1915.

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Regulations under
the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.***

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE 10TH
DAY OF JUNE, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, His Majesty in Council has power during the continuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and the Defence of the Realm.

AND, WHEREAS, by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915, His Majesty in Council has power to issue regulations under the first-mentioned Act, to take effect in any area to which they are applied under the said Amendment Act, for the purposes of the control by the State of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor within the area:—

AND, WHEREAS, for the purpose of increasing directly or indirectly the efficiency of labour in such areas, and preventing

*See Appendix I, pp. 180, 182; J 191, 205, 209.

the efficiency of labour in such areas from being impaired by drunkenness, alcoholism, or excess, it is expedient to make such regulations as are hereinafter contained:—

Now, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that in every area to which these Regulations are applied by an Order in Council made under the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1915, the following provisions shall have effect:—

CONSTITUTION OF BOARD.

1. The prescribed Government authority shall be a Board to be called the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) (hereinafter referred to as “the Board”), consisting of a chairman and such persons as the Minister of Munitions may from time to time appoint.

The quorum of the Board shall be such as the Board may determine, and the Board may regulate their own procedure, and no act or proceeding of the Board shall be questioned on account of any vacancy in the Board.

The Board may sue and be sued, and shall have an official seal which shall be officially and judicially noticed, and such seal shall be authenticated by any two members of the Board or the Secretary to the Board.

The Board may appoint a Secretary and such officers, inspectors and servants for the purpose of these Regulations as the Board, subject to the approval of the Treasury as to number, may determine.

Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by the Board and to be sealed with the seal of the Board authenticated in manner provided by these Regulations, or to be signed by the Secretary to the Board or any person authorised by the Board to act on behalf of the Secretary, shall be received in evidence, and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

Any property acquired by the Board shall be vested in such two or more members of the Board as the Board may appoint to act as trustees on their behalf for the purpose, and upon the death, resignation, or removal of a trustee the pro-

perty vested in that trustee shall, without conveyance or assignment, and whether the property is real or personal, vest in the succeeding trustees either solely or together with any surviving or continuing trustees, and, until the appointment of succeeding trustees, shall so vest in the surviving or succeeding trustee only; and in all legal proceedings whatsoever concerning any property, vested in the trustees the property may be stated to be the property of the trustees in their proper names as trustees for the board without further description.

POWERS OF BOARD TO CONTROL SALE OF LIQUOR.

2. For the purposes of the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in any area, the Board may by order:

(a) direct that any licensed premises or club in the area in which intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied shall be closed either for all purposes or for the purpose of such sale or supply;

(b) regulate the hours during which any such premises or clubs are to be or may be kept open distinguishing, where it is so determined, the hours during which the premises are to be or may be kept open for such sale or supply as aforesaid, and the hours during which they are to be or may be kept open for other purposes, and any such order shall have effect notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor;

(c) prohibit the sale by retail or supply of any specified class or description of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area;

(d) provide that the sale by retail or supply of intoxicating liquor in any licensed premises or club in the area shall be subject to such conditions or restrictions as may be imposed by the order;

(e) regulate the introduction of intoxicating liquor into the area and the transport of intoxicating liquor within the area;

(f) require the business carried on in any licensed premises in the area to be carried on subject to the supervision of the Board;

and any such order may include such incidental and supplemental provisions as appear to the Board necessary for the

purpose of giving full effect to the order, and may be made applicable to all licensed premises and clubs within the area or any specified class or description of such premises and clubs, or to any particular premises or club.

If any person contravenes the provisions of any such order, or any conditions or restrictions imposed thereby, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

POWER FOR BOARD TO PROHIBIT SALE OF LIQUOR EXCEPT BY
THEMSELVES.

3. The Board may by order prohibit the sale by retail, or the supply in clubs or licensed premises, of intoxicating liquor within the area, or any part thereof specified in the order, by any person other than the Board, and if any person contravenes or fails to comply with the order he shall, without prejudice to any other penalty, be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914:

Provided that the order may except from the provisions thereof any specified class or classes of premises or clubs.

POWER TO PROHIBIT TREATING.

4. The Board may by order, make such provisions as they think necessary for the prevention of the practice of treating within the area, and if any person contravenes the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

POWER TO ESTABLISH REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

5. The Board may either themselves or through any agents establish and maintain in the area, or provide for the establishment and maintenance in the area of refreshment rooms for the sale or supply of refreshments (including, if thought fit, the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor) to the general public, or to any particular class of persons, or to persons employed in any particular industry in the area.

POWER TO ACQUIRE PREMISES.

6. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor supply in the area, they may acquire compulsorily or by agreement, either for the period during which these Regulations take effect or permanently, any licensed or other premises in the area, or any interest in any such premises:

Provided that the Board may, in lieu of acquiring any interest in such premises, take possession of the premises and any plant used for the purposes of the business carried on therein for all or any part of the period during which these Regulations take effect, and use them for the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor or for the purpose of any of the other powers and duties of the Board.

PROCEDURE FOR COMPULSORY ACQUISITION.

7. Where the Board determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein, they shall serve on the occupier of the premises and, if any person other than the occupier will be affected by the acquisition of the interest proposed to be acquired, also on any person who appears to the Board to be so affected, notice of their intention to acquire the premises, or such interest therein as may be specified in the notice, and where such a notice is served, the fee simple in possession of the premises or such interest in the premises as aforesaid shall, at the expiration of ten days from the service of the notice on the occupier, by virtue of these Regulations vest in the trustees for the Board, subject to or freed from any mortgages, rights, and interests affecting the same as the Board may by order direct.

On any premises or any interest therein becoming so vested in the Trustees for the Board the trustees may—

(a) if the title for the premises is registered under the Land Registry Act, 1862, or the Land Transfer Act, 1875 and 1897, enter a caveat or caution to prevent their estate or interest from being impaired by any act of the registered proprietor; and

(b) if the premises are situated in an area where registration of title is compulsory lodge a caution against registration of the premises; and

(c) if the premises are within the jurisdiction of the Acts relating to registration of assurances in Middlesex and Yorkshire register in Middlesex a memorial of the notice, and in Yorkshire an affidavit of vesting against the name of every person whose estate or interest is affected, and in Middlesex any such notice shall be deemed a conveyance.

A copy of the minutes of the Board to the effect that a notice has been served in accordance with this regulation, certified by the Secretary to the Board, or by any person authorised by the Board to act on behalf of the Secretary, to be a true copy, shall be evidence that the premises or interest therein mentioned in the minutes have become vested in the trustees for the Board.

POWER TO ACQUIRE BUSINESSES.

8. Where the Board consider that it is necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving proper effect to the control of the liquor traffic in the area they may, by the like procedure acquire any business (including stock-in-trade) carried on in any premises within the area, whether or not they take possession of or acquire the premises in which such business is carried on, or any interest in the premises.

IMMUNITY FROM LICENSING LAW.

9. The Board may, without any licence (whether justices' or excise, and whether for the sale of intoxicating liquor or otherwise), carry on in any premises occupied by them any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor, refreshments, or tobacco, and for that purpose shall not be subject to any of the provisions of the law relating to licensing or to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on such business.

Any person appointed by the Board to conduct any business on their behalf shall have, to such extent as they may be conferred by the Board, the same powers as the Board of carrying on business without a licence, but all such persons shall in all other respects, except in such cases and to such extent as the Board may otherwise order, be subject to the statutory provisions affecting the holders of licences, and the occupiers of premises licensed, for any such business as aforesaid, in like manner as if they were the holders of the appropriate licences,

and to any restrictions imposed by law on persons carrying on any such business as aforesaid.

PROVISION OF ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION.

10. The Board shall have power, on any premises in which business is carried on by them or on their behalf, to provide or authorise the provision of such entertainment or recreation for persons frequenting the premises as the Board think fit, and where such provision is made or such authority is given no licence shall be necessary, and no restrictions imposed by law on provision of the entertainment or recreation in question shall apply, except to such extent, if any, as the Board may direct.

PROVISION OF POSTAL AND BANKING FACILITIES.

11. Arrangements may be made by the Board with the Postmaster-General and any other person for affording postal and banking facilities on or near premises in which business is carried on by or on behalf of the Board to persons frequenting such premises.

PROVISION AS TO DILUTION OF SPIRITS.

12. Where, by any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board on the sale of spirits, the sale of any spirit is prohibited unless the strength of the spirit is reduced to a number of degrees under proof which falls between such maximum and minimum limits as may be specified, or where by any order of the Board the sale of spirit so reduced is permitted, section six of the sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1879, shall within the area have effect, as respects that spirit, as if the maximum number of degrees under proof so specified were substituted for the number mentioned in that section.

SUSPENSION OF COVENANTS, ETC.

13. All obligations under covenant, contract, or otherwise, to which the holder of a licence or the occupier of licensed premises is subject, and which the provisions of these Regulations or any action of the Board taken thereunder make it impossible for him to fulfil, or which are inconsistent with any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, shall be sus-

pended so long as such impossibility or such conditions or restrictions continue, and shall not be binding during that period.

SUSPENSION OF LICENCES.

14. Where by virtue of any action taken by the Board under these Regulations the holder of any licence is temporarily prevented from carrying on his business as the holder of such licence, the licence shall be suspended, and the holder thereof shall be entitled to such repayment or remission of excise duty as he would have been entitled to had the licence been permanently discontinued, and at the expiration of the period during which the disability continues the licence, if a justices' licence, shall revive and have effect as if it had been granted for the then current licensing year, and a person who was the holder of an excise licence which has been suspended shall be entitled to take out an excise licence on payment of such an amount in respect of excise duty as would have been payable by him had he commenced to carry on business at the expiration of that period:

Provided that if during the period for which any licence is so suspended a contingency occurs upon which a transfer of the licence might have been granted but for the suspension, a transfer may be granted either:—

(a) at the time at which, and to a person to whom, a transfer might have been granted had the licence not been suspended; or

(b) after the expiration of the period to any person to whom a transfer might have been granted had the contingency occurred immediately after the expiration of the period.

Where a licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor is so suspended the holder of the licence may, during the period of suspension, without further licence continue to carry on in the premises in respect of which the suspended licence was granted any business, other than the sale of intoxicating liquor, which had the suspended licence not been suspended he would have been entitled to carry on by virtue of that licence, but the premises shall be deemed to be duly licenced for the carrying on of such other business.

POWER TO GRANT EXCISE LICENCE ON AUTHORITY OF CERTIFICATE FROM BOARD.

15. An excise licence, may, notwithstanding anything in the law relating to licensing, be granted as respects any premises in the area on the authority of a certificate from the Board, and any excise license so granted shall be valid in all respects, and, subject to the provisions of these Regulations, the law relating to the holders of justices' licences shall apply to the holders of such certificates as if such a certificate was a justices' licence.

No such conditions need be attached to the grant of any such certificate as must be attached to the grant of a new justices' on licence.

DELEGATION OF POWERS BY RESOLUTION.

16. Any powers conferred on the Board by these Regulations may, if the Board by resolution so determine, be exercised on behalf of the Board by any persons whom the Board may appoint for the purpose.

SUPPLEMENTAL POWERS.

17. In addition to the powers expressly conferred on them by these Regulations, the Board shall have such supplemental and incidental powers as may be necessary for carrying into effect the purposes of these Regulations.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

18. Any inspector or other person authorized by the Board shall have power to enter, if need be by force, and inspect any licensed premises within the area, and any club or other premises within the area where he has reason to believe that intoxicating liquor is sold by retail or supplied, to demand the production of and to inspect and take copies of or extracts from any books or documents relating to the business carried on therein, and to take samples of any intoxicating liquor found therein.

PROHIBITION ON OBSTRUCTING INSPECTORS, ETC.

19. If any person obstructs or impedes any inspector or other person acting under the instructions or authority of the Board, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by any such inspector or person, or makes or causes to be made any false statement to any such inspector or person, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by any such inspector or person to produce, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

20. If any person attempts to contravene or induces or attempts to induce any other person to contravene, any provision of these Regulations or any order made thereunder, or any conditions or restrictions imposed by the Board, he shall be guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

PENALTIES.

21. A person guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, is liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to both such imprisonment and fine, and if the court so orders, to forfeit the goods in respect of which the offence is committed.

EXEMPTION FROM PENALTIES UNDER LICENSING LAW.

22. No person shall be liable to any penalty under the law relating to licensing or the sale of intoxicating liquor in respect of any action taken by him if such action is taken in pursuance of any order made or instructions given by the Board.

NOTICE TO BE GIVEN TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS AND
EXCISE.

23. The Board before acquiring any licensed premises or club or an interest therein, or taking possession of any licensed

premises or club, shall give notice of their intention to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, and where the Board carry on, or appoint or authorise any person to carry on, any business involving the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor they shall furnish to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise particulars as to the nature of the business to be carried on by him, and as to any person so appointed or authorised, and any other particulars required by the Commissioners.

ENFORCEMENT BY POLICE.

24. It shall be the duty of the police to enforce these Regulations and any orders of the Board made thereunder.

APPLICATION TO SCOTLAND.

25. These Regulations shall apply to Scotland subject to the following modifications:—

References to real or personal property shall be construed as references to heritable and moveable property respectively: “intoxicating liquor” shall mean “exciseable liquor”: “fee simple in possession” shall mean “estate of the proprietor or lessor”: “mortgage” shall mean “heritable security”: and a reference to a justices’ licence shall be construed as a reference to a certificate as defined in Part VII of the Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.

In any case where under these Regulations the Board acquire or determine to acquire compulsorily any premises or any interest therein a person transacting on the faith of any register of sasines with the proprietor or lessor of such premises or with any other person whose title is recorded in such register shall (notwithstanding anything in these Regulations contained) not be affected by any notice served by the Board or any vesting following thereon unless a certified copy of such notice has been recorded in the register of inhibitions prior to the completion of such transaction.

For the purpose of enabling the trustees for the Board to complete a title if thought fit to any heritable property or estate compulsorily acquired by the Board and vested in the trustees by virtue of these Regulations, by expeding a notarial instrument or otherwise, these Regulations shall be deemed to be and (without prejudice to any other method of completion of title)

may be used as a general disposition or assignation of such property or estate in favour of the trustees.

APPLICATION TO IRELAND.

26. In the application of these Regulations to Ireland, the expression "excise licence" includes any licence for the sale of intoxicating liquor granted by an officer of excise, and the expression "justices' licence" includes any certificate of a recorder, justice, or justices required for the grant of an excise licence.

DEFINITIONS.

27. For the purposes of these Regulations:—

The expression "sale by retail" means sale other than sale to a trader for the purposes of his trade.

The "expression supply" in relation to intoxicating liquor means supply otherwise than by way of sale.

The expression "licensed premises" includes any premises or place where the sale of intoxicating liquor is carried on under a licence.

SHORT TITLE.

28. The Regulations may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Liquor Control) Regulations, 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 234

Canada Gazette, 24th July, 1915.

**Order in Council, providing for the appointment of a person as
Censor of Publications issued at any Printing House.**

P. C. 1330.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 10th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General, by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, and under and in virtue of the Provisions of the War Measures Act, is pleased to Order and it is hereby Ordered as follows:—

1. The Secretary of State may, if he considers it expedient so to do, appoint a person to be censor of the writings, copy or matter printed or the publications issued at any printing house, printing establishment or works, and any person so appointed shall have the right to enter and visit the premises with any assistant or assistants from time to time and to remain there for such time or times as may be reasonably necessary, and to examine, consider, approve or reject any writing, copy or matter printed or proposed to be printed at or issued for publication from the said premises, and after the appointment of any such person and the notification thereof to the proprietor, manager or person in charge of the said premises no writing, copy or other matter shall be printed there or issued for publication therefrom which is not approved by the person so appointed as censor, and any such printing or issue for publication without such approval, shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order.

2. The printing or circulation or procuring to be printed or circulated of any letter, communication, report or news concerning the operations of the present war or the movement of any of the forces, naval or military, of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or as to any of the naval or military forces or operations of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies connected

with or for the purpose of the war, or criticising or commenting upon the policy, proceedings or action of the Government of any neutral state, if such printing or circulation or any of the statements contained in such letter, communication, report or news be likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prevent hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies, or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with any foreign state or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy, or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war, shall be deemed to be a contravention of this order, and in any prosecution for or in respect of any such offence instituted by the authority of the Attorney General of Canada it shall be presumed in the absence of proof to the contrary that the printing or circulation or the statements in respect of which the prosecution is brought were likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to prevent, hinder or interfere with the success of the forces by land or by sea of His Majesty or of His Majesty's allies or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign state, or otherwise to assist or encourage the enemy or to prevent, embarrass or hinder the successful prosecution of the war.

3. For any contravention of this order the offender shall be liable upon indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and to a fine not exceeding Five Thousand Dollars, or upon summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and a fine not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars; and the proprietor of the premises, and every director or officer of any corporation controlling or operating the premises where any such offence is committed, shall also severally be liable upon indictment or summary conviction to imprisonment and fine as aforesaid. Moreover, all copies of any book newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or tract printed, issued, circulated or published in contravention of this order in whosoever's possession they may be, may be seized and destroyed by any peace officer, and if the Secretary of State so direct the printing presses, plant and machinery within or connected with the premises shall be seized and the premises may be closed indefinitely or for such period as the Secretary of State may name.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

(29193)

No. 235.

The London Gazette, 15th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 506 of the year 1915.

NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 479 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Southend on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any light between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed in the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain Spit and West Shoebury buoys.

The Estuary of the Thames mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

Pulling boats are not allowed in the waters prohibited above without a licence, which must be obtained by the person to whom the boat belongs from the Chief of the local Police. A separate licence is required for each boat.

IV. RIVER MEDWAY.—No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, or pleasure pulling boats, are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge.

NOTE.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 479 of 1915.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, 12th June, 1915.

No. 507 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND. SOUTHEAST COAST.

NORTH FORELAND TO DUNGENESS—REGULATIONS RESPECTING YACHTS AND PLEASURE BOATS.

Mariners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders have been made, as to cruising of Yachts and Pleasure Boats between the undermentioned areas, and are now in force:—

I. NORTH FORELAND TO SOUTH FORELAND.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep within a distance of half a mile from the shore, except when in the waters between Ramsgate and Deal, when they are to keep inside a line joining North Foreland and Old Stairs Bay.

2. Yachts and Boats plying for hire must be duly licensed and are not to leave the shore without a competent boatman in charge. In places where licences are not granted by the Local Authorities a permit must be obtained from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate (see par. 3).

3. Private Yachts and Boats are not allowed to cruise in these waters without a permit from the Senior Naval Officer, Ramsgate. (When applying for a permit state name and address of owner, and name and description of craft.)

4. No Yachts or Pleasure Boats are to cruise at night—i.e., between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

5. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are strictly forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any Vessel in the Downs.

6. Yachts and Pleasure Boats embarking or disembarking passengers at Ramsgate Harbour are to use the steps at inner end of West Pier, and are to keep to the Westward of a line joining outer extremity of East Pier and West gate of basin.

When H.M. Vessels are entering or leaving Harbour, Yachts and Pleasure Boats are to keep clear of the entrance.

7. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

II. SOUTH FORELAND TO DUNGENESS.

1. All Yachts and Pleasure Boats plying for hire between Dungeness and St. Margaret's Bay are only allowed to do so by day. They must be supplied with a permit signed by the Chief of the Local Police, and they are to keep within a distance of one mile from the shore. They are to be at their moorings at night—i.e., between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

2. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are not allowed to leave shore without a competent boatman in charge and are forbidden to go alongside or communicate with any vessel lying off shore.

3. Dover Harbour being a fortified area is subject to special regulations.

4. Yachts and Pleasure Boats are forbidden to enter or leave Folkestone Harbour. Boats plying for hire from Folkestone beach may do so subject to paragraphs 1 and 2, but must keep west of the entrance of Folkestone Harbour.

5. Infringements of the above regulations are punishable offences under the Defence of the Realm Act.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships,

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, 12th June, 1915.

No. 236

(29196)

*Third Supplement to the London Gazette, 15th June, 1915—
18th June, 1915.*

Order of His Majesty in Council under The Munitions Act, 1915.*

**AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
16TH DAY OF JUNE, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS, under the Ministry of Munitions Act, 1915, it is lawful for His Majesty to appoint a Minister of Munitions, and the Minister of Munitions is to have such administrative powers and duties in relation to the supply of munitions for the present war as may be conferred on him by His Majesty in Council, and His Majesty may also, if he considers it expedient that, in connection with the supply of munitions, any powers or duties of a Government Department or Authority, whether conferred by statute or otherwise, should be transferred to, or exercised or performed concurrently by, the Minister of Munitions, by Order in Council make the necessary provision for the purpose, and any Order made in pursuance of these powers may include any supplemental provisions which appear necessary for the purpose of giving full effect to the Order:

NOW, THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

See Appendix O.

1. It shall be the duty of the Minister of Munitions to examine into and organise the sources of supply and the labour available for the supply of any kind of munitions of war, the supply of which is in whole or in part undertaken by him, and by that means, as far as possible, to ensure such supply of munitions for the present war as may be required by the Army Council or the Admiralty or may otherwise be found necessary.

2. There shall be transferred to the Minister of Munitions as from a date to be agreed upon in each case between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority concerned—

(a) from the Army Council the functions of the Department of the Master-General of the Ordnance in relation to contracts, the supply of explosives, and the inspection of munitions subject, however, in each case to any exceptions and limitations which may be agreed upon between the Army Council and the Minister;

(b) such functions—

(i) in relation to work carried on at the Woolwich Arsenal, the Enfield Small Arms Factory, and the Waltham Powder Factory, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Army Council; and

(ii) in relation to work carried on at any other Government establishment used for the purpose of the manufacture or supply of munitions of war, as may be agreed upon between the Minister of Munitions and the Department or Authority having the control of that establishment.

(c) Any other work of the Secretary of State for War, or the Army Council, or of the Admiralty, or any other Government Department or Authority, the transfer of which appears expedient to the Minister of Munitions and to the Department or Authority concerned.

3. For the purpose of giving the Minister of Munitions concurrent powers under the enactments and regulations mentioned in the Schedule to this Order, and in connection therewith, those enactments and regulations shall be read as if, in addition to the Government Department or Authority specified therein, the Minister of Munitions were also specified.

4. The Minister of Munitions shall, in addition to any special powers given to him by this Order, have power, for the purpose of his duties under this Order, to make such contracts and institute such inquiries on behalf of His Majesty and do all such other things as he may consider necessary or expedient for the effective performance of his duties.

5. This Order may be cited as the Ministry of Munitions Order, 1915.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS IS TO HAVE CONCURRENT POWERS.

Description of Enactment or Regulation.	Subject-Matter of Enactment or Regulation.	Present Authority.
Section 1 (1) and section 1 (3) of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, as amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.	Power to make regulations as to defence of the Realm.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.	Interference with contracts.	Admiralty and Army Council.
The Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (28th November)—		
Regulation 7 (as amended by the amending Order in Council of 23rd March, 1915)...	Power to requisition output of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, etc.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 8 (as substituted by amending Order in Council of 23rd March, 1915).	Power to take possession of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, etc.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 8A (as added by the amending Order in Council of the 23rd March, 1915).	Power to regulate work at factories with a view to the manufacture of arms, ammunition, etc.	Admiralty and Army Council.
Regulation 10.....	Power to close licensed premises.	Competent naval or military authority.
Regulation 56 (so far as respects offences under any regulations under which the Minister of Munitions has concurrent power).	Trial of offences.....	Competent naval or military authority.
Regulation 1 of the Order in Council amending the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914 (23rd March, 1915).	Power to take unoccupied premises for the housing of workmen.	Admiralty and Army Council.

No. 237

Canada Gazette, 3rd July, 1915.

Order in Council amending the regulations under The Dominion Lands Act respecting homesteaders in the Railway Belt of British Columbia on military duty.

[1392]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

WHEREAS by Order in Council dated 17th October, 1914, provision was made with respect to Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt of British Columbia for the reckoning as residence spent on a homestead the time of an entrant on active military service when enrolled in a military force under the authority of the Minister of Militia of Canada;

AND WHEREAS it is desired to extend this provision to include homesteaders enrolled as members of any military force of Great Britain or of the Allies of Great Britain in the present war; also, to make provision for the issue of patent to such homesteaders if disabled or to their legal representatives in the event of death,—

THEREFORE His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the following sections be added to and form part of the regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt of the Province of British Columbia:—

Notwithstanding anything in these regulations the time during which an entrant is absent from his homestead, whether he is an alien or a British subject by birth or naturalization who has been serving or is now serving, or who may hereafter serve as a member of any military force, regiment, company, or corps of Great Britain or in any military force, regiment, company, or corps of the Allies of Great Britain in Europe Africa or elsewhere in defence of the British Empire and Allies, and also a period not exceeding three months after his discharge

as a member of such force, regiment, company or corps to permit him to resume his residence on his homestead, may be counted as residence spent on his homestead within the meaning of these regulations.

If it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that an entrant while on active service as a member of any such force of Great Britain or its allies or enrolled under authority of the Minister of Militia of Canada, is so disabled by wounds received in battle or because of illness resulting therefrom or from any other cause after his enrollment as a member of such force and up to the date of his discharge therefrom, that it is not possible for him because of such wounds or illness or other cause to resume occupation of his homestead and complete the conditions of entry therefor, the Minister may forthwith issue letters patent for the homestead in his favour. The relief in such cases may be either from further cultivation of the homestead or from further residence thereon, or from both, as to the Minister of the Interior or to any Acting Minister of the Interior may appear fair and reasonable.

In the event of the death of such entrant in action, or from wounds and illness or other causes as above stated, similar relief may be granted to his legal representatives.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 238

(29201)

The London Gazette, 22nd June, 1915.

Italian Prize Court.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 21, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs learns from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome that an Italian Prize Court has been established at Rome with authority also as regards the Italian Colonies.

It is stated that parties interested in cases which may come before the Italian Prize Court are at liberty to present written memorials direct to the President of the Court, and that Representatives of foreign Powers accredited to the Italian Government may address such observations to the Government Commissioner as they think advisable in the interests of their respective nationals.

No. 239

Canada Gazette, 17th July, 1915.

The London Gazette of the 22nd June, 1915.

**Despatch recommending members of Canadian Overseas Forces
for gallant and distinguished service.**

WAR OFFICE, 22nd June, 1915.

The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of State for War from the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief British Forces in the Field:—

31st May, 1915.

My Lord,—In accordance with the last paragraph of my despatch of the 5th April, 1915, I have the honour to bring to notice names of those whom I recommend for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

J. D. P. FRENCH,

Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief,
the British Army in the Field.

STAFF, 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION.

Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) G. La F.,
Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Hayter, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. F. (Major, Cheshire
Regiment).

Hughes, Lieutenant-Colonel G. B.
 Kemmis-Betty, Lieutenant-Colonel H.
 Wood, Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) T. F. B.,
 Royal Artillery.
 Romer, brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) C.
 F., C. B., Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
 Beatty, Major C. H. L., D.S.O.
 Gordon-Hall, Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel,) G. C.
 W., Yorkshire Light Infantry.
 Chisholm, Captain (temporary Major) H. A., Canadian
 Army Medical Corps.
 Clark, Captain R. P.
 Clifford, Captain E. S., D.S.O.
 MacBrien, Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. H.
 Pope, Captain E. W.
 Ware, Captain F. B.

DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY, 1ST CANADIAN DIVISION.

Lambarde, Major F. F. (Reserve of Officers).
 Harbord, Second Lieutenant (temporary Lieutenant) G. M.,
 Royal Artillery.
 Ramsden, Lieutenant A. G. F., Royal Field Artillery,
 Special Reserve.
 Pobjoy, No. 24362 Corporal H.
 Marks, Driver F. T.

1ST CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Cosgrave, Captain L. V. M. (Brigade Staff).
 White, Captain D. A. (2nd Battery).
 Lamplough, No. 40106 Corporal L. A. (1st Battery) (killed).

2ND CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Creelman, Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. (Brigade Staff.)
 Hanson, Major E. G. (5th Battery).
 Geary, Lieutenant H. F. (6th Battery).
 Savage, Lieutenant H. M. (7th Battery).
 Hicks, No. C41445 Corporal A. S. (8th Battery).
 Shirley, No. C41314 Corporal S. (7th Battery) (killed).

3RD CANADIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. (Brigade Staff.)
 Carscallen, Major H. G. (11th Battery).
 King, Major W. B. (10th Battery).

Greene, Lieutenant E. A. (9th Battery).

Ryerson, Lieutenant A. C. (Ammunition Column).

Scandrett, Lieutenant J. H. (12th Battery.)

Wildgoose, No. 42423 Battery-Sergeant-Major R. (9th Battery).

Barnacal, No. 42244 Sergeant W. (11th Battery).

Hayward, No. 42635 Sergeant J. (Ammunition Column).

Jacobs, No. 40105 Sergeant M. (Brigade Staff).

CANADIAN ENGINEERS.

Armstrong, Lieutenant-Colonel C. J.

Wright, Major G. B. (3rd Field Company) (killed).

Macphail, Captain A. (1st Field Company).

Hertzberg, Lieutenant H. F. H. (2nd Field Company).

Ridgwell, No. 5591 Sergeant-Major S. A.

Chetwynd, No. 5301 Company Sergeant-Major G. R. (2nd Field Company).

Turner, No. 45006 Sergeant G. R. (3rd Field Company).

Evans, No. 5087 Second Corporal A. J. L. (1st Field Company.)

1ST CANADIAN DIVISIONAL SIGNAL COMPANY.

Lister, Major F. A.

Kilburn, Captain F. C.

CANADIAN DIVISIONAL CYCLIST COMPANY.

Dennistoun, Lieutenant J. R.

PRINCESS PATRICIA'S CANADIAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

Buller, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. (Captain Rifle Brigade).

Farquhar, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel F. D., D.S.O. (Major, Coldstream Guards) (killed).

Gault, Major A. H., D.S.O.

Colquhoun, Lieutenant G. W.

Crabbe, Lieutenant C. E.

Niven, Lieutenant H. W.

Papineau, Lieutenant T. M.

Laing, No. 262, Sergeant H.

1ST CANADIAN BATTALION.

Kimmins, Major A. E.

Parks, Captain J. H.

Jones, No. 9517, Sergeant W. E.

Aiken, No. 6771, Private M. J.

Moore, No. 6712, Private G.

2ND CANADIAN BATTALION.

Watson, Lieutenant-Colonel D.

Culling, Captain E. C.

Turner, Captain A. G.

Bussel, No. 8603, Sergeant E. W.

3RD CANADIAN BATTALION.

Lyne-Evans, Captain J. H.

Minns, No. 9342, Lance-Corporal E. H.

4TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Birchall, Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. P.
(Royal Fusiliers) (killed).

Ballantine, Major J.

Glover, Captain J. D. (killed).

Rogers, No. 33616, Corporal G.

Shipman, No. 10940, Private E.

Wright, No. 11187, Private F. L.

5TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Tuxford, Lieutenant-Colonel G. S.

Pragnell, Major G. S. T.

Currie, Lieutenant J. M.

McIvor, No. 13760, Private N.

7TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Hart-McHarg, Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. R. (killed).

Odlum, Major V. W.

Odlum, No. 16608, Corporal J. W. (killed).

8TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Lipsett, Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel L. J. (Major Royal
Irish Regiment).

Matthews, Major H. H.

McLeod, Lieutenant N. G. M.

Scott, Lieutenant J. M.

Smith-Rewse, Temporary Lieutenant M. B. W. (killed).

Robertson, No. 1058, Regimental Sergeant Major W. M.
(missing).

Payne, No. 478, Lance-Corporal J. A. N. (missing).

10TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Boyle, Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. (died of wounds).
McLaren, Major J. (killed).
Arthur, Captain C. G.

13TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Loomis, Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. W.
McCuaig, Major D. R.
Norsworthy, Major E. C. (killed).
Jeffrey, No. 24001, Regimental Sergeant-Major (temporary Lieutenant) J.
Trainor, No. 24061, Company Sergeant-Major J.

14TH CANADIAN BATTALION

Burland, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.
Meighen, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S.
Hancock, No. 25908, Company Sergeant-Major A.
Hawkins, No. 25790, Sergeant A. E.

16TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Marshall, Major W. R.
Alexander, Captain G. M.
Keith, No. 27001, Regimental Sergeant-Major J.
Flood, No. 27892, Corporal W. J.
Kerr, No. 27210, Private M. K.

16TH CANADIAN BATTALION.

Leckie, Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. E.
Godson Godson, Major G.
Merritt, Captain C. M. (killed).
Heath, No. 29524, Corporal G. C. (dead).
Minchin, No. 29047, Lance-Corporal A. W.
Bizley, No. 29418, Private J. W.

CANADIAN ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Simson, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W.
Webb, Lieutenant R. H.
Kinsell, No. 032773, Sergeant J. G. (attached No. 3 Field Ambulance).
Sharman, No. 36210, Private J. D.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Ford, Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. L.
 McPherson, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W.
 Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E.
 Shillington, Lieutenant-Colonel A. T.
 Watt, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L.
 Duval, Major J. L.
 Hardy, Major E. B.
 Bell, Captain F. C.
 Brown, Captain G. P.
 Donaldson, Captain A. S.
 Fraser, Captain J. J.
 McGibbon, Captain R. H.
 McKillip, Captain T. H.
 McQueen, Captain J. D.
 Stone, Captain E. L.
 Haywood, Lieutenant A. K. attached 3rd Canadian
 Battalion.
 Cooke, No. 1822, Quartermaster-Sergeant G. S.
 Butt, No. 1825, Staff-Sergeant H. G. B.
 Milborne, No. 33259, Staff-Sergeant A. J. B.
 Rotsey, No. 33442, Staff-Sergeant A. E.
 Brown, No. 32713, Sergeant T. M.
 McKay, No. 32979, Sergeant J. W. (dead).
 Smith, No. 32758, Sergeant W. B.
 McDonald, No. 33394, Lance-Corporal W.
 Bartley, No. 33280, Private A.
 Chester, No. 28722, Private R. W.
 Dalton, No. 33047, Private J.
 Farr, No. 33060, Private C. J. E.
 Holoway, No. 33365, Private W. J.
 Head, No. 33358, Private R. L.
 Lisney, No. 33387, Private F. L.
 Leishman, No. 33099, Private W. M.
 Millen, No. 33408, Private A.
 Stewart, No. 33461, Private H. G.
 Tompkins, No. 33470, Private C. B.
 Trottier, No. 32922, Private E.
 Youldon, No. 33214, Private J. G.

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.

Campbell, Matron Miss E.
 Richardson, Nursing Sister Miss M. P.

No. 240

Canada Gazette, 17th July, 1915.

The London Gazette of the 23rd June, 1915.

**Notice of Honours conferred on members of the Canadian
Overseas Forces.**

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
ST. JAMES PALACE, S.W.,
23rd June, 1915.

THE KING has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions, in and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, for services rendered in connection with military operations in the field. The promotions and appointments to date from the 3rd instant.

*To be additional Members of the Military Division of the Third
Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order:—*

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Arthur William Currie, 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Richard Ernest William Turner, V.C., D.S.O., 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Malcolm Smith Mercer, 3rd Canadian Infantry Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Henry Edward Burstall, Divisional Artillery, 1st Canadian Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel and temporary Colonel Gilbert Lafayette Foster, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

CHANCERY OF THE ORDER OF SAINT MICHAEL
AND SAINT GEORGE.

DOWNING STREET, 23rd June, 1915.

The KING has been graciously pleased to give directions for the following promotions in and appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, for

services rendered in connection with military operations in the field: the promotions and appointments to date from the 3rd instant.

To be Additional Members of the Third Class or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Gilmour Edwards Leckie, 16th Canadian Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Samuel Lampson Ford, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

WAR OFFICE,
23rd June, 1915.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the grant of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Man for most conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty:—

Captain Francis Alexander Caron Scrimger, Canadian Army Medical Service, Medical Officer, 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment.

On the afternoon of the 25th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when in charge of an advanced dressing station in some farm buildings which were being heavily shelled by the enemy, he directed under heavy fire the removal of the wounded, and he himself carried a severely wounded officer out of a stable in search of a place of greater safety. When he was unable alone to carry this officer further, he remained with him under fire till help could be obtained.

During the very heavy fighting between 22nd and 25th April, Captain Scrimger, displayed continuously day and night the greatest devotion to his duty among the wounded at the front.

No. 1539 Colour-Sergeant Frederick William Hall, 8th Canadian Battalion.

On 24th April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of Ypres, when a wounded man who was lying some 15 yards from the trench called for help, Company Serjeant-Major Hall endeavoured to

reach him in the face of a very heavy enfilade fire which was being poured in by the enemy. The first attempt failed, and a Non-commissioned Officer and private soldier who were attempting to give assistance were both wounded, Company Serjeant-Major Hall then made a second most gallant attempt, and was in the act of lifting up the wounded man to bring him in when he fell mortally wounded in the head.

No. 24066, Lance-Corporal Frederick Fisher, 13th Canadian Battalion.

On the 23rd April, 1915, in the neighbourhood of St. Julien, he went forward with the machine gun, of which he was in charge, under heavy fire, and most gallantly assisted in covering the retreat of a battery, losing four men of his gun team.

Later after obtaining four more men, he went forward again to the firing line and was himself killed while bringing his machine gun into action under very heavy fire, in order to cover the advance of supports.

The undermentioned Lady was awarded the Decoration of the Royal Red Cross:—

CANADIAN NURSING SERVICE.

Matron, Miss E. Campbell.

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Burland, 14th Canadian Battalion.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hughes, 1st Canadian Division. Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Kemmis-Betty, 1st Canadian Division Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. O. W. Loomis, 13th Canadian Battalion.

Major J. Ballantyne, 4th Canadian Battalion.

Major G. Godson-Godson, 16th Canadian Battalion.

Major W. B. M. King, 10th Battery, 3rd Canadian Artillery Brigade.

Major F. A. Lister, Canadian Divisional Signal Company.

Major W. R. Marshall, 15th Canadian Battalion.

Major H. H. Mathews, 8th Canadian Battalion.

Major G. S. T. Pragnell, 5th Canadian Battalion.

Captain G. G. Arthur, 10th Canadian Battalion.

Captain (temporary Major) H. A. Chisholm, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) J. H. MacBrien, 1st Canadian Division Staff.

Captain A. Macphail, 1st Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

Captain T. H. McKillip, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Captain J. H. Parks, 1st Canadian Battalion.

Awarded the Military Cross.

Captain G. M. Alexander, 15th Canadian Battalion.

Captain A. K. Haywood, Canadian Army Medical Corps, attached 3rd Canadian Battalion.

Captain H. J. Lyne Evans, 3rd Canadian Battalion.

Captain A. G. Turner, 2nd Canadian Battalion.

Lieutenant C. E. Crabbe, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

Lieutenant H. F. H. Hertzberg, 2nd Field Company, Canadian Engineers.

Lieutenant N. G. M. McLeod, 8th Canadian Battalion.

Lieutenant J. G. Scandrett, 12th Battery, 3rd Canadian Artillery Brigade.

Lieutenant J. M. Scott, 8th Canadian Battalion.

Lieutenant R. H. Webb, Canadian Army Service Corps.

No. 24001 Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Jeffrey, 13th Canadian Battalion.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the under-mentioned Warrant Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders.

The particulars of the acts of gallantry will be published in the *London Gazette* on an early date:—

5615 Private H. M. Adams, Canadian Signal Company.

9067 Acting Sergeant S. L. Adamson, 3rd Canadian Battalion.

19616 Lance-Corporal G. W. Allen, 10th Canadian Battalion

22844 Private C. W. Batchelor, 2nd Canadian Battalion.

22846 Private R. W. Birdseye, 2nd Canadian Battalion.

32713 Sergeant T. M. Brown, Canadian Army Medical Corps.

27155 Sergeant J. M. Calder, 15th Canadian Battalion.
 5646 Corporal E. Casstles, Canadian Signal Company.
 48009 Sergeant-Major A. E. Clifton, Canadian Army

Medical Corps.

28874 Sergeant J. Dougall, 16th Canadian Battalion.
 16420 Sergeant W. H. Dryden, 7th Canadian Battalion.
 23262 Private W. Duncan, Canadian Signal Company.
 7980 Private A. S. Highstone, 2nd Canadian Battalion.
 9862 Sergeant P. Ives, Third Canadian Battalion.
 21855 Private R. W. Joslin, 5th Canadian Battalion.
 10857 Private A. W. Kaye, Fourth Canadian Battalion.
 5696 Corporal B. E. Kennedy, Canadian Signal Company.
 29519 Sergeant C. Lunn, Sixteenth Canadian Battalion.
 28776 Private A. MacArtair, Canadian Signal Company.
 30004 Sergeant J. Macdonald, Canadian Divisional Train.
 26354 Private J. R. Mallette, 14th Canadian Battalion.
 16246 Sergeant H. N. Pearless, 7th Canadian Battalion.
 26648 Company Sergeant-Major, now Lieutenant C. B.

Price, 14th Canadian Battalion.

21190 Private H. S. Quigley, 2nd Infantry Brigade Staff
 Canadian Contingent.

19910 Corporal T. O. Ross, 10th Canadian Battalion.
 19637 Corporal S. Schultz, 10th Canadian Battalion.
 7097 Lance-Corporal W. Whitla, 1st Canadian Battalion.
 508 Private H. Walters, 8th Canadian Battalion.
 13204 Private G. A. White, 5th Canadian Battalion.
 16576 Private T. N. Mullins, 7th Canadian Battalion.
 30115, Driver S. A. Pate, Canadian Divisional Train.
 19491 Private C. H. Bloxham, 10th Canadian Battalion.
 8569 Private T. McGuire, 2nd Canadian Battalion.

No. 241

Canada Gazette, 17th July, 1915.

Despatch respecting the recovery of property in Enemy Countries.

CANADA,
 No. 581.

DOWNING STREET,
 24th June, 1915.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to Your Royal Highness for the information of Your Ministers, a copy of a notice published in the press on the 15th June, containing information for the guidance of persons desiring to record:

(a) Debts (including bank balances) due to British subjects from persons residing in enemy countries;

(b) Other property in enemy countries (including securities) belonging to British subjects.

2. The Foreign Claims Office referred to in the last paragraph of the notice has been set up at the Foreign Office for the purpose of dealing with all claims for the settlement of which no satisfactory machinery has existed hitherto, and which are foreign in the sense that they are claims by British subjects against a foreign government or by foreign nationals against His Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) A. BONAR LAW.

Governor General

His Royal Highness

The Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

"Times," 15th June, 1915.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN ENEMY COUNTRIES.

How to record claims.

We are officially informed that it has been arranged that the Public Trustee shall keep a record of:—

(a) Debts (including bank balances) due to British subjects from persons residing in enemy countries;

(b) Other property in enemy countries (including securities) belonging to British subjects.

Any person desiring to record such claims or property, can obtain the necessary form for that purpose (Form G in the first case and Form H in the second) from the Public Trustee. Applications should be made to the Public Trustee (Trading with the Enemy Department), No. 2, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C.

It must be clearly understood that the action of the Public Trustee will be confined to entering upon the record claims of which particulars are supplied to him, and that it in no way commits His Majesty's Government either to responsibility for the correctness of the claim entered, or to taking any action on the conclusion of hostilities or otherwise for the recovery of the debts or property in question.

The Public Trustee will record claims against enemy Governments in respect of public *securities* of those Governments held by the claimants, but other claims against enemy Governments (e.g., in respect of goods or property requisitioned or sequestered) as distinct from claims against enemy subjects, should be notified to the Director of the Foreign Claims Office, Foreign Office, S.W.

No. 242

(29204)

Third Supplement of the London Gazette, 22nd June, 1915--25th June, 1915.

Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the export of certain Commodities.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER ,WHITEHALL.
the 24th day of June, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

Whereas it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition), Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may ,whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900,

may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars.

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

1. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations:—

Capsicum and oleo-resin of capsicum.

Chemicals, drugs, etc., viz.:—

Caffeine and its salts.

Paraldehyde.

Theobromine-Sodium Salicylate.

2. That the following articles should be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Bone ash.

Guanos.

Phosphates of metals, manufactured.

Phosphate rock, viz.:—

Apatites.

Phosphates of lime and alumina.

Phosphides.

Phosphoric acids and oxides.

Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

3. That the heading "Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber, solutions containing rubber, jellies containing rubber, or any other preparations containing rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber; including tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles or materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates should be deemed to include balata and gutta-percha and the following varieties of rubber, viz:—"Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc"; and that the words "goods made wholly or partly of rubber" should be substituted for the words "goods made wholly of rubber" in the aforesaid heading.

4. That the heading "rosin" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, should be deleted.

5. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal:—

Cotton yarn and thread.

Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds, except such as contained caoutchouc (the export of substances containing caoutchouc being prohibited to all destinations abroad other than British Possessions and Protectorates).

Hair, animal, of all kinds; and tops, noils and yarns of animal hair.

6. That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden:—

Terneplates.

7. That the exportation of "tin-plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing" which is prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, and Sweden, should be prohibited also to ports in Norway.

NOW THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendations into consideration, are pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

Whereof the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 243.

[29206)

The London Gazette, 25th June, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 537 of the year 1915.

NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH
CHANNEL.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 506 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

All Orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel Islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames, and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but *no others*, can obtain pilots for the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at LONDON and HARWICH for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburgh Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman Lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk Head Light-buoy on a line joining the positions of the

South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed in the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain Spit and West Shoebury buoys.

The Estuary of the Thames mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

Pulling boats are not allowed in the waters prohibited above without a licence, which must be obtained by the person to whom the boat belongs from the Chief of the local Police. A separate license is required for each boat.

IV. RIVER MEDWAY.—No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, or pleasure pulling boats, are allowed in the Medway to the east-ward of Rochester Bridge.

NOTE.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 506 of 1915 with exception that Chapman Lighthouse has been substituted for Southend as the western boundary mentioned in the second Paragraph of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON, 24th June, 1915.

No. 536 of the year 1915.

ENGLAND AND WALES, SOUTH AND WEST COASTS.

LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND; PLYMOUTH SOUND AND
HAMOAZE—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SMALL CRAFT.

Miners are hereby warned that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders

have been made, and are to be complied with until further notice by all yachts, small steam, motor, sailing and pulling boats and vessels, including pleasure craft of all descriptions, within the undermentioned limits:—

I.—PLYMOUTH SOUND AND HAMOAZE.

(a) Plymouth Sound:

A limited number of moorings for Yachts may be laid in the following places and nowhere else;

Off West Hoe, on application to King's Harbour, Sound; in the Cattewater, above Turnchapel, on application to the Harbour Master of Cattewater.

Yachts, etc., and Pleasure Boats may cruise in the waters of the Sound as laid down in the Public Traffic Regulations with the following exception:

No Yacht, etc., or Pleasure Boat may proceed to the westward of a line joining the east end of Drake's Island and the west side of the entrance to Millbay Docks, nor may they proceed more than two miles outside the breakwater.

All persons going afloat in charge of Yachts or Boats are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with these orders, the Public Traffic Regulations, and the Notices that have been published from time to time in the Public Press defining prohibited areas.

Special notice is drawn to the following points in the Regulations:

No Yacht or Boat may be under way after dark; there can, therefore, be no traffic after dark between Yachts at their moorings and the shore.

Although it is only laid down that no craft may leave or enter by the East Channel, no craft is to approach anywhere near the East Channel buoys, as such action would be likely to draw the fire of the forts.

All Excursion Steamer traffic is Prohibited in the Sound.

NOTE.—Yachts that are only fitting out at Plymouth, and that may wish to proceed to their Summer Base harbour, must obtain permission to leave here for that purpose.

(b) HAMOAZE:

1. Within the limits in the Harbour of Hamoaze mentioned in paragraph 4 below, all small craft, motor boats, steamboats, pulling boats, punts, etc., are to be moored in one of the following areas, viz.:—

Saltash, Pottery quay, North corner, Mutton cove, Cremyll hard, Torpoint, Stonehouse creek (or be hauled up and secured above highwater mark in an approved position) where they will remain under police supervision and only be allowed out on the production of a permit. (See paragraph 4 below.)

2. With the exception of steam ferry boats, which have obtained special permits, no craft of any description is to be under way during the hours of official night, i.e., between the sunset gun and daylight gun fired from H. M. S. *Impregnable*. Any craft under way between these times may be fired on by the Naval patrol boats or H. M. ships in harbour without notice.

3. During fog or thick weather, no craft of any description is to be under way, with the exception of the Chain Ferry bridges at Torpoint and Saltash.

4. All traffic is prohibited in the waters of the Harbour of Hamoaze within the following limits, viz.;—Between lines joining Skinham and Warren points in the Tamar river and the boom at Devil's point, including the Lynher river as far as St. Germans, Millbrook Lake, and all the creeks and coves adjoining, subject to the following provisions:—

During daylight, i.e., outside the hours of official night, all craft of any description engaged by their owners in the prosecution of their business, or used by them as a means of obtaining their livelihood, may be permitted to be under way within the above limits on obtaining a permit for the purpose from the Superintendent of Dockyard Police, such permit to be produced when called for by the person in charge of any patrol boat, police boat, or boat of H.M. Ships.

Persons owning craft of any description which they may wish to use for pleasure purposes will be allowed to remove the same to approved places outside the above limits. No permits will be granted for use of pleasure craft within the limits defined.

5. With the undermentioned exception at (i), the following areas are prohibited to all craft of every description:

Coombe bay, Kiln bay, Wilcove lake, Thanckes lake, South of Gravesend point to Pound at Tarpoint, St. John's lake, Millbrook lake (inside a line from Palmer point to Little Southdown).

(i) With regard to Millbrook lake inside the line specified, special permits will be given to steam or motor ferry craft for public traffic only, at the direction of the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

6. No craft of any description is to approach or is to communicate with any of H.M. establishments or ships without having permission and calling the attention of the guard before they close. Craft disobeying this order may be fired on without notice.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to any of H.M. craft or boats, or to vessels in Government employ.

8. No excursion steamers will be permitted in the Hamoaze between the boom at Devil's point and Saltash pier. Subject to special arrangements, facilities will be granted during the summer months only for excursions in the river Tamar and Tavy above Saltash, permits for which must be obtained by the owners of excursion steamers from the King's Harbour Master of Hamoaze.

Special Warning to Boatmen and those who Hire out Yachts or Boats.

Great care must be taken that Yachts and Boats are only hired out to persons who are thoroughly acquainted with these Regulations, as any infringement of the orders will, amongst other things, lead to the detention of the offending Yacht or Boat.

II. LYME REGIS TO BARDSEY ISLAND.

(a) WESTERN LIMITS OF LYME REGIS ON THE EAST TO START
POINT ON THE WEST

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place

afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coast guard station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessel (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5 below) are to be under way at night, i.e., between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorised by Fishing Permits signed by the Local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be:—

(i) Within 10 miles of the entrance to any defended port;

(ii) North of a line joining Portland Bill and Hope's Nose;

(iii) Within an area bounded on the North and South by lines 5 miles long, drawn S.E. by E. (magnetic) from Berry Head and Start Point respectively; on the east by a line joining the eastern extremities of the North and South lines; and on the West by the coast.

NOTE.—As regards the part of this area to the North of a line drawn S.E. by E. from the Mewstone, this prohibition is in force during the daytime as well as at night.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona-fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases

are to be referred for Permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain Pleasure Craft Permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired-out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended ports comprise Portland, Plymouth, and Falmouth.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

(b) START POINT ON THE EAST TO BARDSEY ISLAND ON THE WEST:

1. The owners of all such boats or vessels (except fishing craft specially provided for under paragraph 5) are to supply lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they must obtain pleasure craft permits for them from a Divisional Coast Watching Officer through the Station Officer of the nearest Coastguard Station. Without permits the boats or vessels are forbidden to be used.

2. No such vessels (except fishing craft as provided for under paragraph 5) are to be under way at night, i.e., between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, or during fog, but are to remain at their moorings. If caught out by fog, they are to return to the shore at once.

3. Subject to the above and to any special exceptions which have been or may be made, all such vessels may proceed as far as three miles outside the port, creek, or river to which they belong, but it must be understood that no special protection can be afforded them.

4. No excursion traffic is allowed except within ports, creeks, and rivers, and then only in special circumstances, by written permission of the Commander-in-Chief.

5. Fishing vessels authorized by Fishing Permits signed by the local Fishery Officer are allowed to be at sea day and night, but they are not allowed at night to be within ten miles of the entrance to any defended port.

6. Special local regulations are being issued as far as necessary for defended areas and ports.

Notes on the above.

Fishing vessels are only to include *bona-fide* professional fishing craft. Amateurs and pleasure craft out fishing are not to be regarded as coming under paragraph 5. Doubtful cases are to be referred for permits to the nearest Divisional Coast Watching Officer.

Amateur Boat Owners will obtain pleasure craft permits as directed in paragraph 1, and will be subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Hired Boats.—Subject to paragraph 1, owners may let out small rowing and sailing boats on hire to parties for whom they are prepared to be responsible. Such hired out boats shall be strictly subject to paragraphs 2 and 3.

Defended Ports comprise Plymouth, Falmouth, Milford Haven, Cardiff and Barry, and Swansea.

Fishery Officer means an officer of the Local Sea Fisheries Committee within whose area the fishing port in question lies, or other Fishery Officer duly authorized for this purpose.

Permits may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Divisional Coast Watching Officer or Fishery Officer concerned.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON, 24th June, 1915.

No. 244

Canada Gazette, 3rd July, 1915.

**Order in Council respecting Separation Allowance of the members
of the Naval Service.**

[1470]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 24th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Board had under consideration a memorandum from the Minister of the Naval Service reporting that by Admiralty Weekly Order No. 408 of 19th March, 1915, the separation allowance of 3 s. per week for a motherless child, which was authorized by Admiralty Weekly Order No. 405 of 25th September, 1914, has been increased to 5 s. per week, the said increase coming into effect as from the 1st March, 1915.

The provisions of Admiralty Weekly Order No. 405 of 25th September, 1914, having been adopted (under authority of an Order in Council of 28th November, 1914) for Imperial Service, Active Service and Reserve Ratings serving in H.M.C. Navy, and for Royal Canadian Naval Permanent ratings, the Minister recommends that this amendment thereto be also adopted in His Majesty's Canadian Navy as from 1st March, 1915, for the ratings specified above, the sum of twenty-five (25) cents being taken as equivalent to one shilling.

The Board concur in the above recommendation and submit the same for favourable consideration.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 245

[29210]

The London Gazette, 29th June, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A Proclamation Relating to the Exportation of all Articles to the Netherlands during the Present War.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS by section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, it is enacted that We may, by Proclamation, prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely: Arms, ammunition, military and naval stores and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition or military or naval stores to any country or place therein named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition or military or naval stores being used against Our forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with Our Forces:

AND WHEREAS by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, it is enacted that the above-recited section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description:

AND WHEREAS by section 1 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1915, it is enacted that the power of His Majesty under section 1 of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, as amended by the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, by Proclamation to prohibit the exportation of articles to any country or place named in the Proclamation, shall during the continuance of the present war, include the power to prohibit the exportation of any article to any such country or place unless consigned to such person or persons as may be authorised by or under the Proclamation to receive such article:

Now, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, to declare, and it is hereby declared, that the exportation of the articles mentioned in the second column of

the Schedule hereto is prohibited to the country named in the first column of the said Schedule unless those articles are consigned to the persons referred to in the third column of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Country.	Articles.	Authorized Persons.
The Netherlands.....	All articles.....	The Netherlands Oversea Trust (or, in the case of any prohibited or restricted goods which are authorized by licence to be exported, the person named in the licence as consignee).....

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 246.

Canada Gazette, 3rd July, 1915.

Supplement to London Gazette, 25th June, 1915.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY RESIDENT OR CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN CHINA, SIAM, PERSIA, OR MOROCCO.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco should be restricted in manner provided by this Proclamation,—

NOW, THEREFORE, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation declaring, and it is hereby declared, as follows:

1. The proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall, as from the twenty-sixth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifteen, apply to any person or body of persons of enemy nationality resident or carrying on business in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, in the same manner as they apply to persons or bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country. Provided that where an enemy has a branch locally situated in China, Siam, Persia, or Morocco, nothing in Article 6 of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation Number 2 shall be construed so as to prevent transaction by or with that branch being treated as transaction by or with an enemy.
2. Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade or the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury.
3. This Proclamation shall be called The Trading with the Enemy (China, Siam, Persia, and Morocco) Proclamation 1915.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 247

Canada Gazette, 3rd July, 1915.

Post Office Notice prohibiting circulation of certain newspapers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

26th June, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the

6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, the "Lincoln Freie Presse," a weekly paper printed in the German language, and published at Lincoln, Nebraska, U.S.A., is, from this date, refused the privileges of the mails of Canada, and is prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way.

No. 248

Canada Gazette, 10th July, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

IRELAND.

(251) SOUTH COAST—PORT OF QUEENSTOWN—SPECIAL REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO TRAFFIC.

Obstructions have been placed in Queenstown harbour and Mariners are hereby warned that under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders have been made and are now in force:—

1. Two Trawlers will be moored midway between Corkbeg and the easternmost point of Spike Island. Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels without exception between the Examination anchorage and the outer Man-of-War anchorage and *vice versa*. All vessels shall pass between these Trawlers steering a course directly up and down the harbour. No vessels shall pass each other when approaching or passing between the Trawlers. Outward-bound vessels will in all instances give way to those inward-bound. The speed of vessels when approaching or passing between the Trawlers shall not exceed 10 knots.

2. The passage between Spike island and Ringaskiddy point is closed, and no vessel shall approach the area bounded on the south by a line drawn between Golden rock and the southernmost point of Spike island.

3. No vessels shall use the channels between Haulbowline and Spike island east of Rocky island or west of the Military pier on Spike island.

4. Vessels infringing these orders expose themselves to grave danger and are liable to be fired upon.

N. to M. No. 71 (251) 22-6-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 475 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH DEPENDENCIES.

(252) DISTINGUISHING FLAG OF KING'S HARBOUR MASTERS AT DOCKYARD PORTS.

(1.) A King's Harbour Master or any Officer acting directly under his authority shall, when afloat and in the execution of the duties pertaining to his office as such, wear in the bows of the vessel a Union Flag with a white border and in the centre of the flag, the letters K. H. M. surmounted by a Crown.

(2.) The Ports at which King's Harbour Master's are at present appointed are the Dockyard Ports in the United Kingdom, viz.:—Pembroke, Plymouth, Devonport, Portland, Portsmouth, Dover, Sheerness, Chatham, Rosyth, Cromarty, Queens-town and Berehaven, and the following Ports abroad:—Bermuda Gibraltar, Malta and Wei-hai-wei.

N. to M. No. 71 (252) 22-6-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 489 of 1915.

Departmental File: No. 19407.

A. JOHNSTON,

Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 22nd June, 1915.

(260) SUSPECTED CRAFT TO BE REPORTED.

The Masters of all vessels, navigating Canadian waters, are warned as to the necessity of keeping a sharp lookout and reporting any suspicious craft they may sight.

Small fishing and coasting vessels are particularly urged to at once report any such craft to the nearest Customs Officer for transmission, by telegraph on the East Coast, to the Captain in Charge Halifax Dockyard, and on the West Coast to the Superintendent, Esquimaux Dockyard.

It is not desired that any hearsay evidence should be forwarded, but only definite facts.

N. to M. No. 74 (260) 25-6-15.

Departmental File: No. 29052.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, 25th June, 1915.

No. 249.

Canada Gazette, 10th July, 1915.

Order in Council amending the Order in Council of 28th October, 1914, respecting alien enemies.

[1493]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Saturday, the 26th day of June, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 23rd June, 1915, from the Minister of Justice, stating that it is provided by clause 11 of the regulations of 28th October, 1914, respecting registration of aliens of enemy nationality that no alien of enemy nationality who is required to register shall be naturalized unless, in addition to other requirements, he produces and files with his application a certificate of the registrar that he is registered pursuant to the provisions of the ordinance, and that his application for naturalization is approved by the registrar;

The Minister observes that registration offices were established pursuant to the authority of this ordinance at, among other places, Sydney, Ottawa, Toronto, Brandon, Regina, Calgary and Victoria, and the registration at each of these places having been completed the offices have been closed and the respective registrars named for these offices have therefore no further duties to discharge,—

The Minister, in these circumstances, recommends that the requirements of clause 11 aforesaid with regard to registrar's certificates for naturalization purposes as to aliens of enemy nationality within the registration districts of the offices aforesaid, be dispensed with.

The Committee submit the same for approval.

F. K. BENNETTS,
Asst. Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 250.

Canada Gazette, 26th June, 1915.

Post Office Notice prohibiting circulation of certain newspapers.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of power vested in the Postmaster General by Order in Council assented to on the 6th day of November, 1914, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the War Measures' Act 1914, "Forward" (Vorwärts) a Jewish Daily paper (Yiddish) published in New York City is from this date refused the privilege of the mails of Canada and is prohibited from circulation in Canada in any way.

TH. CHASE CASGRAIN,
Postmaster General.

No. 251

Canada Gazette 31st July, 1915.

The London Gazette of the 29th June, 1915.

**Notice of appointment of members of the Canadian Overseas
Forces Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, etc.**

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, in recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Major Douglas Rykert McCuaig, 13th Canadian Battalion.

For conspicuous gallantry and ability between 22nd and 24th April, 1915, near Ypres. On one occasion when some men of a battalion on his immediate left had vacated their trench he rallied them and got them back under heavy fire. When, after about an hour, during which this trench was enfiladed by both artillery and rifle fire he found it impossible to hold it longer, he withdrew in good order, and successfully took up another position by daylight and under very heavy fire.

Major Gordon Brooks Wright, 3rd Field Company, Canadian Engineers. For conspicuous gallantry, ability and devotion to duty from 22nd April to 5th May, 1915, near Ypres. Shortly after the German gas attack, on 22nd April, when his billets were being heavily shelled and the gas began to effect his men, he skilfully got away his transport under heavy fire, and withdrew his dismounted sappers to Brigade Headquarters, where he entrenched himself, and held an important position barring the enemy's approach from the north. The splendid example set by Major Wright, and his ability and coolness under fire, did much towards keeping up the spirits of his men under circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

(Extract from The London Gazette of the 3rd July, 1915.)

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to confer the Military Cross on the undermentioned officer in

recognition of his gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force:—

Lieutenant Herbert Francis Otway, The Prince of Wales' Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), attached Army Cyclist Corps. During the recent fighting to the east of Ypres in April and May, 1915, he showed conspicuous gallantry and ability in making important reconnaissances under heavy shell fire. His reconnaissances were of the greatest value to the Divisional Commander at Potijze, and were always carried out at considerable risks."

No. 252

Canada Gazette 24th July, 1915.

Second Supplement to the London Gazette of the 29th June, 1915.

Notice of award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to members of the Canadian Overseas Forces.

WAR OFFICE.

30th June, 1915.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Distinguished Conduct Medal to the undermentioned Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty whilst serving with the Expeditionary Force in France and Flanders.

5615, Private Adams, H. M., Canadian Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry from 22nd to 25th April, 1915, when telephone lines were down, in carrying orders under heavy shell and rifle fire to the St. Julien-Ypres salient.

9067, Acting Sergeant, Adamson, S. L., 3rd Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty near St. Julien from 23rd to 26th April, 1915. This Non-Commissioned Officer rendered valuable assistance to the Medical Officer during the engagement going from one station to another, often under heavy rifle fire, and rendering medical assistance to the wounded on the field.

19616, Lance-Corporal Allan, G. W., 10th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of the 23rd-24th April, 1915, when he fought first one machine gun and then a second, until both were put out of action and their teams either killed or wounded; he then continued to fire with his rifle until killed at his post.

22844, Private Batchelor, C. W., 2nd Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at St. Julien on 23rd April, 1915, in bringing in numerous wounded men under a heavy fire.

22846, Private Birdseye, R. W., 2nd Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 23rd April, 1915, in carrying messages under heavy fire from one trench to another; also for bringing in wounded under fire.

19491, Private Bloxham, C. H., 10th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the 24th April, 1915, he rescued a wounded comrade and carried him for one mile into safety whilst exposed to heavy shell fire; also on this day he assisted in gathering up and re-forming stragglers under heavy fire. On the night of 25th-26th April, while near Gravenstaffel Cross Roads, he accompanied an officer to Brigade Headquarters and, finding it in the hands of the enemy, escaped under fire.

32713, Sergeant Brown, T. M., No. 1 Field Ambulance, Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of 23rd-24th April, 1915. Being cut off from the collecting station by shell fire, he remained with the wounded near the trenches all the day, and then brought all of them in safety to the station on the night of the 24th April.

27155, Sergeant Calder, J. M., 15th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty from 22nd April to 3rd May, 1915, in carrying messages and maintaining communication under fire.

5077, Lance-Corporal Casement, R. J., 1st Field Company, Canadian Engineers, for conspicuous gallantry near Ypres on night of 28th-29th April, 1915, in going to an Officer who lay wounded near the German line, accompanied by three others, and carrying him in on a stretcher, under a heavy shell and rifle fire. Lance-Corporal Casement has also done excellent work in the construction of a bridge over the Yser, and in protection of the canal bridges during operations 22nd April to 5th May, 1915.

5646, Corporal Castles, E., Canadian Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry near Ypres from 22nd to 28th April, 1915, in repairing telegraph and telephone lines under heavy shell fire, and maintaining communication.

48009, Sergeant-Major (formerly Quartermaster Sergeant Royal Artillery) Clifton, A. E., Canadian Army Medical Corps,

for conspicuous gallantry, coolness and devotion to duty at Vlamertinghe on 27th April, 1915, in assisting to move wounded from the church to a place of safety whilst under fire.

13357, Private Cowell, J. D., 5th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Fortuin during 24th to 26th April, 1915, in continually carrying messages under a very heavy shell fire.

46799, Private Danson, H., 13th Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty at St. Julien from 22nd to 25th April, 1915, in carrying orders, when the telephone lines were down, under very heavy shell and rifle fire.

28874, Sergeant Dougall, J., 16th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry at St. Julien on night of 22nd-23rd April, 1915. During an attack on a wood, this Non-Commissioned Officer placed himself at the head of a party of men belonging to another battalion who had no Officer or leader with them, and cleared a farm beyond the wood of greatly superior numbers of the enemy.

16420, Sergeant Dryden, W. H., 7th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty near Keerselaere, on 23rd April, 1915, in going to the assistance of Lieutenant-Colonel Hart-McHarg, who was lying wounded between our own and German lines.

23262, Private Duncan, W., Canadian Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry from 22nd-25th April, 1915, when telephone lines were down, in carrying orders under heavy shell and rifle fire, to St. Julien-Ypres salient.

7980, Private Highstone, A. S., 2nd Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry at St. Julien on 24th April, 1915, in bringing in wounded under heavy fire, and for his personal bravery under fire.

9862, Sergeant Ives, P., 3rd Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry at St. Julien from 23rd to 25th April, 1915, when, returning from reconnaissance work, he brought to safety several wounded men. His general conduct and confidence have set a fine example to others.

21855, Private Joslyn, R. W., 5th Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty while employed as Battalion runner, in carrying despatches under fire.

10857, Sergeant Kays, A. W., 4th Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty at Pilekem Ridge from 23rd to 26th April, 1915, in dressing and assisting the wounded throughout the action.

5696, Corporal Kennedy, B. E., Canadian Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry in carrying messages between Brielen, Ypres, St. Jean, Weiltje, and St. Julien. During the whole action this road was being continuously shelled and he ran a great risk while performing this duty.

29519, Sergeant Lunn, C., 16th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion near St. Julien on the morning of 23rd April, 1915, following a night attack, in twice going out under fire and dressing a man who was badly wounded in the arm and covering him with a blanket.

28776, Private MacArtair, A., Canadian Signal Company, for conspicuous gallantry on 22nd to 25th April, 1915, when telephone lines were down, in carrying orders, under heavy shell and rifle fire, to St. Julien-Ypres Salient.

30004, Sergeant MacDonald, J., Canadian Divisional Train, for conspicuous ability and coolness while employed in carrying rations to the troops, and in picking up wounded and bringing them back to dressing stations under heavy shell fire.

26354, Private Mallette, J. R., 14th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at St. Julien, although painfully wounded himself, in rescuing a wounded comrade under heavy fire, carrying him back a considerable distance.

8569, Private McGuire, T., 2nd Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in carrying despatches under fire.

16576, Private Mullins, T. M., 7th Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and resource near Gravenstafel on 17th April, 1915, in assisting an officer to extinguish a lighted torch which had fallen in an open box of fused bombs.

30115, Driver Pate, S. A., Canadian Divisional Train, for conspicuous ability and coolness while employed in carrying rations to the troops, and in picking up wounded and bringing them back to dressing stations under heavy shell fire.

16246, Sergeant Pearlless, H. N., 7th Canadian Battalion, for gallant conduct and devotion to duty near Keerselaere on 24th April, 1915, in operating his machine gun on the enveloped right flank of his Battalion until he and his gun were blown up.

26648, Company Sergeant-Major (now Lieutenant) Price, C. B., 14th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at St. Julien, in going to the assistance of a man who, while on patrol, had been wounded by Germans whom he had encountered. Company Sergeant-Major Price went out, and shooting the two Germans who had wounded him, brought in the man, undoubtedly saving his life. His conduct all through the action was of the most meritorious and self-sacrificing kind.

19910, Corporal Ross, T. O., 10th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on the night of 24th-25th April, 1915, in carrying to safety three wounded men in succession under heavy machine-gun and rifle fire.

19637, Corporal Schultz, S., 10th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion while acting as medical orderly on the night 24th-25th April, 1915, when he remained at

a dressing station after it had been practically blown to pieces, and took charge until every wounded man had been removed, displaying great courage throughout.

33191, Private Turner, F., Canadian Army Medical Corps, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Wieltje on 24th April, 1915, when attending to wounded. When the dressing station had been heavily shelled, he carried his wounded to a neighboring ditch and continued to tend them under heavy shell fire for the greater part of the day, remaining until all had been removed.

6972, Lance-Corporal Wakelin, F. B., 1st Canadian Battalion for conspicuous gallantry at Pilkem Ridge on 23rd April, 1915, in taking his platoon up into the firing line after all the senior Non-commissioned Officers had been killed or wounded, under heavy shell and rifle fire.

508, Private Walters, H., 8th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty on 24th April, 1915, although wounded in the head and in the thumb, in remaining at the parapet and using his rifle against an attack.

13204, Private White, G. A., 5th Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in volunteering for, and carrying on, the Medical Officer's work after that Officer was missing. During 26th April to 5th May, 1915, Private White was continuously attending to wounded under fire.

7097, Lance-Corporal Whitla, W., 1st Canadian Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty at Pilkem Ridge on 23rd April, 1915, in carrying Captain Lockhart to cover, when wounded, under heavy artillery and rifle fire.

No. 253

[29214]

The London Gazette, 2nd July, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 546 of the year 1915.

NORTH SEA, RIVER THAMES AND ENGLISH CHANNEL.

PILOTAGE AND TRAFFIC REGULATIONS.

Former Notice.—No. 537 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

All orders in this Notice are now in force, and have been made under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, the Downs Pilot Station to Gravesend or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

2. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst bound from, and whilst navigating in the waters from, Gravesend to Great Yarmouth or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

3. All ships (other than British ships of less than 3,500 tons gross tonnage, when trading coastwise or to or from the Channel islands and not carrying passengers) whilst navigating in the waters from Gravesend to London Bridge or vice versa, must be conducted by pilots licensed by the London Trinity House.

4. The Trinity House Pilot Station at Dungeness having been discontinued, pilotage is therefore not compulsory between the Downs Pilot Station and Dungeness, except for ships bound into or out of the Harbours of Dover and Folkestone.

II. Trinity House Pilot Stations have been established at the undermentioned places, and merchant vessels not under compulsion of pilotage are very strongly advised to take pilots:—

(a) THE DOWNS, where ships proceeding north can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as Great Yarmouth, and also pilots for the River Thames and for Folkestone and Dover Harbours. The pilot steamers attached to the Downs Station will cruise in the vicinity of a position two miles south-east of Deal Pier.

(b) GREAT YARMOUTH, where ships from the North Sea bound for the River Thames or the English Channel can obtain pilots capable of piloting as far as the Downs.

The Pilot Steamer attached to the Great Yarmouth Station will cruise between the Corton Light-vessel and the South Scroby buoy.

(c) THE SUNK LIGHT-VESSEL, where ships crossing the North Sea between the parallels of $51^{\circ} 40'$ and $51^{\circ} 54'$ North Latitude, but no others, can obtain pilots from the River Thames and the Downs.

(d) Pilots can also be obtained at London and Harwich for the Downs and Great Yarmouth (including the River Thames and approaches).

NOTE.—The pilots referred to in this Notice are the pilots licensed by the London Trinity House and no others.

III. RIVER THAMES.—All traffic into and out of the River Thames must pass through the Edinburg Channels, or through the Black Deep south of the Knock John and Knob Light-buoys, and through the Oaze Deep, until further notice.

No vessels are to remain under way in the above-mentioned Channels between Chapman lighthouse on the west, and the Sunk-head Light-buoy or a line joining the positions of the South Long Sand and East Shingles buoys, on the east, between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

Vessels at anchor within these limits must not exhibit any lights between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m.

All other Channels are closed to navigation.

2. No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, are allowed in the Estuary of the Thames east of a line drawn between the Grain spit and West Shoebury buoys.

The Estuary of the Thames mentioned in the preceding paragraph is to be considered to include the north coast of Kent from North Foreland to Sheerness, and the coast of Essex from Shoeburyness to the Naze.

Pulling boats are not allowed in the waters prohibited above without a licence, which must be obtained by the person to whom the boat belongs from the Chief of the local Police. A separate licence is required for each boat.

3. Yachts and pleasure craft in the River Thames are prohibited from using the area enclosed by a line drawn north and south through the Ovens buoy to a line joining Holehaven point and the Blyth middle buoy.

4. In the rivers Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, the cruising of yachts and pleasure craft under sail, steam, or otherwise mechanically driven and under oars, is permitted subject to the following restrictions:—

(a) All pleasure craft of any description are prohibited from being under way between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

(b) Pleasure boats using the areas mentioned in paragraphs (c) and (d) below, in which cruising is permitted, must obtain a licence from the local police.

(c) In the rivers Colne and Blackwater and in the Estuaries of these rivers, cruising is permitted in the area to the west of lines drawn from Colne point to N.W. Knoll-buoy and Sales point, to N.W. Knoll-buoy and up these rivers.

(d) In the rivers Crouch and Roach, cruising is permitted in the Crouch river west of a line drawn north and south (true) through Burnham Coast-guard station. No pleasure craft are permitted below this line.

Cruising is permitted in the Roach river down to its confluence with the Crouch.

IV. RIVER MEDWAY.—No yachts or pleasure boats under sail or steam, or otherwise mechanically driven, or pleasure pulling boats, are allowed in the Medway to the eastward of Rochester Bridge.

NOTE.—This Notice is a re-publication of Notice No. 537 of 1915 with the addition of certain regulations respecting the rivers Thames, Colne, Blackwater, Crouch and Roach, mentioned in sub-sections 3 and 4 of Section III.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY,
LONDON, 30th June, 1915.

No. 549 of the year 1915.

SCOTLAND, EAST COAST AND ORKNEY ISLES.

PILOTAGE STATIONS ESTABLISHED AT CERTAIN PORTS ON ACCOUNT OF DEFENSIVE MINEFIELDS.

Former notice:—No. 391 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

With reference to the extension of the system of Mine defence, notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations 1914, Pilotage is now

compulsory at the following ports for all vessels (including fishing vessels) which have a draught of over eight feet, and that it is highly dangerous for any vessel to enter or leave such ports without a pilot. Fishing and other small vessels having a draught of over eight feet are to assemble at the Pilotage stations and will be conducted into and out of port in groups.

(1) **FIRTH OF FORTH.** All incoming vessels are only permitted to enter the Firth of Forth during daylight hours; they are to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester, thence they must steer a direct course for Kinghorn ness. On approaching Inch Keith, the Pilot vessel in the North channel is to be closed, and a pilot embarked.

Merchant vessels approaching the Firth of Forth from the southward are permitted to keep close to the shore until Barnes ness is reached, when course should be shaped for the Isle of May, so as to pass between the Isle of May and Anstruther Wester.

No merchant vessel is permitted to enter the Firth of Forth between the Isle of May and the south shore of the Forth.

Vessels are warned that, after having entered the Firth of Forth, they should on no account pass to the southward of a line joining the north point of the Isle of May and Kinghorn ness, until in the longitude of 3° W., when course may be shaped for the centre of North Channel.

Outward bound vessels should steer to pass the longitude of 3° W., in latitude $56^{\circ} 06' 30''$ N., then shape course to pass between Anstruther Wester and the Isle of May.

No merchant vessel is permitted to be at anchorage, during the hours of official night, between Inch Keith and a line drawn from Barnes ness to North Carr rock.

For the purposes of defining the entrance of the Firth of Forth, a line drawn from Barnes ness to North Carr rock is to be considered the eastern limit of the Firth of Forth.

The above orders apply to vessels proceeding to any port in the Firth of Forth, whether to the eastward of Inch Keith or not.

(2) **MORAY FIRTH.** All vessels bound to Cromarty or Inverness must call for a pilot at Wick or Burghead.

Outgoing vessels are to discharge their pilots at one or the other of these places.

It is dangerous for any vessel to be under way to the south-westward of a line joining Findhorn and Tarbetness without a pilot.

(3) SCAPA FLOW. All entrances are dangerous and entry is absolutely prohibited by any of them except as provided in succeeding paragraphs.

Examination services have been established in the entrances to Hoxa and Hoy sounds; vessels wishing to enter must communicate with the Examination vessels and follow the instructions received from her very carefully.

No vessel is permitted to approach the entrance to Hoxa sound within a radius of 5 miles under any circumstances whatever, except when actually bound to Scapa Flow. Vessels bound to Kirkwall should proceed direct to that port.

The only vessels permitted to enter Hoy sound from the westward are those bound for Stromness; vessels cannot enter Scapa Flow from Stromness.

Vessels are not permitted to enter Hoxa or Hoy sounds by night.

Passage through Cantick sound is entirely prohibited.

NOTE.—This notice is a repetition of Notice No. 391 of 1915, with additions to section (1) relating to the Firth of Forth.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. By Command, of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,

Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT, ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, 30th June, 1915.

No. 550 of the year 1915.

[29214]

ENGLAND, SOUTH COAST.

Notice is hereby given that, under the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914, the following orders with regard to the undermentioned areas have been made, and are now in force:—

(1) BEACHY HEAD TO ST. ALBANS HEAD—RESTRICTIONS REGARDING TRADING, FISHING AND PLEASURE CRAFT.

1. AREA A.—Enclosed by a line from Beachy head to Owers Light-vessel to Boulder Bank buoy, thence north-west (true) to the Portsmouth Defence area.

AREA B.—Enclosed by a line from Culver cliff to a point 3 miles east (true) of Culver cliff, thence within the 3-mile limit to a point 3 miles south (true) of Freshwater Gate, thence to Freshwater Gate.

AREA C.—Enclosed by a line joining Christchurch head to St. Albans head.

2. The term craft as used herein includes ships, barges, boats, and vessels of all descriptions, and the orders apply to all fishing and pleasure craft.

3. No craft are to go out in specified areas between sunset and sunrise.

4. All craft from places within these areas are to be on shore or back in their harbour half an hour after sunset.

5. No craft are to put to sea during fog or thick weather, and any caught at sea by fog, etc., are to return to shore or harbour at once, if possible.

6. Craft unable to return to harbour owing to failing wind or fog, etc., are to anchor and show the regulation anchor lights at night. No bright lights are permitted.

7. Fishing is permitted by all bona fide fishermen in sailing craft, provided they are in possession of a permit which can be obtained from their District Fishery officers. When applying for these permits, they are to state the port from which they intend to work and this will be entered on the permit.

8. All fishing craft mentioned in paragraph 7 above, must carry either their permit number or their registered number painted on each bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

9. Fishing is absolutely prohibited for all steam fishing vessels.

10. Craft found after dark in the areas detailed in paragraph 1 above are liable to be fired upon.

11. No craft are to proceed to sea with any petrol, motor oil, heavy oil, etc., on board with the exception that:—

(i) Traders and all other craft may carry oil, petrol, motor spirit, etc., in bulk, barrels, or as stores for the equipment or navigation of the vessel, provided that the goods are properly

pre-entered and that clearance is obtained from the Customs Officials in accordance with the Customs War Powers Act, 1915, paragraphs 1 to 3.

(ii) Sailing vessels may not have on board a quantity of petrol, motor spirit, benzine, paraffin, petroleum, or similar substances, exceeding 2 gallons.

12. Owners of motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions, are to supply to the Coastguard Officer of the District lists of all their boats and vessels which they may place afloat, and they are to obtain from him permits for them. Without such permits these craft are not to be used. The number of the permit is to be painted on either bow in figures not less than 12 inches in height.

13. Motor craft, pleasure craft, and small craft of all descriptions are not to proceed outside of their ports, creeks or rivers, during the hours of official day, unless in possession of a permit which may be obtained from a Customs Official on personal application or (in places where there is no Custom Official) from the Coastguard Officer of that District.

14. The areas within which pleasure craft with permits may move during daylight are as follows, and they are forbidden to move in any other areas:—

Newhaven: Within one mile of occulting light at entrance.

Brighton and Hove: Within one mile of fixed light on western pier.

New Shoreham: Within one mile of high occulting light.

Worthing: Within one mile of fixed light on pier.

Littlehampton: Within one mile of fixed red light at entrance.

Bognor: Within one mile of green fishing light.

Sandown bay: Inside the line joining Culver cliff and Dunnose head.

Ventnor: Within one mile of Ventnor pier.

Christchurch: Inside the entrance to Christchurch harbour.

Christchurch head to Sandbanks: Within 400 yards of low water mark.

Poole harbour: Within the line joining North and South Havens.

Studland bay: From opposite Studland village to the Old Breakwater within 400 yards of low water mark.

Swanage bay: To the west of the line joining Ballard and Peverill points.

15. No excursion traffic is allowed except with the written permission of the Commander-in-Chief, to be obtained for the season in regard to standing excursions, and on each occasion for special excursions.

16. Nothing in these orders shall affect the standing orders relating to the Defence Areas at Newhaven, Portsmouth and Poole.

(2) PORTLAND HARBOUR APPROACH—RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION
—CAUTION RE TARGET PRACTICE.

Former Notice.—No. 258 of 1915; hereby cancelled.

(a) RESTRICTION OF NAVIGATION.

CAUTION.—(i) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with St. Albans head, by day or night, unless proceeding into Weymouth anchorage.

(ii) No vessels or boats of any description are to move in the area north of a line joining Portland Bill with Hopes Nose between sunset and sunrise.

No vessels or boats of any description are to put to sea in this prohibited area during fog, and any caught at sea by fog are to return to shore or harbour at once.

Vessels or boats found in this area after dark are liable to be fired upon.

(b) CAUTION RE TARGET PRACTICE.

CAUTION.—Target practice will take place, without further notice, from ships lying in Portland Harbour, and it will therefore be dangerous henceforth for vessels to enter the following area:—Limits of dangerous area:

(i) ON THE NORTH.—By a line drawn in a 97° (S. 67° E. Mag.) direction from the north end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).

(ii) ON THE SOUTH.—By a line drawn in a 119° (S. 45° E. Mag.) direction from the south end of the outer breakwater until St. Albans head bears 18° (N. 34° E. Mag.).

(iii) ON THE EAST.—By a line joining the eastern extremities of limits (a) and (b).

(iv) ON THE WEST.—By Portland outer breakwater.
Variation.—16° W.

NOTE.—This Notice is a repetition of Notice No. 258 of 1915 with the addition of Section (1).

CHARTS TEMPORARILY AFFECTED.

No. 2615, Portland to Christchurch (2) b.

No. 2450, Portland to Owers (2) b.~

No. 2255, Weymouth and Portland (2) b.

No. 2675b, English Channel, middle sheet (2) b.

Authority.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.
By Command of their Lordships.

J. F. PARRY,
Hydrographer.

HYDROGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
ADMIRALTY, LONDON, 30th June, 1915.

No. 254

(29218)

The London Gazette, 6th July, 1915.

Italian Contraband of War.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the Italian Official Gazette of June 17th:—

ARTICLE I.

The following objects and materials are considered as absolute contraband:—

1. Arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes, and their distinctive component parts.
2. Projectiles, charges and cartridges of all kinds, and their distinctive component parts.
3. Powder and explosives specially prepared for use in war.

4. Ingredients of explosives, viz.: nitric acid, sulphuric acid, glycerine, acetone, calcium acetate, and all other metallic acetates, sulphur, potassium nitrate, the fractions of the distillation products of coal-tar between benzol and cresol inclusive, aniline, methylaniline, ammonium perchlorate, ammonium nitrate, cyanamide, potassium chlorate, calcium nitrate and mercury.
5. Resinous products, camphor and turpentine (oil and spirit).
6. Gun-mountings, limber boxes, limbers, baggage wagons, field forges, and their distinctive component parts.
7. Range finders and their distinctive component parts.
8. All kinds of clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.
9. Saddle, draught and pack animals suitable for use in war.
10. All kinds of harness of a distinctively military character.
11. Articles of camp equipment and their distinctive component parts.
12. Armour plates.
13. Ferro alloys, including ferro-tungsten, ferro-molybdenum, ferro-manganese, ferro-vanadium, ferro-chrome.
14. The following metals:—Tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, nickel, selenium, cobalt, haematite pig-iron, manganese.
15. The following ores:—Wolframite, scheelite, molybdenite, manganese ore, nickel ore, chrome ore, haematite iron ore, zinc ore, lead ore, bauxite.
16. Aluminum, alumina and salts of aluminium.
17. Antimony, together with the sulphides and oxides of antimony.
18. Copper, unwrought and part wrought, and copper wire.
19. Lead, pig, sheet, or pipe.
20. Barbed wire, and implements for fixing and cutting the same.
21. Warships, including boats and their distinctive component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.
22. Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
23. Aeroplanes, airships, balloons and aircraft of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles recognizable as intended for use in connection with balloons and aircraft.
24. Motor vehicles of all kinds and their component parts.
25. Pneumatic tyres and covers, for motor vehicles and for cycles, together with articles and materials specially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres.
26. Rubber (including raw, waste, and reclaimed rubber) and goods made wholly of rubber.

27. Iron pyrites.

28. Mineral oils and motor spirit (mineral oils, raw and distilled, petrol, benzine, naphtha and spirits in general which may be used for motors.)

29. Apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or war material for use on land or sea.

30. Wool, raw, combed or carded, wool fibre, combed or carded, wool waste.

31. Tin, chloride of tin and tin ore.

32. Castor oil.

33. Paraffin wax.

34. Copper iodide.

35. Lubricants.

36. Skins of every sort, raw or tanned, cow, ox, buffalo, calf, horse, pig, sheep, goat or deer; leather adapted for saddlery, harness, boots or military accoutrements.

37. Ammonia and its salts, whether simple or compound; ammonia liquor, urea, aniline, and their compounds.

ARTICLE II.

The following articles and materials are considered articles of conditional contraband:—

1. Foodstuffs.

2. Forage and feeding stuffs for animals.

3. Clothing, fabrics for clothing, and boots and shoes suitable for use in war.

4. Gold and silver in coin or bullion; paper money.

5. Vehicles of all kinds, other than motor vehicles, available for use in war, and their component parts.

6. Vessels, craft, and boats of all kinds; floating docks, parts of docks, and their component parts.

7. Railway materials, both fixed and rolling stock; and materials for telegraphs, wireless telegraphs and telephones.

8. Fuel, other than mineral oils.

9. Powder and explosives not specially prepared for use in war.

10. Horse-shoes and shoeing materials.

11. Harness and saddlery.

12. Field glasses, telescopes, chronometers, and all kinds of nautical instruments.

13. Materials of all sorts used in tanning, including tannin and other extracts suitable for the industry.

ARTICLE III.

The present decree will take effect from to-day.

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 No. 255

[29218]

The London Gazette, 6th July, 1915.

Italian decree respecting the Declaration of London.

FOREIGN OFFICE, JULY 5, 1915.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome the following translation of a Royal Decree, dated June 3rd last, and published in the Italian Official Gazette of June 15th:—

ARTICLE I.

During the present state of war the Government of the King will adopt and enforce the disposition of the Declaration signed at London on February 26, 1909, with the exception of Articles 22, 24 and 28, and of any modifications contained in the following articles.

ARTICLE II.

A neutral ship, which according to her papers has a neutral destination, and which in spite of the destination indicated on her papers is making an enemy port, will be subject to capture and confiscation if she is encountered before the end of her return journey.

ARTICLE III.

The destination indicated in Article 33 of the Declaration of London will be presumed to be the real one (in addition to the presumptions provided for in Article 34) if the cargo is

consigned to an agent of an enemy State or to order of an agent of an enemy State.

ARTICLE. IV.

In spite of the dispositions of Article 35 of the Declaration of London, conditional contraband will be subject to capture on board a vessel proceeding to a neutral port if the ship's manifests do not indicate the name of the consignee, or if they show that the consignee resides in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy.

ARTICLE V.

In the cases indicated in the preceding Article IV. the burden of proving the innocent destination of the goods rests with their owner.

ARTICLE VI.

When the King's Government learns that an enemy Government is supplying its armed forces by means of or across a neutral country, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Marine may take concerted action to exclude from the operation of Article 35 of the Declaration of London all vessels proceeding to port in such countries.

Decisions of this nature will be published in the *Official Gazette*, and will be enforced until superseded by another decision of the same nature.

For the whole period during which such decisions are in force, vessels carrying conditional contraband to ports of such countries will be liable to capture

No. 256

(29220)

*The London Gazette, 6th July, 1915.***Order of His Majesty in Council amending the regulations under
The Defence of the Realm Acts.*****AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
6TH DAY OF JULY, 1915.**

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm.

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915, and the Munitions of War Act, 1915:

AND WHEREAS the said Regulations have been amended by Orders in Council, dated the twenty-third day of March, the thirteenth day of April, and the twenty-ninth day of April the second day of June, and the tenth day of June nineteen hundred and fifteen.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the said Regulations in manner hereinafter appearing:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to Order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following amendments be made in the said Regulations:

1. For paragraph (b) of Regulations 8a the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

“(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman, or all or any classes of workmen, therein, or to remove the plant therefrom, with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions in other factories, workshops or premises, or to regulate and

*See Appendix I, pp. 180, 182; J 191, 205, 209.

control the supply of metals and materials that may be required for any articles for use in war."

2. After Regulation 10, the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"10a. Where the competent naval or military authority has control of any dock premises, he may by order prohibit any person from bringing into or having in his possession within those premises or on board any vessel therein, any intoxicating liquor, except for such purposes and subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be specified in the order, and if any person contravenes any provision of the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and any person authorized by the competent naval or military authority, or any police constable may, search any person entering or within the dock premises and may seize any intoxicating liquor found on him in contravention of the order."

3. In Regulation 38 after the words "shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations" there shall be inserted the words "and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained."

4. In Regulation 54 after the words "any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom" there shall be inserted the words "and any person who by reason of his occupation or habits has special opportunity of communicating with the crews and passengers of vessels."

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 257

[29222]

*The London Gazette, 6th July, 1915.***Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the export of certain Commodities.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
8TH DAY OF JULY, 1915.

BY THE LORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders of Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and additions to the same:—

(1) That the headings "JUTE YARNS" and "JUTE PIECE GOODS" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports) Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, should be deleted, and that the exportation of "JUTE YARNS" and "JUTE PIECE GOODS" and bags and sacks made of Jute should be prohibited to all destinations.

(2) That the heading "Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including paper bags)" in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, should be deleted, and there be substituted therefor the heading "Bags and sacks of all kinds (not including bags and sacks made of Jute, the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations, and not including paper bags)."

(3) That the exportation of "tin plates; including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing," which is at present prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.

(4) That the exportation of the following goods should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain, and Portugal.

Cassava powder and tapioca.

Mandioca or tapioca flour.

Rattans.

Sago and sago meal and flour.

Now therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

(29229)

No. 258

*Supplement to The London Gazette, the 13th July, 1915-
13th July, 1915.*

A Proclamation under the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

BY THE KING.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS in Section 3 of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, it is enacted:—

“The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.

“This part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connection with the difference to which it is applied or not:

“Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no Proclamation shall be made under this Section with respect to any such difference.”

AND WHEREAS a difference within the meaning of this Section exists between employers and persons employed in the Coal Mining Industry of South Wales as to rates of wages, hours of work or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment in connection with the terms of a proposed agreement between the Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association and the South Wales Miners' Federation, for the settlement of differences of the nature aforesaid:

AND WHEREAS the Minister of Munitions is not satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement of the said difference without stoppage, being a difference arising on work other than munitions work;

AND WHEREAS in Our opinion the existence or continuance of the said difference is directly and indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions of War.

NOW, THEREFORE, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, are pleased to proclaim, direct and ordain, that Part I. of the Munitions of War Act, 1915, shall apply to the said difference.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this thirteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 259

Extra Canada Gazette, 16th July, 1915.

Proclamation respecting Prize Court Rules.

ARTHUR.

[L.S]

CANADA.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

E. L. NEWCOMBE,
Deputy Minister of Justice,
Canada.

WHEREAS in and by Our Proclamation bearing date the twenty-second day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred

and fourteen, the Prize Court Rules, 1904, (Imperial) were proclaimed to be in force and effect in Canada from and after the date of such Proclamation;

AND WHEREAS the said rules have been amended by an Order of His Majesty the King in Council bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen as follows:—

1. That in Order XXVII. (Enforcement and Execution of Decrees and Orders) of the said Rules the following shall be added to Rule 1 (1):—"Provided that on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown the Court shall order delivery of the property to the Crown in lieu of sale, and if at the time of such application an Order for Sale has already been made but no sale has taken place, the order for sale shall be rescinded for the purpose of giving effect to such application, but the order for delivery to the Crown may, if the Court thinks fit, be made subject to payment by the Crown of such costs, expenses, or other sums, as might have been ordered to be paid out of the proceeds of sale if the property had been sold under Order of the Court."

"2. This order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section two of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof."

AND WHEREAS the said Rules have been further amended by an Order of His Majesty the King in Council bearing date the twenty-third day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fifteen as follows:—

1. That in Order IX. (Discovery, Inspection, and Admission of Documents and Facts) of the said Rules:—

In Rule 1, the words "upon filing an affidavit" shall be omitted.

In Rule 1, instead of the words "any other party" there shall be substituted the words "any party other than the proper Officer of the Crown."

2. That in Order XI. (Sale, Appraisement, Safe Custody and Inspection of Prize) of the said Rules in Rule 1, the following words shall be omitted: "on account of the condition of a ship, or on the application of a claimant, and on or after condemnation."

3. That in Order XV. (Evidence and Hearing) of the said Rules, the following Rule shall be added:—

“21. Notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules, the proper Officer of the Crown may apply to the Judge for leave to administer interrogatories for the examination of any person whether a party to the cause or not.”

4. That Order XXIX. (Requisition by Admiralty) of the said Rules, as amended by His Majesty's Order in Council, dated the twenty-eighth day of November, 1914, shall be, and the same is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof the following Order shall have effect:—

ORDER XXIX—REQUISITION.

“1. Where it is made to appear to the Judge, on the application of the proper Officer of the Crown, that it is desired to requisition, on behalf of His Majesty, a ship, in respect of which no final decree of condemnation has been made, he shall order that the ship shall be appraised, and that upon an undertaking being given, in accordance with Rule 5 of this Order, the ship shall be released and delivered to the Crown.

“2. When a decree for the detention of a Ship has been made in accordance with Order XXVIII, the proper Officer of the Crown may file a notice (Appendix A., Form No. 55) that the Crown desires to requisition the same, and thereupon a Commission (Appendix A., Form No. 56) to the Marshall directing him to appraise the ship shall issue. Upon an undertaking being given in accordance with the Rule 5 of this Order the Ship shall be released, and delivered to the Crown.

“Service of this Notice shall not be required before filing, but copies thereof shall be served upon the parties by the proper Officers of the Crown as soon thereafter as possible.

“3. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the ship is required for the service of His Majesty forthwith, the Judge may order the same to be forthwith released, and delivered to the Crown, without appraisalment.

“4. In any case where a ship has been requisitioned under the provisions of this Order, and whether or not an appraisalment has been made, the Court, may, on the application of any party, fix the amount to be paid by the Crown in respect to the value of the ship.

"5. In every case of requisition under this Order an undertaking in writing shall be fixed by the proper Officer of the Crown for payment into Court on behalf of the Crown of the appraised value of the ship, or of the amount fixed under Rule 4 of this Order, as the case may be, at such time or times as the Court shall declare by order that the same or any part of thereof is required for the purpose of payment out of Court.

"6. Where in any case of requisition under this Order it is made to appear to the Judge on behalf of the Crown that the Crown desires to requisition the ship temporarily, the Court may, in lieu of an order of release, make an order for the temporary delivery of the ship to the Crown, and subject as aforesaid the provisions of this Order shall apply to such a requisition: provided that, in the event of the return of the ship to the custody of the Court, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the release of the undertaking given on behalf of the Crown or the reduction of the amount undertaken to be paid thereby, as the case may be, and provided also that, where the ship so requisitioned is subject to the provisions of Order XXVIII, Rule 1, relating to detention, the amount for which the Crown shall be considered liable in respect of such requisition shall be the amount of the damage, if any, which the ship has suffered by reason of such temporary delivery as aforesaid.

"7. The proceedings in respect of a ship requisitioned under this Order shall continue notwithstanding the requisition.

"8. In any case of requisition of a ship in respect of which no cause has been instituted, any person interested in such ship may, without issuing a writ, provided he does not intend to make a claim for restitution or damages, apply by summons for an order that the amount to be paid in respect of such ship be fixed by the Court, and the Judge may, on the hearing of such summons, order the ship to be appraised or to be valued or give such other directions for fixing the amount as he may think fit."

5. That in Form 4 in Appendix A to the said Rules there shall be omitted the words "Commander of Our Ship of war" and the words "taken and seized as prize by Our said Ship of war."

6. This Order shall take effect provisionally in accordance with the provisions of section 2 of The Rules Publication Act, 1893, from the date hereof.

AND WHEREAS Our Governor in Council has advised that Our Proclamation should be issued pursuant to Order XLVI of the said Prize Court Rules proclaiming in force the said amending rules,—

NOW KNOW YE that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada we do hereby proclaim and declare that the said amending rules shall come into force and effect in Canada from and after the date of this Our Proclamation.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Most Dear and Entirely beloved Uncle and Most Faithful Counsellor Field Marshal His Royal Highness PRINCE ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, Duke of Connaught and of Strathern, Earl of Sussex (in the Peerage of the United Kingdom); Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha; Knight of Our Most Noble Order of the Garter; Knight of Our Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle; Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick; one of Our Most Honourable Privy Council; Great Master of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order; Our Personal Aide-de-Camp; Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of Our Dominion of Canada.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this sixteenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

THOMAS MULVEY,

Under-Secretary of State.

[29234]

No. 260

*Second Supplement to the London Gazette, 16th of July, 1915.
Monday, 19th July, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council respecting the Export of Certain
Commodities.**

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, THE
19TH DAY OF JULY, 1915.

BY THE LORD'S OF HIS MAJESTYS MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY
COUNCIL.

WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in recital, may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS it is provided by Section 2 of the Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

AND WHEREAS by a Proclamation, dated the 3rd day of February, 1915, and made under Section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, and Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, and Section one of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain Warlike Stores was prohibited:

AND WHEREAS by subsequent Orders of Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars;

AND WHEREAS there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

“That the exportation of the goods which, in virtue of the Proclamation of February 3rd and subsequent amending Orders of Council, are at present prohibited to be exported to

all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal, should be prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Spain and Portugal."

NOW, THEREFORE, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the same be approved.

WHEREOF the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

No. 261

Canada Gazette, 14th August, 1915.

The London Gazette, of the 24th July, 1915.

Notice of Award of Military Cross.

WAR OFFICE.

24th July, 1915.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the award of the Military Cross for gallantry and devotion to duty in the Field:—

Second Lieutenant Lawrence Hilgrove McCormick, 1st Battalion, The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians) (formerly Captain 3rd Battalion).

For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. During the second battle of Ypres under heavy fire, and when himself suffering from the effects of gas, he personally assisted in the removal of the wounded, and materially helped to repulse an attack by moving single-handed his machine-gun from a damaged emplacement and mounting it elsewhere.

Also at Le Toquet, during the nights of 30th and 31st May, 1915, he made a gallant and very useful reconnaissance in front of our trenches.

No. 262

Canada Gazette, 14th August, 1915.

Order in Council respecting the Export of Certain Commodities.
[1842]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 12th day of August, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by section 291 of The Customs Act it is enacted that "The Governor in Council may, from time to time, prohibit the exportation or the carrying coastwise or by inland navigation, of arms, ammunition and gunpowder, military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor in Council deems capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions or any sort of victual which may be used as food by man,"—

NOW, THEREFORE, in virtue and exercise of the powers aforesaid, and under and in virtue of section 6 of The War Measures Act, 1914, His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

(1) The exportation of all goods from Canada to Bulgaria is hereby prohibited.

(A) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, France, Italy, Russia (except Baltic ports), Japan, United States when for consumption in the United States only, or shipped to specified consignees in United Kingdom via United States, or exported via United States under license or dispensation from Canada, viz.:—

Raw cotton;

Phosphate rock, viz.:—Apatites, and Phosphate of lime.

(B) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates:—

Coal tar, crude;
 Capsicum and oleo-resin or capsicum;
 Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, viz.:—
 Caffeine and its salts;
 Hydrochlone acid;
 Magnesium chloride;
 Oxides and salts of tungsten;
 Oxides and salts of cobalt;
 Oxalic acid;
 Phosphorus;
 Paraldehyde;
 Theobromine—Sodium salicylate;
 Jute yarns, jute piece goods, and bags and sacks made of jute;
 Manufactures of aluminum;
 Mineral and vegetable wax;
 Poppy seed;
 Sunflower seed;
 Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
 Wulfenite;
 Bone ash;
 Guano;
 Phosphate of metals manufactured;
 Phosphides;
 Phosphoric acids and oxides;
 Steel containing tungsten or molybdenum or both, and any tools or other articles made from such steel.

(C) The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic ports), Belgium, Spain, Italy and Portugal:—

Arsenic and its compounds;
 Cotton yarn and thread;
 Gums, resins, balsams, and resinous substances of all kinds;
 Hair, animal of all kinds;
 Lignum vitae;
 Metal working machinery;
 Rattane;
 Cassava powder and tapioca;
 Mandioca or tapioca flower;
 Molasses for feeding cattle;
 Onions;
 Potatoes;
 Rice and rice flour;

Rye, rye flour and meal;
Sago and sago meal and flour;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;

(D) The export of the following article is hereby prohibited to ports in Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden:—

Terne plates;

Tin plates, including tin boxes and tin canisters for food packing.

The provisions of this Order in Council shall be in force and take effect on and from the sixteenth day of August, 1915.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 263

Canada Gazette, 31st July, 1915.

**Order in Council appointing the Minister of Justice to supervise
Telephones and Telegraphs under the Order in Council of
24 Sept., 1914.**

[202]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 28th day of January, 1915.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

The Committee of the Privy Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, advise, with reference to the Order in Council of 24th September, 1914, conferring powers upon a Minister with respect to telegraphs and telephones in connection with the war, that the Minister of Justice be appointed and designated as the Minister to exercise the powers conferred by the said Order, and that the Deputy Minister of Justice be authorized to exercise the powers of the Minister under the said Order in the absence of the Minister.

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 264

Canada Gazette, 31st July, 1915.

Order in Council establishing regulations respecting the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages.

[2409]

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA.

Thursday, the 24th day of September, 1914.

PRESENT:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

His Royal Highness the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of The War Measures' Act, 1914, is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following orders and regulations respecting the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages.

WHEREAS it is advisable for the security and defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada, that during the existing war the Government of Canada should have control over the transmission and reception of telegraph and telephone messages by any company and by any body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines within Canada,—

THEREFORE the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The word "Minister" wherever used herein shall mean such Minister as may be appointed for the purpose by the Governor in Council.

The word "Company" wherever used herein shall be interpreted to mean "Company, firm, partnership, person or persons."

The Minister by warrant under his hand may direct and cause so much of the property, offices or works of any Company, body corporate or politic operating telegraph or telephone lines in Canada as are within Canada or any part of such property, offices or works to be taken possession of in the name of and on behalf of His Majesty and to be used for His Majesty's service and subject thereto for such ordinary service as to the Minister may seem fit, and in that event any person or persons authorized

by the Minister may enter upon the offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic and take possession thereof and use the same as aforesaid.

The Minister may when he considers it expedient instead of or in addition to taking possession of the property, offices and works of any such Company, body corporate or politic, direct and authorize such person or persons as he thinks fit to assume control of the transmission of messages by any such Company, body corporate or politic either wholly or partly and in such manner as he may direct and such person or persons may enter upon the premises accordingly; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic to submit to him or to any person authorized by him, all telegrams and messages and to stop or delay the transmission of any telegram or message or to deliver the same to him or his agent; and the Minister may direct any such Company, body corporate or politic to transmit all messages whether by telegraph or telephone that may be passing out of Canada through certain named offices only and may require any person going into possession as aforesaid or any person employed by any such Company, body corporate or politic to subscribe to the oath hereto annexed; and all persons employed by or connected with any such company, body corporate or politic or so going into possession of the property, offices and works of any such company, body corporate or politic, shall obey and conform to all such directions with reference to the transmission and reception of cablegrams as the Minister may prescribe.

Any person contravening or being a director or other officer of a company or corporation contravening to the knowledge with the consent of such director or officer, any of the provisions of the foregoing orders and regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 (Five Thousand Dollars) or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment, and such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of The Criminal Code, and in any such proceeding against any such director or officer the onus of showing that he did not know of or consent to such contravention shall be put upon such director or officer.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE WAR MEASURES' ACT, 1914.

I, _____ of the
 _____ of _____ in the
 _____ of _____

Do SOLEMNLY SWEAR:—

That I will not until relieved of this obligation by notice in writing from the Minister of _____ transmit or permit to be transmitted any message whether by telegraph or telephone passing through the office or exchange in which I am employed and intended for delivery outside of Canada, unless I am satisfied on good and reasonable grounds that said message contains no matter giving information with respect to the sailing of ships or to the movement or disposition of any of the forces, ships or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies or with respect to the plans of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with the fortification or defence of any place, if the information is such as is calculated to be or as might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and that I will to the best of my ability learn the subject matter of all messages, intercept any message containing any such information and will immediately make known the terms of such message and all facts that I can ascertain as to the identity of the sender thereof to the

SWORN BEFORE ME at the _____ of _____
 _____ in the _____ of _____
 day of _____, A.D., 1914. _____ of this

RODOLPHE BOUDREAU,
 Clerk of the Privy Council.

No. 265

Canada Gazette, 31st July, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 79 of 1915.

(Atlantic No. 39)

ADRIATIC SEA.

(271) AUSTRIAN AND ALBANIAN COASTS—BLOCKADE DECLARED.

The following notice has been issued by the British Foreign Office:

"The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from His Majesty's Ambassador at Rome stating that the Italian Government has declared a blockade commencing on May 26th of the coast comprised within the limits described below:

"1. Austro-Hungarian coast from Italian frontier on north to Montenegrin frontier on south, including all islands, ports, bays, etc.

"2. Albanian coast from Montenegrin frontier on north to Aspri Ruga (Latitude $40^{\circ} 9' 36''$ N., longitude $19^{\circ} 35' 45''$ E.) inclusive on south.

"Friendly and neutral ships will be allowed a time limit to be fixed by Commander-in-Chief of Italian Naval Force for free exit from Blockade zone."

Authority: Communication from the Colonial Secretary, London, to the Governor-General of Canada.

Departmental File: No. 35783.

N. to M. No. 79 (271) 6-7-15.

(272) ASIA MINOR—BLOCKADE OF COAST DECLARED.

The following notice has been issued by the British Foreign Office:

"His Majesty's Government have decided to declare a blockade of the coast of Asia Minor, commencing at noon on June 2nd. The area of the blockade will extend from Latitude $37^{\circ} 35'$ N., to Latitude $40^{\circ} 5'$ N., and will include the entrance to the Dardanelles. Seventy-two hours' grace from the moment

of the commencement of the blockade will be given for the departure of neutral vessels from the blockaded area."

N. to M. No. 79 (272) 6-7-15.

Authority: Communication from the Colonial Secretary, London, to the Governor General of Canada.

Departmental File: No. 35783.

A. JOHNSTON,
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 6th July, 1915.

No. 266

Canada Gazette, 14th August, 1915.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 85 of 1915.

(*Atlantic No. 41.*)

FRANCE.

(293) NORTH COAST—PAS DE CALAIS—TRAFFIC REGULATION.

Mariners are hereby warned that it is dangerous to pass through the Pas de Calais between The Ridge (Le Colbart) and the French Coast.

Vessels coming from the northward must wait off Calais in order to embark a pilot or to receive the necessary instructions; those coming from the southward must wait off Boulogne.

Vessels not conforming to the above regulations will do so at their own peril.

N. to M. No. 85 (293) 15-7-15.

Authority: British Admiralty N. to M. No. 525 of 1915.

A. JOHNSTON.
Deputy Minister.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, CANADA, 15th July, 1915.

No. 267

From Canada Gazette, 12th June, 1915.

ENQUIRIES RELATING TO BRITISH SUBJECTS
DETAINED IN GERMANY.

Enquiry Form issued by Board of Trade.

Surname of Person detained.

COMMUNICATION WITH A MASTER OFFICER, OR SEAMAN FROM
A BRITISH MERCHANT SHIP OR FISHING VESSEL
WHO IS DETAINED IN GERMANY.

Name in full of persons as to whom { Surname
enquiry is made: { Christian Name or Names.

Name of ship on which he was serving:

Rank or rating:

Age:

Enquiry:

Date of enquiry:

Name of person making enquiry:

Address of person making enquiry:

Reply to enquiry:

Date of reply:

ENQUIRIES RELATING TO BRITISH SUBJECTS
DETAINED IN GERMANY.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH CIVILIANS IN GERMANY.

*Name in full of person as to whom enquiry is made.**Age of above:**Occupation of above:**Supposed address:**Observations:**Date:*

*Name of person making enquiry:**Address of person making enquiry:*

*Reply to enquiry:**Date of reply:*

APPENDICES

APPENDIX H.

Canadian War Legislation.

5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 8.

An Act to incorporate the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

[Assented to 22nd August, 1914.]

WHEREAS it is desirable to provide a fund for the assistance, in case of need, of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies; and whereas money is now being raised for the said purpose, and it is desirable to provide for the administration of the same: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.* Short title.

2. His Royal Highness The Governor General, His Honour Sir J. M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, His Honour Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G., Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, His Honour Josiah Wood, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, His Honour D. C. Cameron, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, His Honour Thomas W. Paterson, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, His Honour James D. McGregor, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, His Honour B. Rogers, Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, His Honour Geo. E. Brown, Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan, His Honour G. H. V. Bulyea, Lieutenant Governor of Alberta, The Right Honourable Sir Robert Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George H. Perley, The Honourable Robert Rogers, The Honourable W. T. White, The Honourable L. P. Pelletier, The Honourable J. D. Hazen, Colonel The Honourable Samuel Hughes, The Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir James Whitney, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable J. K. Fleming, The Honourable G. H. Murray, The Honourable J. A. Matheson, The Honourable Walter Scott, The Honourable A. L. Sifton, The Honourable Sir R. P.

Roblin, K.C.M.G., The Honourable Sir Richard McBride, K.C.M.G., The Honourable George Black, Sir Hugh Graham, The Honourable T. Berthiaume, E. R. Wood, Esq., The Honourable Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., J. K. L. Ross, Esq., The Honourable Robert Jaffray, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir William Mackenzie, E.J. Chamberlin, Esq., The Right Honourable Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., The Honourable C. Sifton, H. B. Ames, Esq., M.P., F. S. Barnard, Esq., George Burn, Esq., T. C. Casgrain, Esq., K.C., The Honourable R. Dandurand, Sir Henry K. Egan, J. B. Fraser, Esq., Herbert S. Holt, Esq., The Honourable Sir Melvin Jones, The Honourable A. E. Kemp, The Honourable W. L. McKenzie King, The Honourable R. Lemieux, A. M. Nanton, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Patterson, William Price, Esq., A. F. Sladen, Esq., C.M.G., Sir Byron Edmund Walker, C.V.O., E. C. Whitney, Esq., and Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Wilkie are incorporated under the name of "The Canadian Patriotic Fund" (hereinafter called the "Corporation").

Objects.

3. The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Canada, who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.

Property vested in Corporation.

4. There shall vest in the Corporation,—

(a) any moneys, securities and other property which are now the property of The Canadian Patriotic Fund Association, incorporated by chapter 92 of the statutes of 1901, and which the Association may agree to transfer;

(b) all moneys at any time contributed to be expended or distributed by or through the Corporation hereby created.

Liabilities assumed.

5. Upon the transfer of the funds, securities and other property of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association to the Corporation, the Corporation shall be subject to the obligations, debts and liabilities of the said Association up to the amount so received.

Executive committee.

6. The affairs of the Corporation shall be administered by an executive committee, consisting of a president and such other officers and members as the corporation may from time to time determine.

2. The persons whose names are mentioned in section 2 shall constitute the provisional executive committee, and provided that ten of the said persons are present at the meeting, the Corporation may be organized and the

executive committee may be elected by them. Until otherwise provided by by-law or regulation made by the executive committee, ten members of the executive committee shall be a quorum.

7. The Corporation shall, subject to the provisions of ^{Distribution} this Act, pay, apply or distribute to the best of its judgment, ^{of funds.} in such manner among the persons entitled to share therein, and in such amounts, as in the absolute and uncontrolled discretion of the Corporation seems proper or advisable; and the Corporation shall take such means as it thinks necessary or advisable to ascertain who are entitled to share in the said fund, and to what extent and in what manner the persons entitled will be relieved by the Corporation.

8. The Corporation shall have the power to establish ^{Branches.} branches or local organizations throughout Canada, and to co-operate with any association or organization established in any place in Canada, for purposes similar to those of the Corporation, upon such terms and conditions as the Corporation may by by-law determine.

9. Pending the final distribution of the fund, the Cor- ^{Investments.} poration may,—

(a) invest it in the public consols, stocks, bonds, debentures or other securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Dominion or dependency thereof, or in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of Canada, or of any province of Canada, or of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada; or,

(b) deposit it with any chartered bank in Canada.

10. On and from the thirty-first day of December, one ^{Audit.} thousand nine hundred and fourteen, the accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Auditor General of Canada, and a report of such audit, with such further statement as seems proper, shall be published as the Corporation directs; and the said auditor, or his successor in office, shall be the auditor of the Corporation.

11. Except as provided for by the next preceding ^{Liability of} section, and except as to any fraudulent act or fraudulent ^{Corporation} omission of the Corporation, the Corporation shall not, ^{for its} nor shall any of its members, be liable or in any way answer- ^{officers.} able for any of the acts, errors or omissions of the Corporation or of any of its officers, members, employees or agents, with respect to the receipt, expenditure or distribution of the said moneys, or of any portion thereof, or in any other respect in carrying out the objects of this Act.

Ex-officio
members.

12. Until the Corporation is dissolved as hereinafter provided, the successor or successors in office of the Governor General, and of the Lieutenant Governors of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Commissioner of the Yukon, shall be members of the Corporation.

Head office.

13. The office of the Corporation shall be in the City of Ottawa.

Bylaws and
regulations.

14. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Corporation may make by-laws, rules and regulations as to the holding of its meetings, the admission of additional members to the Corporation, the appointment and duties of its officers and employees, the appointment of members to fill vacancies, the quorum at meetings, and generally the internal government of the Corporation and the carrying out of the objects of this Act.

Payment of
expenses.

15. The Corporation may, out of the moneys vested in it, pay all expenses it thinks necessary or proper to incur, or which it considers have been properly incurred by the said Corporation, or on its behalf, in connection with the carrying out of the objects of this Act or of the work of the said Corporation or of the committees thereof.

Dissolution
of Corpora-
tion.

16. When the purposes for which the Corporation is created have been fully carried out, completed and finished, the corporate powers of the Corporation shall be deemed to have ceased and the Corporation to be dissolved.

5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 2.

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

[Assented to 8th April, 1915.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1914, 2nd
Sess., c. 8.

1. Section 3 of *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914*, statutes of 1914 (Second Session), chapter 8, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

“**2.** The Corporation may also assist, in case of need, residents of Newfoundland who are the wives, children

and dependent relatives of officers and men, residents of Newfoundland, who, during the present war, may be on active service in the Canadian naval or military forces. Newfoundlanders in Canadian forces.

“3. The Corporation may also, during the war and for six months after the termination of the war, assist in case of need:— Objects of Corporation extended to:—

(a) Officers and men, residents of Canada, who return to Canada incapacitated by wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on active service with the naval or military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies during the present war; and Incapacitated officers and men.

(b) Residents of Canada who are widows, children and dependent relatives of officers or men, residents of Canada, who die from wounds, injuries or disease received or contracted while on such active service. Widows, etc., of officers and men.

No assistance shall be given to any person under the provisions of this subsection for a longer period than six months, or to any person who is in receipt of any gratuity, pension or allowance paid by His Majesty or by any foreign government in consequence of incapacity or death occurring as aforesaid.” Limit of assistance that can be given.

5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 8.

An Act to supplement the Revenue required to meet War Expenditures.

[Assented to 8th April, 1915.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*. Short title.

PART I.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definition.
“Minister” means the Minister of Finance. “Minister.”

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

3. Each bank to which *The Bank Act* applies, exclusive of banks in course of winding-up, shall pay to the Minister of Finance for the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day Tax on banks upon average amount of notes in circulation.

of August and the first day of November in each year, a tax equal to one-fourth of one per cent upon the average amount of the notes of the bank as hereinafter limited in circulation during the three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding.

Basis of
average.

2. In calculating the average amount of notes in circulation for the purposes of the last preceding subsection, the greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during each of the three months, as shown by the monthly return made by the bank under section 112 of *The Bank Act*, shall be taken as the basis for such average.

Paid-up
capital
exceeded.

3. If the greatest amount of notes so shown exceeds the paid-up capital of the bank, then in such case an amount equal to the paid-up capital shall be taken as the basis to be used in calculating the average.

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY INCOME.

Definitions.
"Company."

4. In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a) "company" means a bank to which *The Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913*, applies, or a loan company or a trust company as hereinafter defined;
 - (b) "loan company" means a company incorporated by or under any legislative authority for the purpose of lending money on the security of mortgages or hypothecs upon freehold real estate and either with or without other objects or powers;
 - (c) "trust company" means a company incorporated by or under any legislative authority for the purpose of executing the office of executor, administrator or trustee and either with or without other objects or powers.

"Loan
company."
"Trust
company."

Final
decision.

2. The decision of the Minister shall be final as to whether a particular body corporate is a loan company or a trust company within the meaning of the words "loan company" or of the words "trust company" as respectively defined in the last preceding subsection.

Tax on
companies
upon gross
amount of
interest and
income.

3. Every company carrying on business in Canada shall pay to the Minister for the Consolidated Revenue Fund a tax of one per cent upon the gross amount of—

- (a) interest, the property of the company, from loans and investments in Canada, and
- (b) income, other than interest, on business transacted within Canada

received by the company on and after the first day of January, 1915.

Payable
quarterly.

4. Such tax shall be payable quarterly on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August and the first day of November in each year in respect of the interest and income of the company received during

the three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding.

5. The company shall make and keep a record in its books of account of the interest and income received as aforesaid in such form as will enable an audit thereof to be made under the direction of the Minister. Record and audit.

6. The company shall make quarterly to the Minister a return setting forth the interest and other income received and the amount payable under this section in respect thereof. Quarterly returns.

7. Such return shall be made up and sent by post or delivered on or before the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August and the first day of November in each year and shall be for three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding. Date of delivery and period of returns.

8. The return shall be signed by

(a) the general manager, manager or other chief executive officer of the company; or Signatures.

(b) the chief executive officer or agent in Canada in the case of a company incorporated outside of Canada.

9. If any return called for by this section is sent by post, the date appearing by the stamp or mark of the post office upon the envelope or wrapper enclosing the return shall be taken *prima facie* to be the date upon which the same was sent. Proof of date of posting.

10. The records, books, accounts and vouchers of the company shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized to inspect by the Minister. Books, etc., open to inspection.

11. Every company that refuses or neglects or whose officer or agent refuses or neglects to transmit or deliver the return called for by this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every day during which such refusal or neglect continues. Penalty for refusal or neglect.

12. Every general manager, manager or other chief executive officer, officer, clerk or servant or agent of the company who wilfully makes a false or deceptive statement in the return or in any of the records, books, accounts or reports of the company from which the return required by this section is compiled, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Penalty for false or deceptive statements.

13. Every general manager, manager or other chief executive officer, officer, clerk or servant or agent of the company who negligently prepares or signs any such return, record, account or report or who negligently makes an untrue entry in any of the books of the company affecting Penalty for negligent returns or making untrue entries.

the correctness of the return shall be guilty of an indictable offence, punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS OTHER THAN LIFE.

- Definitions** **5.** In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- “Company.” (a) “company” includes any corporation or any society or association, incorporated or unincorporated, or any partnership carrying on the business of insurance;
- “Canadian company.” (b) “Canadian company” means a company incorporated or legally formed in Canada for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance, and having its head office in Canada;
- “Minister.” (c) “Minister” means the Minister of Finance;
- “Net premiums.” (d) “Net premiums” means the gross premiums received less the rebates, return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance to companies to which this section applies;
- “Superintendent.” (e) “Superintendent” means the Superintendent of Insurance.
- Tax on certain insurance companies upon net premiums.** 2. Every company, other than a life insurance company, a company transacting marine insurance, a fraternal benefit society and a purely mutual company licensed or registered or otherwise authorized to transact in Canada or in any province thereof, the business of insurance shall pay to the Minister for the Consolidated Revenue Fund a tax of one per cent upon the net premiums received by it in Canada on and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.
- Tax on life and marine insurance companies for other class of insurance.** 3. Every life insurance company and every marine insurance company which transacts in Canada in addition to its business of life insurance or of marine insurance a class of insurance other than life or marine insurance, shall be subject to the provisions of this section in respect of such other business as fully as if it were not authorized to transact the business of life insurance or of marine insurance.
- Returns.** 4. Every company to which this section applies shall on or before the last day of April, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and quarterly thereafter, deposit with the Superintendent a return on a form to be furnished by him showing the gross premiums received by it and the rebates, return premiums, and reinsurance premiums paid by it, during the three months ending on the last day of the month preceding the date on which such return is filed. Such return shall, in the case of a Canadian company be signed by the president, vice-president, managing director or secretary. In the case of a company other than a Canadian company, such return shall be signed by the chief agent of the company in Canada if the company is
- Form and contents.**
- Signatures.**

licensed under the provisions of *The Insurance Act, 1910*. If a company other than a Canadian company is licensed by any province of Canada such return shall be signed by the chief agent or attorney authorized by power of attorney from the company to make and verify the annual statements or returns required to be made by the laws of the province by which it is licensed.

5. Every such company shall at the time of depositing the return remit to the Superintendent for payment to the Minister the amount of the tax payable under the provisions of this section in respect of the net premiums received by it during the period covered by the return. Tax to be remitted with returns.

6. The Superintendent or any officer of his Department appointed by him may visit the head office of the company in the case of a Canadian company, or the chief agency or principal place of business in Canada in the case of a company other than a Canadian company, and examine the books and records of the company for the purpose of verifying any return called for by this section, and the Superintendent and such officer shall have the right of access to such books and records at all reasonable hours. Examination of books and records.

7. Premiums received in respect of policies insuring persons resident, or property situated, in Canada at the time such insurance was effected or renewed, whether or not payment was made in Canada, shall be deemed to be premiums received in Canada within the meaning of subsection 2 of this section. "Premiums received in Canada" defined.

8. Every company that refuses or neglects or whose chief agent or attorney, as the case may be, refuses or neglects to deposit the return as called for by this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every day during which such refusal or neglect continues. Penalty for refusal or neglect.

9. Every president, vice-president, managing director, secretary, officer, clerk or servant, agent or attorney of the company who wilfully makes a false or deceptive statement in the return aforesaid or in any of the books and records of the company from which such return is compiled shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Penalty for false or deceptive statements.

10. Every president, vice-president, managing director, secretary, officer, clerk or servant, agent or attorney of the company who negligently prepares or signs any such return or record of the company or who negligently makes an untrue entry in the books of the company affecting the correctness of the return shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. Penalty for negligent returns or making untrue entries.

PART II.

Commence-
ment of Part. **6.** This Part shall come into force on the fifteenth day of April, 1915.

Definition. **7.** In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“Minister.” “Minister” means the Minister of Inland Revenue.

TAX ON CABLE AND TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

Definitions. **8.** In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“Cable
company.” (a) “cable company” means a body corporate, incorporated under any legislative authority, using telegraphic wires or cables in or under tidal waters within the jurisdiction of Canada for the transmission of messages beyond the limits of Canada;

“Telegraph
company.” (b) “telegraph company” means a body corporate incorporated under any legislative authority using lines of telegraphic wires or cables within Canada for the transmission of messages to places within or without Canada;

“Company.” (c) “company” means a cable company or telegraph company, as hereinbefore defined.

Tax on
cable and
telegraph
companies. **2.** Every cable company and telegraph company shall pay to the Minister for Consolidated Revenue Fund, on the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August and the first day of November in each year, a sum equal to one cent upon each despatch or message other than press despatches or messages originating at each of such company’s respective offices in Canada and transmitted thence over the company’s lines during the three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed.

Charged and
collected by
company. **3.** Every company may charge the one cent to and collect the same from the person paying or liable to pay the regular charges for the transmission of the despatch or message.

Record and
audit. **4.** The company shall make and keep a record of all despatches and messages aforesaid in books prepared in such form as will enable an audit to be made of the despatches and messages originating as aforesaid and transmitted by the company.

Returns. **5.** The company shall make quarterly to the Minister or officer of his Department authorized by the Minister to receive the same a return in accordance with a form approved by the Minister setting forth the number of despatches and messages for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed and the amount payable under this section in respect thereof.

6. Such return shall be made up and sent by post or delivered on or before the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of August and the first day of November in each year and shall be for the three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding; and in the case of the first return after this Part comes into force, the return shall be for the part of the three months ending on the last day of March or the last day of June, 1915, as the case may be. At the time of the transmission or delivery of the first return the sum payable in respect of the said part shall be paid to the Minister.

7. The company shall make one return for the company as a whole and not for each of its offices, unless the Minister by regulation prescribes that the return shall be confined to the business of the company within a particular area or district.

8. The return shall be signed by—

- (a) the general manager, manager or other chief executive officer of the company;
- (b) the chief executive officer of the company for the area or district in respect of which the return is made, in case the Minister shall have made a regulation prescribing an area or district under subsection 7 of this section;
- (c) the chief executive officer or agent in Canada or in the area or district in Canada prescribed under subsection 7 of this section in case of a company incorporated outside of Canada.

9. If any return called for by this section is sent by post, the date appearing by the stamp or mark of the post office upon the envelope or wrapper enclosing the return shall be taken *prima facie* to be the date at which the same was sent.

10. The records, books, accounts and vouchers of the company shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized to inspect by the Minister.

11. Every company that neglects to make and keep a record in such form as is by this section prescribed of all despatches and messages originating at each of the company's respective offices in Canada and transmitted over the company's lines for which a charge of fifteen cents or more was imposed shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.

12. Every company that neglects to send or deliver the return as prescribed by this section shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars for each and every day during which such refusal or neglect continues.

Delivery and period of returns.

One return from company as a whole.

Signatures

Proof of date of posting.

Inspection of books, etc.

Penalty for refusal or neglect.

Penalty for neglecting to send returns.

Penalty for false or deceptive statements.

13. Every general manager, manager or other chief executive officer, officer, clerk or servant or agent of the company who wilfully makes a false or deceptive statement in the return or in any of the records, books, accounts or reports of the company from which the return required by this section is compiled shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

Penalty for negligent returns or making untrue entries.

14. Every general manager, manager or other chief executive officer, officer, clerk or servant or agent of the company who negligently prepares or signs any such return, record, account or report or who negligently makes an untrue entry in any of the books of the company affecting the correctness of the return shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

Regulations.

15. The Minister may make such regulations as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this section.

RAILWAY AND OTHER TICKETS.

Definitions.
"Person."

9. In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) "person," in addition to including any body corporate or politic, shall, for greater certainty, be deemed to include,—

(i) the officers, clerks and servants of railways subject to the *Government Railways Act* and the officers, clerks and servants employed by the Government of Canada in connection with the operation of vessels;

(ii) the officers, clerks and servants of any railway operated by or under the authority of the Lieutenant Governor in Council of any province;

"Vessel."

(b) "vessel" includes any ship or boat of any kind whatsoever whether propelled by steam or otherwise.

2. Every purchaser of,—

(a) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation over a railway to any place in or outside of Canada;

(b) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation by vessel between ports or places in Canada or from a port or place in Canada to a port or place in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States;

(c) a ticket or right entitling the purchaser to transportation over a railway and by vessel to a port or place in Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States, whether such transportation be by railway

Tax on railway and vessel tickets or right of transportation.

and vessel, or by vessel and railway, or by railway, vessel and railway;
shall, in addition to the regular charge for the ticket or right, pay to the person selling the ticket or right, for the Consolidated Revenue Fund, in respect of a ticket or right costing,—

- (i) over one dollar and not more than five dollars, five cents;
- (ii) over five dollars,—for each five dollars and in addition for any fractional part of five dollars, five cents.

3. Every purchaser of a berth in a sleeping car or seat in a parlour car shall, in addition to the regular charge for the berth or seat, pay to the person selling the berth or seat for the Consolidated Revenue Fund,—

Tax on sleeping and parlour car tickets.

- (a) ten cents in respect of each berth bought;
- (b) five cents in respect of each seat bought.

4. Every purchaser of a ticket or right entitling the purchaser, either with or without intervening transportation, to transportation by vessel from a port or place either in or outside of Canada to a port or place outside of Canada other than in Newfoundland, the West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras or the United States shall, in addition to the regular charge for the ticket or right, pay in respect of the transportation by vessel to the person selling the ticket or right for the Consolidated Revenue Fund,—

Tax on vessel tickets or right of transportation.

- (a) the sum of one dollar if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds ten dollars;
- (b) the sum of three dollars if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds forty dollars;
- (c) the sum of five dollars if the amount chargeable for such transportation by vessel exceeds sixty-five dollars.

5. It shall be the duty of the person selling such ticket, right, berth or seat to collect from the purchaser thereof for the Consolidated Revenue Fund the sum payable under this section.

Tax to be collected by seller of ticket, etc.

6. The person selling such ticket, right, berth or seat shall make and keep a record of the tickets, rights, berths and seats sold to which this section applies and of the sums received for the Consolidated Revenue Fund in respect thereof in such form as will enable an audit to be made on behalf of the Minister of the tickets, rights, berths and seats sold.

Record and audit.

7. The person selling shall make quarterly to the Minister or other officer authorized by the Minister to receive the same a return in such form as may be approved by the Minister, setting forth the tickets, rights, berths and seats so sold and the sum received in respect thereof for the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Such return shall be made up and sent in by post or delivered on or before the first day of February, the first day of May, the first day of

Returns.

Delivery and period of returns.

August and the first day of November in each year and shall be for the three months ending respectively on the last day of December, the last day of March, the last day of June and the last day of September preceding; and in the case of the first return the return shall be for the part of the three months after this Part comes into force ending on the last day of March or the last day of June, 1915, as the case may be. At the time of the transmission or delivery of the return the sum so received during the three months, or part thereof in the case of the first return, shall be paid to the Minister.

Tax remitted
with returns.

One return
from
company as
a whole.

8. Where the person selling is a body corporate (in this subsection and in subsection 9 of this section called "the company") the company shall make one return for the company as a whole, unless the Minister by regulation prescribes that the return shall be confined to the business of the company within a particular area or district.

Signatures.

9. The return shall be signed by,—

- (a) the person selling;
- (b) in the case of a company, the general manager, manager, or other chief executive officer of the company;
- (c) the chief executive officer of the company for the area or district in respect to which the return is made in case the Minister shall have made a regulation prescribing an area or district under subsection 8 of this section;
- (d) the chief executive officer or agent in Canada or in the area or district in Canada prescribed under subsection 8 of this section in the case of a company incorporated outside of Canada.

Record and
account by
Government
officials

10. Subsections 7, 8 and 9 of this section shall not apply to officers, clerks and servants of railways subject to the *Government Railways Act* or to officers, clerks and servants employed by the Government of Canada in connection with the operation of vessels; but such officers, clerks and servants shall make and keep a record of the sums received for Consolidated Revenue Fund under this section and shall account for the same at the same time as other sums received by them for Consolidated Revenue Fund are accounted for.

Proof of date
of posting.

11. If any return called for by this section is sent by post, the date appearing by the post office stamp or mark upon the envelope or wrapper enclosing the return shall be taken *prima facie* to be the date upon which the return was sent.

Books, etc.,
open to
inspection.

12. For the purpose of verifying the return or of ascertaining the amount payable into the Consolidated Revenue Fund under this section, the records, books, accounts and vouchers of the person selling shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized to inspect by the Minister.

13. Every person selling such ticket, right, berth or seat that neglects to make and keep a record thereof in such form as is by this section prescribed shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars. Penalty for neglecting to keep a record.

14. Every person that neglects to send or deliver the return as prescribed by this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. Penalty for neglecting to send returns.

15. Every person who wilfully makes a false or deceptive statement in the return or in the records, accounts or books from which the return is compiled shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years. Penalty for false or deceptive statements.

16. Every person who negligently prepares or signs any such return, or who negligently makes an untrue entry in any of the records, accounts or reports from which the return is compiled, shall be guilty of an indictable offence punishable, unless a greater punishment is in any case by law prescribed therefor, by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. Penalty for negligent returns or making untrue entries.

17. Every purchaser of a ticket, right to transportation, berth or seat to which this section applies who refuses or neglects to make payment for the Consolidated Revenue Fund as in this section provided shall incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. Penalty for refusal or neglect by purchaser.

18. If, by reason of non-compliance with any of the requirements of this section, any sum of money required by its provisions to be collected and paid is not so collected and paid, the person selling the ticket, right, berth or seat shall nevertheless be liable to pay such sum: Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to impose any liability upon the Government of a province. Liability of seller of ticket, etc., upon non-compliance with Act.

19. The Minister may make such regulations as are deemed necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this section. Regulations.

PART III.

10. This Part, except as herein otherwise provided, shall come into force on the fifteenth day of April, 1915. Commencement of Part.

11. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—
“Minister” means the Minister of Inland Revenue. Definition, “Minister.”

STAMP DUTIES ON CHEQUES AND CERTAIN OTHER INSTRUMENTS.

12. In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(a) “bank” means,—

(i) a bank to which the provisions of *The Bank Act* applies;

“Bank.”

(ii) a bank subject to the provisions of *The Quebec Savings Banks Act, 1913*;

(iii) any other body corporate receiving money which it repays by honouring the cheques of the person from or on whose account the money was received;

(iv) any one receiving money which he repays by honouring the cheques of the person from or on whose account the money was received;

"Bill of exchange."

(b) "bill of exchange" includes an instrument in the form of a bill in which the drawer and drawee are the same person;

"Promissory note."

(c) "promissory note" does not include notes of a bank payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation.

Stamp tax on cheques.

2. No person shall issue a cheque payable at or by a bank unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents, and every adhesive stamp affixed to a cheque shall be cancelled by the bank at which the cheque is payable at or before the time of payment.

Stamp tax on bills and notes.

3. No person shall transfer a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank in such manner as to constitute the bank the holder thereof or deliver a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank for collection unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents, and every adhesive stamp affixed to a bill of exchange or promissory note transferred or delivered as aforesaid shall be cancelled by the bank at the time of transfer or delivery.

Stamp tax on receipts for money paid by bank.

4. No person shall sign a receipt for money paid to him by a bank chargeable against a deposit of money in the bank to his credit until he has affixed to the receipt an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents, and every adhesive stamp affixed to such receipt shall be cancelled by the bank at the time the money is paid.

Stamp tax on bank cheques, etc.

5. No cheque or other bill of exchange shall be issued or paid by a bank unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents.

Stamp tax on notes, cheques and bills made out of Canada.

6. Every bank having in possession in Canada any promissory note, cheque or other bill of exchange made or drawn out of Canada on which a stamp prepared for the purposes of this Part or authorized to be used in lieu thereof has not been affixed or impressed shall before payment or presentment for payment, if the same is payable in Canada, affix thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of two cents and the value of the stamp so affixed shall be payable to the bank by the person entitled to the proceeds of the note, cheque or bill. The bank shall, before payment or present-

ment for payment, if the stamp is affixed by the bank, cancel the stamp.

7. Every person who issues a cheque payable at or by a bank to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Issue of
cheque
without
stamp.
Penalty.

8. Every person who—

(a) transfers a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank in such manner as to constitute the bank the holder thereof,

Transfer
delivery
of bill or
note
without
stamp.

(b) delivers a bill of exchange or promissory note to a bank for collection,

to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty.

9. Every person who signs a receipt for money paid to him by a bank chargeable against a deposit of money in the bank to his credit to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the value of two cents shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Receipt for
money paid
by bank
without
stamp.
Penalty.

10. Every bank which issues, pays, presents for payment or accepts payment of a cheque or other bill of exchange or promissory note upon which a stamp of the value of two cents has not been affixed or impressed in accordance with the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Issue of
bank
cheques, etc.,
without
stamp.
Penalty.

11. Every bank which omits or neglects to cancel, in accordance with the requirements of this section, the adhesive stamp affixed to

Bank
omitting to
cancel
stamp on
cheques, etc.

(a) a cheque,

(b) a bill of exchange or promissory note,

(c) a receipt for money,

Penalty.

shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

12. Every bank which takes or accepts a receipt for money paid by the bank chargeable against a deposit of money at the credit of the person signing the receipt on which a stamp of the value required by this section has not been affixed or impressed shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Bank taking
receipt
without
stamp.
Penalty.

STAMP DUTIES ON MONEY ORDERS, LETTERS AND POST CARDS.

13. In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Definition.

“express company” means any body corporate, association, partnership or person engaged in the transportation of goods of any kind and issuing money orders.

“Express
company.”

Stamp tax
on money
orders, etc.,
of express
companies.

2. Every express company carrying on business in Canada shall before the issue of a money order or travellers's cheque affix thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of two cents and the company may charge the two cents to and collect the same from the purchaser of the order or cheque or from the payee thereof. The company shall before delivery of the order or cheque cancel the stamp by writing on or across the stamp initials or other identification of the company, together with the date of the issue of the order or cheque.

Stamp tax
on money
orders of
Post Office.

3. No money order shall be issued under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* until there is affixed thereto or to the relative advice a postage stamp of the value of two cents, to be paid for by the purchaser of the order. The postmaster or other officer of the Post Office Department issuing the order shall cancel the stamp by impressing thereon when affixed the date stamp of the post office at which the order is issued.

Stamp tax
on postal
notes.

4. No postal note shall be issued under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* until there is affixed thereto a postage stamp of the value of one cent, to be paid for by the purchaser of the note. Before delivery of the note the stamp shall be cancelled by the postmaster or other officer of the Post Office Department issuing the same by impressing thereon the date stamp of the post office at which the note is issued.

Stamp tax
on letters
and post
cards.

5. On every letter and post card for transmission by post for any distance within Canada and on every letter and post card not intended for transmission through the mails but for posting and delivery at the same post office, there shall be levied and collected a tax of one cent in addition to postage payable in the form of a postage stamp of the denomination of one cent, to be affixed thereto at or before the time of posting the letter or post card; but such tax shall not be levied or collected on any letter or post card entitled to the privilege of free transmission under the provisions of the *Post Office Act*, nor on any letter or post card if the levying and collecting of such tax would be contrary to the provisions of the Universal Postal Convention concluded between Canada and certain other countries. The stamp so affixed shall be cancelled by the postmaster or other officer of the Post Office Department whose duty it is to cancel the postage stamps affixed to such letters and post cards in prepayment of postage.

Exception.

Distribution
of prescribed
stamps.

6. The Postmaster General shall make arrangements for the distribution of postage stamps for the purposes of subsections 3, 4 and 5 of this section and the words "war tax" may be printed or impressed thereon by his direction. The use of any postage stamps upon which the words "war tax" have been so printed or impressed shall be subject to such regulations as the Postmaster General may make.

7. Postmasters whose salaries are not fixed by law shall receive as remuneration for the sale by them of postage stamps for the purposes of this Part a percentage on the amount so collected equal to the percentage allowed them under section 100 of the *Post Office Act*. Remuneration for sale of stamps.

8. The Postmaster General may by regulation provide, in case a postage stamp of the denomination of one cent is not affixed to a letter or post card as required by subsection 5 of this section, that the letter or post card— Regulations to prevent non-compliance as to stamps on letters and post-cards.

(a) shall not be forwarded by post or delivered to the addressee, but shall be returned through the dead letter office to the writer or sender; or

(b) if addressed to any place in Canada, shall be forwarded to its destination charged with the payment of two cents by the person to whom it is addressed, and on neglect or refusal by the person to whom it is addressed to pay the two cents, the letter shall be returned to the sender through the dead letter office; or

(c) shall be otherwise dealt with as in such regulation prescribed.

9. The Postmaster General may make, in addition to the regulations hereinbefore provided for, such additional regulations as are deemed necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of subsections 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this section. Additional regulations.

10. Every express company which issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, or which fails or neglects before delivery of the order or cheque to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars. Non-compliance by express company. Penalty.

11. In the case of an express company incorporated outside of Canada the officer or agent of the company who issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, and any such officer or agent who fails or neglects to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars. Non-compliance by foreign express company. Penalty.

STAMP DUTIES ON ARTICLES IN BOTTLES AND PACKAGES.

14. In this section and in the remaining sections of this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

(i) "consumer" means a person who uses "Consumer."

(a) a proprietary or patent medicine,

(b) perfumery,

(c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or

(d) champagne or sparkling wine,

either in serving his own wants or in producing therefrom any other article of value; and "selling to a consumer" includes selling by retail; "Selling to a consumer."

(ii) "package" includes carton, packet, box, pot, cask of wood or other material, or other first receptacle or covering; "Package."

"Perfumery"

(iii) "perfumery" includes alcoholic and non-alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair oil, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin;

"Proprietary or patent medicine."

(iv) "proprietary or patent medicine" includes pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (except mineral waters in their natural state or carbonized), essences, oils, and all other medicinal preparations or compositions bottled or packed ready for sale in respect of which the person making or preparing the same has or claims to have any formula or secret or occult art for the making or preparing thereof, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to such making or preparing, or which are prepared or made under any letters patent or which are designated by a trade mark or which if prepared in accordance with any formula published or unpublished are recommended to the public by the makers, vendors or proprietors thereof as remedies or specifics for any disease or affection whatsoever affecting the human or animal body, but does not include any medicinal preparation or composition recognized by the British or the United States pharmacopœia or the French codex as official.

Stamp tax
on patent
medicines,
perfumery,
and wines.

15. Every person selling to a consumer any bottle or package containing

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,

shall, at or before the time of sale, affix to every such bottle or package an adhesive stamp of the requisite value as mentioned in the schedule to this Part.

2. Every importer of

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,

who is a consumer, shall, while such articles after importation into Canada are in the custody of the proper customs officers, affix an adhesive stamp to the bottles or packages containing such articles of the requisite value as mentioned in the schedule to this Part.

3. Every manufacturer or producer of

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,

who is a consumer, shall, under regulations made by the Minister, before using any such article in producing therefrom any other article of value, affix an adhesive stamp of the requisite value as mentioned in the schedule to this Part to the bottle or package containing such article.

4. The person selling, the importer, and the manufacturer or producer whose duty it is to affix a stamp under this section, shall at the time the stamp is affixed cancel the same by writing on or across the stamp initials or other marks of identification, together with the date of such writing, or otherwise cancel the stamp in accordance with regulations made by the Minister.

16. The Minister may fix and determine, for the purposes of this Part, the retail price of a proprietary or patent medicine and of perfumery. Retail price.

17. Every person required by this Part to affix an adhesive stamp to a bottle or package containing Penalty for neglect to affix stamp.

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,

who fails or neglects to affix an adhesive stamp as required by this Part shall incur a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars.

18. Every person required by this Part to cancel a stamp affixed to a bottle or package in the manner prescribed by or under the provisions of this Part who fails or neglects so to do shall incur a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars. Penalty for neglect to cancel stamp.

STAMP DUTIES, GENERAL.

19. The Minister, except as herein otherwise provided, may direct stamps to be prepared for the purposes of this Part of such kinds and bearing respectively such devices as he thinks proper, and all sums received for stamps and paper stamped by means of a die under this Part shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. Stamps to be prepared. Proceeds.

2. The device on each stamp shall express the value thereof, that is to say the sum at which it shall be reckoned in discharge of the obligation to affix or impress stamps under this Part. Device.

3. Postage stamps of the requisite value may, in lieu of stamps prepared under subsection 1 of this section, be used in fulfilment and discharge of any requirement under this Part that adhesive stamps be affixed. Postage stamps may be used.

4. In any case in which an adhesive stamp is required to be cancelled, and it is not otherwise specifically provided, such stamp shall be deemed to be cancelled if lines or marks Cancellation.

are drawn across or impressed thereon so as to effectually render the stamp incapable of being used for any other instrument.

Appointment of stamp vendors. 5. The Minister may appoint any collectors of Inland Revenue, postmasters or other officers of the Government or other persons to sell stamps prepared for the purposes of this Part.

Remuneration. 6. The Governor in Council, except as herein otherwise provided, may by regulation fix and determine the remuneration to be allowed to persons appointed to sell stamps prepared for the purposes of this Part.

Regulations. 7. The Minister, except as herein otherwise provided, may make such additional regulations as are deemed necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Part.

Date when provisions relating to wine commence. 8. The provisions of this Part, in so far as they relate to wine of the grape, non-sparkling, champagne and sparkling wine, shall be deemed to have come into force on the twelfth day of February, 1915.

GENERAL.

Recovery of taxes. 20. All taxes or sums payable under this Act shall be recoverable at any time after the same ought to have been accounted for and paid, and all such taxes and sums shall be recoverable, and all rights of his Majesty hereunder enforced, with full costs of suit, as a debt due to or as a right enforceable by His Majesty, in the Exchequer Court or in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

Recovery of penalties. 2. Every penalty incurred for any violation of the provisions of this Act may be sued for and recovered
(a) before the Exchequer Court of Canada or any court of competent jurisdiction in the premises; or
(b) if the amount of such penalty does not exceed five hundred dollars, by summary conviction under *The Summary Convictions Act*.

Prosecutions. 3. All penalties imposed by this Act may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered with costs by His Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, or, in respect of penalties under Part One, in the name of the Minister of Finance, or, in respect of penalties under Part Two and Part Three, in the name of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Application of penalties. 4. The amount of all such penalties shall, except as herein otherwise provided, belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Penalty collected under Part Three. 5. Any penalty collected and paid under Part Three may be divided with the person laying an information or otherwise aiding in effecting the conviction of the person accused, in such proportions as the Treasury Board in any case or class of cases directs and appoints.

SCHEDULE TO PART III.

Article.	Stamp of the Value of
(a) A proprietary or patent medicine,	
(b) Perfumery,	
the retail price for each bottle or package thereof	
being—	
twenty-five cents or less.....	One cent.
more than twenty-five cents—	
for each twenty-five cents and in addition for	
any fractional part of twenty-five cents.....	One cent.
(c) Wine of the grape, non-sparkling,	
each bottle or package containing—	
one pint or less.....	Three cents.
one quart or less, but more than one pint.....	Five cents.
a quantity greater than one quart—	
for each quart and in addition for any fractional	
part of a quart.....	Five cents.
(d) Champagne and sparkling wine,	
each bottle or package containing—	
one half pint or less.....	Thirteen cents.
one pint or less, but more than one-half pint....	Twenty-five cents.
a quantity greater than one pint—	
for each pint and in addition for any fractional	
part of a pint.....	Twenty-five cents.

5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to enable Canadian Soldiers on Active Military Service during the present war to exercise their electoral franchise.

[Assented to 15th April, 1915.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Every male British subject of twenty-one years of age or upwards serving in the military forces of Canada in the present war (hereinafter called "volunteer"), who, within six months immediately preceding the date when he was appointed to or enlisted in such forces, had been resident in any electoral district in Canada for a period of not less than thirty days, shall be entitled to vote in the electoral district in which he was last so resident in the manner hereinafter set out, notwithstanding his absence from such electoral district or from Canada: Provided

Soldiers
entitled
to vote.

Electoral district in which vote to be cast.

that if any person was, at the time he was so appointed or enlisted, qualified to vote in any other electoral district in Canada he shall vote in such other district only.

VOLUNTEERS OUTSIDE OF CANADA.

Distribution of ballot papers.

2. A sufficient supply of ballot papers in form A of this Act, and of envelopes for holding the same with affidavits in form B printed thereon shall be sent by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to the officer in command of the Canadian troops at Bermuda and to the Secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada, in London, England, and such papers and envelopes shall be kept by such officer in command and the Secretary of the High Commissioner.

Notice of issue of election writs.

Bermuda.

2. Upon the issue of the writ for a general election, notice by telegraph cable shall be sent by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to the said commanding officer in Bermuda, and the commanding officer shall thereupon distribute the said ballot papers and envelopes among the officers commanding squadrons, companies and batteries, or of any line of communication or administrative unit under his command, and the latter shall provide with a ballot paper and envelope each volunteer under their respective commands entitled to vote and who makes the affidavit in form B before such officer. In cases where conditions make it possible, the officer empowered to receive affidavits and votes shall give notice of the time and place where he will receive such affidavits and votes, and shall give in addition to the general notice a special notice to any person whose appointment as a deputy scrutineer under the provisions hereinafter made has been notified to him, and shall permit any scrutineer or deputy scrutineer so named to be present at said proceedings, on behalf of either party, and in the absence of any such scrutineer or deputy scrutineer shall permit any one officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier who may desire to do so, to be present at said operations and act as agent of the respective parties (Government and Opposition and any Independent candidate) in the same manner as agents of candidates are empowered to act at a poll under the *Dominion Elections Act*. No volunteer who is entitled to vote and prevented by his military duties from voting at such time and place shall, however, be precluded from so doing at some other time and place.

Scrutineers.

3. There shall be appointed by the Governor in Council six scrutineers, three to be so appointed upon the nomination of the Prime Minister and three upon the nomination of the Leader of the Opposition, such appointments to be made within ten days of such nominations respectively. One of each nomination may be present at the distribution of ballot papers and envelopes, the making of affidavits,

the marking of ballots, the closing of envelopes and the posting of the same, and may exercise all the rights which may under *The Dominion Elections Act* be exercised by candidates or their representatives at any poll. The actual travelling and living expenses of such scrutineers, at a rate to be fixed by the Governor in Council, may be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and they shall be afforded facilities for the performance of their duties. The said scrutineers may name such number of deputies as they may deem necessary and said deputies shall have and be entitled to exercise the powers hereinabove conferred on said scrutineers.

4. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall also notify Europe. by telegraph cable the Secretary of the High Commissioner for Canada, and the Secretary shall thereupon send a sufficient number of ballot papers and envelopes to the Chief Paymaster of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, who shall forward the same to the several regimental paymasters, and such paymasters shall deliver the same to the officers commanding squadrons, companies and batteries, or of any line of communication or administrative unit, and such officers shall give each volunteer under their respective commands, making the affidavit in form B before such officer, a ballot paper.

5. The volunteer may thereupon mark the ballot paper Marking ballots. as a vote for the Government or the Opposition or for the Independent candidate or for any person for whom he desires to vote, in the presence of the said officer, but in such a manner as not to disclose to the officer, or any other person, how he is voting, and shall fold the ballot paper so that it cannot be read, and shall then place the same in the envelope upon the back of which shall be endorsed a certificate in form C, which certificate shall be signed by such officer, and shall securely close the envelope. Ballots, how forwarded. The envelopes containing the ballot papers shall then and there in the presence of the voter be placed in a bag or other suitable receptacle, in which the officer shall enclose a slip giving the number of envelopes contained in it, which shall be carefully kept by the said officer and securely closed, and fastened in such manner as to make any tampering with the same evident, and be sent by such officer, by post, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, who shall keep a record of them, seal them so that the envelope cannot be opened without breaking the seals, place them in a package carefully sealed and marked on the outside "Soldiers' Votes," and forward them by registered post to the returning officer of the electoral district in which such election is to be held. When posted in Canada the envelopes and their contents shall be carried free in the Canadian mails. The officer receiving affidavits and taking votes under the above provisions shall, in the United

Kingdom and Bermuda, be sworn to faithfully perform his duties, before a regimental commanding officer, a notary public or any official authorized to administer oaths under the laws of the country where the said duties are performed.

6. Section 166 of the *Dominion Elections Act* shall apply to such voting.

Returning officer to keep envelopes and notify candidates.

7. The returning officer shall, upon receipt of any such package containing ballots, endorse upon it the hour, day, month and year in which he received it, and shall initial such endorsement, and shall carefully keep the package sealed and unopened until polling day. The returning officer shall notify in form D all candidates that he has received such ballot papers, stating the place and hour on polling day (which hour shall be immediately after the close of the polls) that he will open the same, and at the time and place so named the candidates, or a duly authorized agent of each candidate, may be present while such envelopes are being opened.

Opening and recording ballots.

8. At the time and place so named the returning officer shall open the package, after exhibiting it sealed and unopened to the candidates or their representatives, if present, and enter in a poll book the name of the voter, his rank and the name of the corps in which he is serving, and the name, rank and corps of the officer certifying to his identity. If the affidavit and certificate upon the envelope appears on its face to be made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, the returning officer shall then open the envelope, and the ballot paper, without being opened or examined, shall be put in a ballot box, and after all such ballots have been so deposited the ballot box shall be opened by the returning officer and the ballots counted and the number of ballots recorded and added to the number of votes cast in such election, in the same manner that other ballot papers are counted. Such number of ballot papers as may be marked for the Government or the Opposition or the Independent candidate shall be added to the number of votes given to the candidates respectively who are supporting the Government or the Opposition or to the Independent candidate as the case may be, and all votes given for any named person shall be counted for such person if he be a candidate, and if not, shall be null.

Counting ballots.

Cases of doubt.

9. In the case of any doubt arising with respect to the candidate to whom a ballot paper marked for the Government shall be allotted, the question shall be determined by the Prime Minister or by some person designated by him, and if such question arises with respect to a ballot paper marked for the Opposition it shall be decided by the Leader of the Opposition or by some person designated by him.

Preservation of ballots.

10. The ballot papers, affidavits, the envelopes in which they were received and the poll book in which the record of the votes is entered, shall be fastened up in a separate

package, and shall be safely kept and otherwise dealt with in the same manner as other ballot papers and poll books used at such election.

11. If the envelope containing a ballot paper is not received before polling day, or on polling day before the close of the poll, or if the affidavit and certificate required on the envelope are not made in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or if the envelope appears to have been opened, the envelope shall not be opened and the returning officer shall endorse upon the envelope, or on a piece of paper attached thereto, the reason why the envelope has not been opened, and the whole shall be carefully preserved and forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the other papers relating to the election, and shall be kept with the other papers relating to the election in that electoral district, and when the other papers are destroyed it shall be destroyed unopened.

Ballots received too late or without proper certificate.

12. If the ballot paper is not marked in accordance with the provisions of this Act, such ballot paper shall be void, but the ballot paper shall be carefully preserved and forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery with the other papers relating to the election.

Defective ballots.

3. No military officer who is a candidate for election as a member of the House of Commons of Canada shall perform any duty under this Act, and where any officer charged with any such duty is such candidate or is for any other reason prevented from performing it, or declines to perform it, the duty shall be performed by the officer next below him in rank, and failing him for any of the causes aforesaid, the next below him in rank, and so on.

Officers who are candidates not to act.

4. Sections 2 and 3 of this Act shall not come into force until a proclamation by His Majesty in Council declaring them to be in force shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Proclamation by His Majesty in Council.

VOLUNTEERS IN CANADA.

5. Upon the issue of the writs for a general election, a writ shall issue in the manner and form provided by the *Dominion Elections Act* for holding a poll at each military camp or base at which volunteers are being trained in Canada for service in the present war.

Issue of writ.

2. Upon receiving such writ the returning officer shall conform to the provisions of sections 82, 83, 84 and 85 of the *Dominion Elections Act* and shall, within the shortest possible time, issue a proclamation notifying every volunteer claiming the right to vote to deliver to him at his office at such camp or base, within ten days, a written statement of the electoral district in which he claims the right to vote, and whether he claims such right (a) as having been

Proclamation.

Notice to
volunteers
to send
for claims
to vote.

Affidavit.

Publication
of proclama-
tion.

List of
voters.

Obtaining
voters' lists
and names
of
candidates.

Holding
polls.

Application
of
Dominion
Elections
Act.

Oaths.

a qualified voter in such electoral district at the time of his appointment or enlistment, or (b) as having resided therein for thirty days within the six months immediately preceding his appointment or enlistment. Such statement shall in each case be accompanied by an affidavit by the volunteer in form B, which may be made before any commissioned officer, any officer appointed hereunder, or any person authorized by law to administer oaths.

3. Such proclamation shall be posted up by the camp returning officer in at least five of the most prominent and conspicuous places at such camp or base, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the Commanding Officer of the camp or base, who shall cause the same to be published in general orders, and in the provinces of Quebec and Manitoba the proclamation shall be so posted and published in both English and French.

4. At the expiry of the said ten days, the returning officer shall prepare a list of the volunteers who have sent in such statements and affidavits for each of the electoral districts in which votes are claimed. The failure of a volunteer to present his claim in time to be entered on such list, and the consequent absence of his name from such list, shall not deprive such volunteer of his right to vote, provided he present himself to the Returning Officer and take the oath above prescribed before the poll is closed.

5. The returning officer shall notify the returning officer of each of such electoral districts that soldiers have claimed the right to vote in such district, and the returning officer so notified shall forthwith forward to the camp or base returning officer a certified copy of the voters' lists for his electoral district, if there be such lists in force, and as soon as candidates have been nominated send by telegraph the names of the candidates nominated to the returning officer for such camp or base.

6. The said returning officer shall proceed to hold such number of polls upon the day fixed for the holding of the elections in the several electoral districts, within such camp or base, and appoint such deputy returning officers and other officers as may be necessary therefor, and except as herein otherwise provided the provisions of the *Dominion Elections Act* relating to the powers and duties of the returning officer and other officers so appointed, the ballots and ballot boxes, the polling, the manner of voting, the counting of votes and the proceedings of returning officers after return of the ballot boxes, shall so far as applicable apply.

7. Any volunteer presenting himself to vote shall, if so required, even though his name be upon the list prepared by the camp returning officer, take the oath contained in form B of this Act and in form Y of the *Dominion Elections Act*, and if his claim to vote rests upon his having been a qualified elector in any electoral district at the time of his

enlistment or appointment, any other oath which under the *Dominion Elections Act* may be required to be taken by voters generally claiming a like qualification.

8. In addition to agents who may be appointed in accordance with the *Dominion Elections Act* to represent candidates at the poll, agents may be appointed on behalf of either the Government or the Opposition, and such agents shall have all the powers of agents of candidates under the said Act, and be entitled to exercise the said powers on behalf of all candidates in all electoral districts for the party by which such agents have been named, and any person or persons named as agent or agents of any candidate of a party shall be entitled to act as agent or agents of any other candidate of the same party in any electoral district.

9. The military authorities at every camp or base where a poll is to be held as aforesaid shall afford to the camp returning officer all necessary facilities for the holding of the same; and the officer commanding shall allow every volunteer, so far as it may be done consistently with the proper performance of his military duties, time and opportunity to vote.

10. After the votes have been counted, the deputy returning officers shall forthwith supply to the returning officer a certified copy of the certificate in form F F. of the *Dominion Elections Act*, and the returning officer shall send by telegraph to the returning officers of each electoral district for which votes have been cast, a return showing the number of votes and the respective persons for whom they were given, and shall send by registered mail immediately thereafter to such returning officers the ballot boxes as received by him from the deputy returning officers, having first sealed them in the manner prescribed by section 182 of the *Dominion Elections Act*.

11. Each volunteer shall be entitled to vote at the poll to which he has been allotted by the returning officer and at no other.

12. In case any volunteers should be, at the time of or subsequent to the issue of an election writ hereunder, under orders to leave Canada prior to polling day, the Governor in Council may make provision for the taking of the votes of such volunteers in the manner herein provided on a day prior to their departure, such day to be fixed by the returning officer of the camp or base where such volunteers are, and may modify the above provisions as to delays and procedure in so far as may be necessary to make possible the taking, in the manner aforesaid, of the votes of such volunteers on the day so fixed.

6. The provisions of the *Dominion Elections Act* relating to a recount of votes by a judge shall apply to all votes counted under the provisions of this Act, and

to all ballot papers, affidavits and certificates received by any returning officer under such provisions.

- Offences.** **7.** Any person who wilfully and without lawful excuse:—
 (a) causes any delay in the transmission or delivery to the returning officer of any envelope, with the affidavit and certificate endorsed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or
 (b) opens any such envelope, or
 (c) shall attempt to obtain or communicate any information as to the party or person for whom any vote is given in any particular ballot paper used under the provisions of this Act, or
 (d) prevents or endeavours to prevent any volunteer entitled to vote hereunder from voting, or
 (e) makes any untrue statement as to his name or corps for insertion in a certificate, or
 (f) signs a certificate containing any untrue statement,
Penalty. shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.
- False certificates.** **2.** Any person who knowingly applies for a certificate under this Act to which he is not entitled, and any person knowingly signing such certificate or signing any untrue certificate, shall be guilty of personation and liable to the penalties prescribed by section 272 of the *Dominion Elections Act*.
- Penalty.**
- Distribution of Act.** **8.** Copies of this Act shall be forwarded to the High Commissioner for Canada for distribution among the troops now at the seat of war, and copies shall also be distributed by the Militia Department among the members of the Canadian military forces now or hereafter enlisted or raised for active service in the present war.
- Cost how paid.** **9.** The cost incurred in carrying out the provisions of this Act may be paid by the Governor in Council out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
- Act to be construed as one with D. E. Act.** **10.** This Act shall be construed as one with the *Dominion Elections Act*.
- Definition "Camp."** **11.** In this Act the word "camp" shall include any barrack or barracks, or other place whereat any unit or units are assembled for the performance of military duties, under a Commanding Officer.
- Termination of Act.** **12.** This Act shall only remain in force during the present war.

SCHEDULE.

A

BALLOT.

The voter to make a **X** within the white space containing the name of the party for which he intends to vote, or if the voter desires to vote for any particular person, the voter shall write the name of such person in the first space.

Le voteur fera une croix **X** dans l'espace blanc contenant le nom du parti pour lequel il veut voter ou si le voteur désire voter pour une personne en particulier il écrira le nom de cette personne dans le premier espace.

1 I vote for.....
Je vote pour.....

2 I vote for the Government.
Je vote pour le Gouvernement.

3 I vote for the Opposition.
Je vote pour l'Opposition.

4 I vote for the Independent Candidate.
Je vote pour le candidat Indépendant.

FORM A—Continued.

BACK.

No.

No.

P. B. No.....

B

Affidavit.

I, (*here insert full name*), a (*here insert rank and name of corps*), make oath and say as follows:—

1. That within the six months immediately preceding the date when I was (enlisted or appointed *as the case may be*) in the military forces of Canada the last place in which I was resident for thirty days is (*here insert place of residence before enlistment, giving where possible the street address, range, township, or such other precise indication thereof as may be practicable*) in _____, in the province of _____, and that I am not qualified to vote in any other electoral district.

or

1. That immediately before I was (enlisted or appointed *as the case may be*) in the military forces of Canada I was qualified to be a voter at _____ in the province of _____

2. That I have not marked any ballot paper for this election in any electoral district.

3. That I am a British subject of the full age of twenty-one years.

Sworn before me this _____ day of _____ A.D. 19 ____ }
(*Signature, rank and corps of*
Commissioned Officer.) (Voter sign here)

C

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the document contained in this envelope was written in my presence by (*here insert name and rank and name of corps in which voter is serving*), and according to the best information at my disposal I believe that the statements made in the affidavit are true.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ A.D. 19 ____ .

D

To

Notice.

I beg to notify you that I have received a package containing soldiers' votes, and that I will open the same at _____ on the _____ day of _____ next, at _____ o'clock.

Returning Officer.

Voter unable
to mark his
ballot paper.

166. The deputy returning officer, on the application of any voter who is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall assist such voter by,—

(a) making his ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter, in the presence of the sworn agents of the candidates, or of the sworn electors representing the candidates in the polling station, and of no other person; and,

(b) placing such ballot in the ballot box.

2. The deputy returning officer shall require the voter making such application, before voting, to make oath in form BB of his incapacity to vote without assistance. Oath of voter.

5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 23.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for Military and Naval Defence.

[Assented to 15th April, 1915.]

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, and the Sultan of Turkey; and whereas it is necessary that measures be taken for the common defence and security, and to this end it is expedient that aid as hereinafter provided be rendered to His Majesty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The War Appropriation Act, 1915*. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament a sum not exceeding one hundred million dollars towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1916, for—

- (a) the defence and security of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise; and
- (d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

Purposes.

Payment of one hundred million dollars may be made.

Regulations.

3. The Governor in Council in addition to any regulations deemed necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act shall make all such regulations as to the rates of pay and allowances of officers and men payable out of the moneys provided under this Act as may by the Governor in Council be deemed proper.

**Loan
authorized.**

4. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by any Act of Parliament heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, upon such form of security and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by this Act, and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

**Charged to
Consolidated
Revenue
Fund.**

5. The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and under *The War Appropriation Act, 1914*, and the interest thereon, shall be chargeable on the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

APPENDIX I.

War Legislation of the United Kingdom, 4-5 George V,
which may be of interest in Canada.

4-5 GEORGE V.

CHAPTER 11.

An Act to authorize His Majesty by Proclamation to suspend temporarily the payment of Bills of Exchange and payments in pursuance of other obligations. (3rd August, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) His Majesty may by Proclamation authorize the postponement of the payment of any bill of exchange, or of any negotiable instrument, or any other payment in pursuance of any contract, to such extent, for such time, and subject to such conditions or other provisions as may be specified in the Proclamation.

Power to postpone payments by Royal Proclamation.

(2) No additional stamp duty shall be payable in respect of any instrument as a consequence of any postponement of payment in pursuance of a proclamation under this Act unless the proclamation otherwise directs.

(3) Any such proclamation may be varied, extended, or revoked by any subsequent proclamation, and separate proclamations may be made dealing with separate subjects.

(4) The proclamation dated the third day of August, nineteen hundred and fourteen, relating to the postponement of payment of certain bills of exchange is hereby confirmed and shall be deemed to have been made under this Act.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Postponement of Payments Act, 1914.

Short title and duration.

(2) This Act shall remain in force for a period of six months from the date of the passing thereof.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to enable His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency by Order in Council to impose Restrictions on Aliens and make such provisions as appear necessary or expedient for carrying such restrictions into effect. (5th August, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Powers
with respect
to aliens in
case of
national
emergency.

1. (1) His Majesty may at any time when a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, or when it appears that an occasion of imminent national danger or great emergency has arisen, by Order in Council impose restrictions on aliens, and provision may be made by the Order—

- (a) for prohibiting aliens from landing in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions or conditions on aliens landing or arriving at any port in the United Kingdom; and
- (b) for prohibiting aliens from embarking in the United Kingdom, either generally or at certain places, and for imposing restrictions and conditions on aliens embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom; and
- (c) for the deportation of aliens from the United Kingdom; and
- (d) for requiring aliens to reside and remain within certain places or districts; and
- (e) for prohibiting aliens from residing or remaining in any areas specified in the Order; and
- (f) for requiring aliens residing in the United Kingdom to comply with such provisions as to registration, change of abode, travelling, or otherwise as may be made by the Order; and
- (g) for the appointment of officers to carry the Order into effect, and for conferring on such officers and on the Secretary of State such powers as may be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the Order; and
- (h) for imposing penalties on persons who aid or abet any contravention of the Order, and for imposing such obligations and restrictions on masters of ships or any other persons specified in the Order as appear necessary or expedient for giving full effect to the Order; and
- (i) for conferring upon such persons as may be specified in the Order such powers with respect to arrest, detention, search of premises or persons, and otherwise, as may be specified in the Order, and for any other

ancillary matters for which it appears expedient to provide with a view to giving full effect to the Order; and (k) for any other matters which appear necessary or expedient with a view to the safety of the realm.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, any provisions of any such Order, he shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to, or in lieu of, any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of the Order in Council or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court, or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place, may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

(3) Any provision of any Order in Council made under this section with respect to aliens may relate either to aliens in general or to any class or description of aliens.

(4) If any question arises on any proceedings under any such Order, or with reference to any thing done or proposed to be done under any such Order, whether any person is an alien or not, or is an alien of a particular class or not, the onus of proving that that person is not an alien, or, as the case may be, is not an alien of that class, shall lie upon that person.

(5) His Majesty may by Order in Council revoke, alter, or add to any Order in Council made under this section as occasion requires.

(6) Any powers given under this section, or under any Order in Council made under this section, shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, any other powers with respect to the expulsion of aliens, or the prohibition of aliens from entering the United Kingdom or any other powers of His Majesty.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914. Short title and application.

(2) In the application of this Act to Scotland the expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff; and the expressions "enter into recognizances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognizances" mean "find caution."

CHAPTER 27.

An Act to extend the powers of the Board of Trade during the continuance of the present hostilities to make Rules under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905. (7th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of
power to
make rules.
7 Edw. 7.
c. 29.
5 Edw. VII,
c. 15.

1. (1) The power of the Board of Trade under section eighty-six of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for the purposes therein mentioned shall include power to make rules and to do such things as they think expedient for avoiding or suspending in whole or in part any patent or licence granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts, and for extending the time within which any act or thing may or is required to be done under those Acts.

(2) In relation to rules made under this Act the provisions of subsection (3) of section sixty of the Trade Marks Act, 1905, shall not apply.

(3) If the rules made under this Act so provide the rules or any of them shall have effect as from the passing of this Act.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

Duration.

3. This Act and the rules made thereunder shall continue in force during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe, and for a period of six months thereafter and no longer.

CHAPTER 29.

An Act to confer on His Majesty in Council power to make regulations during the present War for the Defence of the Realm. (8th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. His Majesty in Council has power during the continu-^{Power to}
ance of the present war to issue regulations as to the powers ^{make}
and duties of the Admiralty and Army Council, and of the ^{regulations.}
members of His Majesty's forces, and other persons acting
in His behalf, for securing the public safety and the defence
of the realm; and may, by such regulations, authorize the
trial by courts martial and punishment of persons contra-
vening any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

(a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or
obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose
calculated to jeopardize the success of the operations
of any of His Majesty's forces or to assist the enemy;
or

(b) to secure the safety of any means of communication,
or of railways, docks or harbours;
in like manner as if such persons were subject to military
law and had on active service committed an offence under
section five of the Army Act.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm ^{Short title.}
Act, 1914.

CHAPTER 51.

An Act to enable the Board of Trade during the present
War to take possession of Foodstuffs unreasonably
withheld. (10th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by
and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual
and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament
assembled, and by the authority of the same as follows:

1. If the Board of Trade are of opinion that any foodstuff ^{Power for}
is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, ^{Board of}
if so authorized by His Majesty's Proclamation (made ^{Trade to take}
generally or as respects any particular kind of foodstuff) ^{possession of}
and in manner provided by the Proclamation, take posses- ^{foodstuffs}
sion of any supplies of foodstuff to which the Proclamation ^{unreasonably}
relates, paying to the owners of the supplies such price as ^{withheld.}
may in default of agreement be decided to be reasonable,
having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the
arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the
Lord Chief Justice of England.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Unreasonable ^{Short title}
Withholding of Food Supplies Act, 1914. ^{and}

(2) This Act shall have effect only while a state of war ^{duration.}
exists between His Majesty and any foreign power.

CHAPTER 63.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.
(28th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of
power to
make
regulations
4 & 5 Geo. V,
c. 29.

1. The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, shall have effect as if—

- (a) at the end of paragraph (a) of section one thereof the following words were inserted, "or to prevent the "spread of reports likely to cause disaffection or "alarm."
- (b) at the end of paragraph (b) of section one thereof there were added the following words, "or of any area "which may be proclaimed by the Admiralty or Army "Council to be an area which it is necessary to safe-guard in the interests of the training or concentration "of any of His Majesty's Forces";
- (c) at the end of section one there were inserted the following words, "and may by such regulations also "provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the "acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power "of making by-laws, or any other power under the "Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, or the Military Lands "Acts, 1891 to 1903."

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914.

CHAPTER 64.

An Act to extend and amend section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879. (28th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Extension of
42 & 43 Vict..
c. 21, s. 8.

1. Section eight of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, (which enables the exportation of certain articles to be prohibited) shall have effect, whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists, as if, in addition to the articles mentioned therein, there were included all other articles of every description.

2. Any proclamation or Order in Council made under the said section as so amended may, whilst a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade. Power to vary proclamation and Order in Council.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914. Short title.

CHAPTER 65.

An Act to give Powers in connection with the present War to obtain information as to Stocks of Articles of Commerce, and for enabling Possession to be taken of any such Articles unreasonably withheld.

(28th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) For the purpose of obtaining information as to the quantity in the United Kingdom or in transit to the United Kingdom of any article of commerce, the Board of Trade may, by notice served by registered post or otherwise on any person, require him to make a return to the Board, within such time as may be specified in the notice, giving such particulars of any article of commerce of which he is the owner as may be required by the notice. Power to require returns, etc.

(2) For the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made to the Board under this section, or of obtaining information in case of a failure to make a return, any officer of the Board authorized in that behalf by the Board may enter any premises on which he has reason to believe that there are kept or stored any articles which have been or were required to be included in the return, and of which the person making or required to make the return is or was the owner, and may carry out such inspections of, and examinations on, the premises as the officer may consider necessary for testing the accuracy of the return or for obtaining such information.

(3) If any person—

- (a) wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to make a return under this Act to the best of his knowledge and belief; or
- (b) wilfully makes or causes to be made any false return; or
- (c) obstructs or impedes an officer of the Board in the exercise of any of his powers under this Act; or

(d) refuses to answer or wilfully gives a false answer to any question necessary for obtaining the information required to be furnished under this Act; he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or, if the court is of opinion that the offence was committed wilfully, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding three months.

(4) No individual return or part of a return made under this Act, and no information obtained under this Act, shall be published or disclosed except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act.

Power to take possession of articles unreasonably withheld.

2. (1) If from any such return as aforesaid, or from any other source of information, the Board of Trade are of opinion that any article of commerce is being unreasonably withheld from the market, they may, if so authorized by His Majesty's proclamation (made generally or as respects any particular kind of article of commerce) and in manner provided by the proclamation, take possession of any supplies of the article, paying the owners of the supplies such price as may, in default of agreement, be decided to be reasonable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England; by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland; and by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

(2) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing the Board of Trade exercising their powers under this section without having first obtained, or endeavoured to obtain, returns under this Act.

Interdepartmental arrangements.

3. The Board of Trade may make arrangements with any other Government Department for the exercise by that Department on behalf of the Board of Trade of the powers of the Board under this Act with respect to any particular article of commerce, and in such case the department and the officers thereof shall, as respects such article, have and exercise the same powers as are by this Act conferred on the Board of Trade and the officers of that Board.

Short title, construction, repeal and duration.

4. (1) This Act may be cited as the Articles of Commerce (Returns, etc.) Act, 1914.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, "owner," in relation to any article of commerce, includes any person who, as factor or otherwise, has power to sell the article.

4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 51.

(3) The Unreasonable Withholding of Foodstuffs Act, 1914, is hereby repealed.

(4) This Act shall have effect only while a state of war exists between His Majesty and any foreign power, and for a period of six months thereafter.

CHAPTER 73.

An Act to amend the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914.

(28th August, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, shall have effect, and shall be deemed always to have had effect, subject to the following amendments, that is to say:—

Extension
of powers
to make
temporary
rules.
4 & 5 Geo. V.
c. 27.

(a) In section one, for the words "any patent or license granted to, and the registration of any trade mark the proprietor whereof is, a subject of any State at war with His Majesty, and any proceedings on any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts," there shall be substituted the following words: "any patent or license the person entitled to the benefit of which is the subject of any State at war with His Majesty; for avoiding or suspending the registration, and all or any rights conferred by the registration, of any design or trade mark the proprietor whereof is a subject as aforesaid; for avoiding or suspending any application made by any such person under either of the said Acts; for enabling the Board to grant, in favour of persons other than such persons as aforesaid, on such terms and conditions, and either for the whole term of the patent or registration or for such less period, as the Board may think fit, licenses to make, use, exercise, or vend, patented inventions and registered designs so liable to avoidance or suspension as aforesaid":

(b) At the end of the same section the following subsection shall be added:—

"(4) This Act shall apply to any person resident and carrying on business in the territory of a State at war with His Majesty as if he was a subject of that State; and the expression 'subject of any State at war with His Majesty' shall, with reference to a company, include any company the business whereof is managed or controlled by such subjects, or is

carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit or on behalf of such subjects, notwithstanding that the company may be registered within His Majesty's dominions; and, where a patent has been granted to any person in respect of an invention declared in the application or any specification to have been communicated to him by some other person, that other person shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the person entitled to the benefit of the patent unless the contrary is proved."

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act, 1914; and the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and this Act may be cited as the Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Acts, 1914.

CHAPTER 82.

An Act to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to Bills of Exchange payable outside the British Islands. (18th September, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Delay in presentment of a bill for payment due to war.

45 & 46 Vict., c. 61.

1. Without prejudice to the operation of subsection (1) of section forty-six of the Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, delay in the presentment for payment of a bill of exchange, where the proper place for payment is outside the British Islands, is excused if the delay is, or has been, due either directly or indirectly to circumstances arising out of the present war, or to the impracticability, owing to similar circumstances, of transmitting the bill to the place of payment with reasonable safety.

Provision as to bills of exchange lost owing to war.

2. Where, in any action or proceeding upon a bill of exchange payable outside the British Islands, it is shown to the court that the bill has been lost and that the loss can reasonably be presumed to be due to circumstances attributable directly or indirectly to the present war, the court may allow proof of the bill to be given by means of a copy thereof certified by a notary public, or by means of such other evidence as the court think reasonable under the circumstances: Provided that such indemnity be given against the claims of other persons as the court may require.

3. His Majesty may, by Order in Council, at any time ^{Duration.} determine the operation of this Act, or provide that this Act shall have effect subject to such limitations as may be contained in the Order; but, subject to the operation of any such Order in Council, this Act shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and for a period of six months thereafter.

4. This Act may be cited as the Bills of Exchange Act, ^{Short title.} 1914.

CHAPTER 87.

An Act to make provision with respect to penalties for Trading with the Enemy, and other purposes connected therewith. (18th September, 1914.)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) Any person who during the present war trades or ^{Penalties} has, since the fourth day of August nineteen hundred and ^{for trading} fourteen, traded with the enemy within the meaning of this ^{with enemy.} Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall—

(a) on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine; or

(b) on conviction on indictment, be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding seven or less than three years or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both such penal servitude or imprisonment and fine;

and the court may in any case order that any goods or money, in respect of which the offence has been committed, be forfeited.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have traded with the enemy if he has entered into any transaction or done any act which was, at the time of such transaction or act, prohibited by or under any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, or which at common law or by statute constitutes an offence of trading with the enemy:

Provided that any transaction or act permitted by or under any such proclamation shall not be deemed to be trading with the enemy.

(3) Where a company has entered into a transaction or has done any act which is an offence under this section, every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the transaction or act shall also be deemed guilty of the offence.

(4) A prosecution for an offence under this section shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General: Provided that the person charged with such an offence may be arrested and a warrant for his arrest may be issued and executed, and such person may be remanded in custody or on bail notwithstanding that the consent of the Attorney-General to the institution of the prosecution for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

(5) Where an act constitutes an offence both under this Act and under any other Act, or both under this Act and at common law, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either this Act or such other Act, or under this Act or at common law, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to
inspect books
and docu-
ments.

2. (1) If a justice of the peace is satisfied, on information on oath laid on behalf of a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade, that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence under this Act has been or is about to be committed by any person, firm, or company, he may issue a warrant authorizing any person appointed by a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade and named in the warrant to inspect all books or documents belonging to or under the control of that person, firm, or company, and to require any person able to give any information with respect to the business or trade of that person, firm, or company to give that information, and if accompanied by a constable to enter and search any premises used in connection with the business or trade, and to seize any such books or documents as aforesaid:

Provided that when it appears to a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade that the case is one of great emergency and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, a Secretary of State or the Board of Trade may, by written order, give to a person appointed by him or them the like authority as may be given by a warrant of a justice under this subsection.

(2) Where it appears to the Board of Trade—

(a) in the case of a firm, that one of the partners in the firm was immediately before or at any time since the commencement of the present war a subject of, or resident or carrying on business in, a state for the time being at war with His Majesty; or

(b) in the case of a company, that one-third or more of the issued share capital or of the directorate of the company immediately before or at any time since the commencement of the present war was held by or on behalf of or consisted of persons who were subjects of, or resident or carrying on business in, a state for the time being at war with His Majesty; or

(c) in the case of a person, firm or company, that the person was or is, or the firm or company were or are, acting as agent for any person, firm, or company trading or carrying on business in a state for the time being at war with His Majesty;

the Board of Trade may, if they think it expedient for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the person, firm or company are not trading with the enemy, by written order, give to a person appointed by them, without any warrant from a justice, authority to inspect all books and documents belonging to or under the control of the person, firm or company, and to require any person able to give information with respect to the business or trade of that person, firm or company, to give that information.

For the purposes of this subsection, any person authorized in that behalf by the Board of Trade may inspect the register of members of a company at any time, and any shares in a company for which share warrants to bearer have been issued shall not be reckoned as part of the issued share capital of the company.

(3) If any person having the custody of any book or document which a person is authorized to inspect under this section refuses or wilfully neglects to produce it for inspection, or if any person who is able to give any information which may be required to be given under this section refuses or wilfully neglects when required to give that information, that person shall on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

3. Where it appears to the Board of Trade in reference to any firm or company—

(a) that an offence under this Act has been or is likely to be committed in connection with the trade or business thereof; or

(b) that the control or management thereof has been or is likely to be so affected by the state of war as to prejudice the effective continuance of its trade or business and that it is in the public interest that the trade or business should continue to be carried on;

the Board of Trade may apply to the High Court for the appointment of a controller of the firm or company, and the

Power of
Board of
Trade to
apply for re-
ceiver in
certain cases.

High Court shall have power to appoint such a controller, for such time and subject to such conditions and with such powers as the court thinks fit, and the powers so conferred shall be either those of a receiver and manager or those powers subject to such modifications, restrictions or extensions as the court thinks fit (including, if the court considers it necessary or expedient for enabling the controller to borrow money, power, after a special application to the court for that purpose, to create charges on the property of the firm or company in priority to existing charges).

The court shall have power to direct how and by whom the costs of any proceedings under this section, and the remuneration, charges, and expenses of the controller, shall be borne, and shall have power, if it thinks fit, to charge such costs, charges, and expenses on the property of the firm or company in such order of priority, in relation to any existing charges thereon, as it thinks fit.

Short title
and
construction.

4. (1) This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914.

(2) In this Act the expression "Attorney-General" means the Attorney or Solicitor-General for England, and as respects Scotland means the Lord Advocate, and as respects Ireland means the Attorney or Solicitor-General for Ireland.

(3) In the application of this Act to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for a Secretary of State, and the Court of Session shall be substituted for the High Court; the court exercising summary jurisdiction shall be the sheriff court; references to a justice of the peace shall include references to the sheriff and to a burgh magistrate; and references to a receiver and manager shall be construed as references to a judicial factor.

(4) In the application of this Act to Ireland, the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for a Secretary of State.

(5) Anything authorized under this Act to be done by the Board of Trade may be done by the President or a Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Board, or any person authorized in that behalf by the President of the Board.

APPENDIX J.

War Legislation of the United Kingdom, 5 George V,
which may be of interest in Canada.

5 GEORGE V

CHAPTER 2.

An Act to amend section one of the Exportation of Arms
Act, 1900. (27th November, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. Section one of the Exportation of Arms Act, 1900, Extension of 63 & 64 Vict., c. 44.
(which enables the exportation of certain articles to any country or place named in the proclamation to be prohibited) shall have effect whilst a state of war in which His Majesty is engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description.

2. Any proclamation made under the said section may, Power to vary a proclamation.
whether the proclamation was made before or after the passing of this Act, be varied or added to whilst a state of war exists by an order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.

3. This Act may be cited as the Customs (Exportation Short title.
Restriction) Act, 1914.

CHAPTER 8.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Defence of the Realm
Act. (27th November, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) His Majesty in Council has power during the con- Power to make regulations as to the defence of the realm.
tinuance of the present war to issue regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the realm, and as to the powers and duties for that purpose of the Admiralty and

Army Council and of the members of His Majesty's forces and other persons acting in his behalf; and may by such regulations authorize the trial by courts-martial, or in the case of minor offences by courts of summary jurisdiction, and punishment of persons committing offences against the regulations and in particular against any of the provisions of such regulations designed—

- (a) to prevent persons communicating with the enemy or obtaining information for that purpose or any purpose calculated to jeopardize the success of the operations of any of His Majesty's forces or the forces of his allies or to assist the enemy; or
- (b) to secure the safety of His Majesty's forces and ships and the safety of any means of communication and of railways, ports, and harbours; or
- (c) to prevent the spread of false reports or reports likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
- (d) to secure the navigation of vessels in accordance with directions given by or under the authority of the Admiralty; or
- (e) otherwise to prevent assistance being given to the enemy or the successful prosecution of the war being endangered.

(2) Any such regulations may provide for the suspension of any restrictions on the acquisition or user of land, or the exercise of the power of making by-laws, or any other power under the Defence Acts, 1842 to 1875, or the Military Lands Acts, 1891 to 1903, and any such regulations or any orders made thereunder affecting the pilotage of vessels may supersede any enactment, order, charter, by-law, regulation or provision as to pilotage.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council—

- (a) to require that there shall be placed at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured;
 - (b) to take possession of and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval or military service any such factory or workshop or any plant thereof;
- and regulations under this Act may be made accordingly.

(4) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by court-martial and the punishment thereof, the person may be proceeded against and dealt with as if he were a person subject to military law and had on active service committed an offence under section five of the Army Act:

Provided that where it is proved that the offence is committed with the intention of assisting the enemy a person convicted of such an offence by a court-martial shall be liable to suffer death.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for an offence under the regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction and the punishment hereof, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in which the offender may be, and the maximum penalty which may be inflicted shall be imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term of six months or a fine of one hundred pounds, or both such imprisonment and fine; section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879, shall not apply to charges of offences against the regulations, but any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts, and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.

(6) The regulations may authorize a court-martial or court of summary jurisdiction, in addition to any other punishment, to order the forfeiture of any goods in respect of which an offence against the regulations has been committed.

2. (1) This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. Short title and repeal.

(2) The Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914, are hereby repealed, but nothing in this repeal shall affect any Orders in Council made thereunder, and all such Orders in Council shall, until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under this Act, continue in force and have effect as if made under this Act. 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 29. 4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 63.

CHAPTER 12.

An Act to amend the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, and for purposes connected therewith.

[27th November, 1914.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision for preventing the payment of money to persons and bodies of persons resident or carrying on business in any country with which His Majesty is for the time being at war (which persons and bodies of persons are hereinafter referred to as "enemies"), in contravention of the law relating to trading with the enemy, and for preserving,

with a view to arrangements to be made at the conclusion of peace, such money and certain other property belonging to enemies; and to make other provisions for preventing trading with the enemy;

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Constitution
of office of
Custodian
of enemy
property.

1. (1) The Board of Trade shall appoint a person to act as Custodian of enemy property (hereinafter referred to as "the Custodian") for England and Wales, for Scotland and for Ireland respectively, for the purpose of receiving, holding, preserving, and dealing with such property as may be paid to or vested in him in pursuance of this Act, and if any question arises as to which Custodian any money is to be paid to under this Act, the question shall be determined by the Board of Trade.

6 Edw. 7,
c. 55.

(2) The Public Trustee shall be appointed to be the Custodian for England and Wales, and shall, in relation to all property held by him in his capacity of Custodian, have the like status, and his accounts shall be subject to the like audit, as if the same were held by him in his capacity of Public Trustee, and the Public Trustee Act, 1906, shall apply accordingly.

(3) The Custodian for Scotland and Ireland respectively shall have such powers and duties with respect to the property aforesaid as may be prescribed by regulations made by the Board of Trade with the approval of the Treasury.

(4) The Custodian may place on deposit with any bank, or invest in any securities, approved by the Treasury, any moneys paid to him under this Act, or received by him from property vested in him under this Act, and any interest or dividends received on account of such deposits or investments shall be dealt with in such manner as the Treasury may direct:

Provided that the Custodian for any part of the United Kingdom shall, if so directed by the Treasury, transfer any money held by him under this Act to the Custodian of another part thereof.

Payment
of dividends,
etc., payable
to enemy.

2. (1) Any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been payable and paid to or for the benefit of an enemy, by way of dividends, interest or share of profits, shall be paid by the person, firm or company by whom it would have been payable to the Custodian to hold subject to the provisions of this Act and any Order in Council made thereunder, and the payment shall be accompanied by such particulars as the Board of Trade

may prescribe, or as the Custodian, if so authorised by the Board of Trade, may require.

Any payment required to be made under this subsection to the Custodian shall be made—

- (a) within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, if the sum, had a state war not existed, would have been paid before the passing of this Act; and
- (b) in any other case within fourteen days after it would have been paid.

(2) Where before the passing of this Act any such sum has been paid into any account with a bank, or has been paid to any other person in trust for an enemy, the person, firm or company by whom the payment was made shall, within fourteen days after the passing of this Act, by notice in writing, require the bank or person to pay the sum over to the Custodian to hold as aforesaid, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars as aforesaid. The bank or other person shall, within one week after the receipt of the notice, comply with the requirement and shall be exempt from all liability for having done so.

(3) If any person fails to make or require the making of any payment or to furnish the prescribed particulars within the time mentioned in this section, he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and every director, manager, secretary or officer of a company, or any other person who is knowingly a party to the default shall, on the like conviction, be liable to the like penalty.

(4) If, in the case of any person, firm or company whose books and documents are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), any question arises as to the amount which would have been so payable and paid as aforesaid, the question shall be determined by the person who may have been or who may be appointed to inspect the books and documents of the person, firm or company, or, on appeal, by the Board of Trade, and if, in the course of determining the question, it appears to the inspector or the Board of Trade that the person, firm or company has not distributed as dividends, interest or profits the whole of the amount properly available for that purpose, the inspector or Board may ascertain what amount was so available and require the whole of such amount to be so distributed, and, in the case of a company, if such dividends have not been declared, the inspector or the Board may himself or themselves declare the appropriate dividends, and every such declara-

^{4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 87.}

tion shall be as effective as a declaration to the like effect duly made in accordance with the constitution of the company:

Provided that where a controller has been appointed under section three of the principal Act this subsection shall apply as if for references to the inspector there were substituted references to the controller.

(5) For the purposes of this Act the expression "dividends, interest or share of profits" means any dividends, bonus or interest in respect of any shares, stock, debentures, debenture stock or other obligations of any company, any interest in respect of any loan to a firm or person carrying on business for the purposes of that business, and any profits or share of profits of such a business, and, where a person is carrying on any business on behalf of an enemy, any sum which, had a state of war not existed, would have been transmissible by a person to the enemy by way of profits from that business shall be deemed to be a sum which would have been payable and paid to that enemy.

Duty of
trustees for
enemies to
notify the
Custodian.

3. (1) Any person who holds or manages for or on behalf of an enemy any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property, real or personal), shall, within one month after the passing of this Act or if the property comes into his possession or under his control after the passing of this Act, then within one month after the time when it comes into his possession or under his control, by notice in writing communicate the fact to the Custodian, and shall furnish the Custodian with such particulars in relation thereto as the Custodian may require, and if any person fails to do so he shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such a fine and imprisonment, and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues.

(2) Every company incorporated in the United Kingdom and every company which, though not incorporated in the United Kingdom, has a share transfer or share registration office in the United Kingdom shall, within one month after the passing of this Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars of all shares, stock, debentures, and debenture stock and other obligations of the company which are held by or for the benefit of an enemy; and every partner of every firm, one or more partners of which on the commencement of the war became enemies or to which money had been lent for the purpose of the business of the firm by a person who so became an enemy, shall, within one month after the commencement

of this Act, by notice in writing communicate to the Custodian full particulars as to any share of profits and interest due to such enemies or enemy, and, if any company or partner fails to comply with the provisions of this subsection, the company shall, on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds and in addition to a further fine not exceeding fifty pounds for every day during which the default continues, and the partner and every director, manager, secretary or officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such imprisonment and fine.

4. (1) The High Court or a judge thereof may, on the application of any person who appears to the court to be a creditor of an enemy or entitled to recover damages against an enemy, or to be interested in any property, real or personal (including any rights, whether legal or equitable, in or arising out of property real or personal), belonging to or held or managed for or on behalf of an enemy, or on the application of the Custodian or any Government Department, by order vest in the Custodian any such real or personal property as aforesaid, if the court or the judge is satisfied that such vesting is expedient for the purposes of this Act, and may by the order confer on the Custodian such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as to the court or judge may seem proper.

Power to
vest enemy
property in
Custodian.

(2) The court or judge before making any order under this section may direct that such notices (if any), whether by way of advertisement or otherwise, shall be given as the court or judge may think fit.

(3) A vesting order under this section as respects property of any description shall be of the like purport and effect as a vesting order as respects property of the same description made under the Trustee Act, 1893.

56 & 57
Vict. c. 53.

5. (1) The Custodian shall, except so far as the Board of Trade or the High Court or a judge thereof may otherwise direct, and subject to the provisions of the next succeeding subsection, hold any money paid to and any property vested in him under this Act until the termination of the present war, and shall thereafter deal with the same in such manner as His Majesty may by Order in Council direct.

Holding and
dealing with
property by
Custodian.

(2) The property held by the Custodian under this Act shall not be liable to be attached or otherwise taken in execution, but the Custodian may, if so authorized by an order of the High Court or a judge by whose order any

property belonging to an enemy was vested in the Custodian under this Act, or of any court in which judgment has been recovered against an enemy, pay out of the property paid to him in respect of that enemy the whole or any part of any debts due by that enemy and specified in the order:

Provided that before paying any such debt the Custodian shall take into consideration the sufficiency of the property paid to or vested in him in respect of the enemy in question to satisfy that debt and any other claims against that enemy of which notice verified by statutory declaration may have been served upon him.

(3) The receipt of the Custodian or any person duly authorised to sign receipts on his behalf for any sum paid to him under this Act shall be a good discharge to the person paying the same as against the person or body of persons in respect of whom the sum was paid to the Custodian.

(4) The Custodian shall keep a register of all property held by him under this Act which register shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times free of charge.

(5) In England and Ireland the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chancellor for Ireland may by rules, and in Scotland the Court of Session may by act of sederunt, make provision for the practice and procedure to be adopted for the purposes of this and the last preceding section.

Invalidity of
assignment
of debts, etc.,
by enemies.

6. (1) No person shall by virtue of any assignment of any debt or other chose in action, or delivery of any coupon or other security transferable by delivery, or transfer of any other obligation, made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against the person liable to pay, discharge or satisfy the debt, chose in action, security or obligation, unless he proves that the assignment, delivery, or transfer was made by leave of the Board of Trade or was made before the commencement of the present war, and any person who knowingly pays, discharges or satisfies any debt, or chose in action, to which this subsection applies, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the person to whom the assignment, delivery or transfer was made, or some person deriving title under him, proves that the transfer, delivery or assignment or some subsequent transfer, delivery or assignment, was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration nor shall this subsection apply to any bill of exchange or promissory note.

(2) No person shall by virtue of any transfer of a bill of exchange or promissory note made or to be made in his favour by or on behalf of an enemy, whether for valuable

consideration or otherwise, have any rights or remedies against any party to the instrument unless he proves that the transfer was made before the commencement of the present war, and any party to the instrument who knowingly discharges the instrument shall be deemed to be guilty of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the transferee, or some subsequent holder of the instrument, proves that the transfer, or some subsequent transfer, of the instrument was made before the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and fourteen, in good faith and for valuable consideration.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as validating any assignment, delivery or transfer which would be invalid apart from this section or as applying to securities within the meaning of section eight of this Act.

7. Where during the continuance of the present war any coupon or other security transferable by delivery is presented for payment to any company, municipal authority, or other body or person, and the company, body or person has reason to suspect that it is so presented on behalf or for the benefit of an enemy, or that since the commencement of the present war it has been held by or for the benefit of an enemy, the company, body or person may pay the sum due in respect thereof into the High Court, and the same shall, subject to rules of court, be dealt with according to the orders of the court, and such a payment shall for all purposes be a good discharge to the company, body or person.

Right to pay into court sums due on coupons suspected of being enemy property.

8. (1) No transfer made after the passing of this Act by or on behalf of an enemy of any securities shall confer on the transferee any rights or remedies in respect thereof and no company or municipal authority or other body by whom the securities were issued or are managed shall, except as hereinafter appears, take any cognizance of or otherwise act upon any notice of such a transfer:

Invalidity of transfers of shares in company, etc.

(2) No entry shall hereafter, during the continuance of the present war, be made in any register or branch register or other book kept in the United Kingdom of any transfer of any securities therein registered, inscribed or standing in the name of an enemy, except by leave of a court of competent jurisdiction or of the Board of Trade.

(3) No share warrants payable to bearer shall be issued during the continuance of the present war in respect of any shares or stock registered in the name of any enemy.

(4) If any company or any body contravenes the provisions of this section the company or body shall be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine

not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company or body who is knowingly a party to the default, shall be liable on the like conviction to a like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

(5) For the purposes of this section the expression "securities" means any annuities, stock, shares, debentures, or debenture stock issued by or on behalf of the Government or by any municipal or other authority, or by any company or by any other body which are registered or inscribed in any register, branch register, or other book kept in the United Kingdom.

Condition as
to the ^{new}
incorporation
of new
companies.

9. (1) During the continuance of the present war a certificate of incorporation of a company shall not be given by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies until there has been filed with him either—

- (a) a statutory declaration by a solicitor of the Supreme Court, or, in Scotland, by an enrolled law agent, engaged in the formation of the company, that the company is not formed for the purpose or with the intention of acquiring the whole or any part of the undertaking of a person, firm or company the books and documents of which are liable to inspection under subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act; or
- (b) a licence from the Board of Trade authorising the acquisition by the company of such an undertaking.

(2) Where such a statutory declaration has been filed it shall not be lawful for the company, during the continuance of the present war, without the licence of the Board of Trade, to acquire the whole or any part of any such undertaking, and if it does so the company shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on conviction under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, and every director, manager, secretary, or other officer of the company who is knowingly a party to the default shall on the like conviction be liable to the like fine or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months.

Additional
provisions
as to trading
with enemy.

10. (1) Section one of the principal Act shall apply to a person who during the present war attempts, or directly or indirectly offers or proposes or agrees, or has since the 4th day of August nineteen hundred and fourteen attempted or directly or indirectly offered or proposed or agreed, to trade with the enemy within the meaning of that Act in like manner as it applies to a person who so trades or has so traded.

(2) If any person without lawful authority in anywise aids or abets any other person, whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom, to enter into, negotiate, or complete any transaction or do any act which, if effected or done in the United Kingdom by such other person, would constitute an offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, he shall be deemed to be guilty of such an offence.

(3) If any person without lawful authority deals, or attempts, or offers, proposes or agrees, whether directly or indirectly, to deal with any money or security for money or other property which is in his hands or over which he has any claim or control for the purpose of enabling an enemy to obtain money or credit thereon or thereby, he shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act.

11. (1) In addition to the grounds on which an application can be made to the court by the Board of Trade to appoint a controller under section three of the principal Act, such an application may be made in any case in which the Board think it is expedient in the public interest that a controller should be appointed owing to circumstances or considerations arising out of the present war, and that section shall be construed accordingly. Additional ground for appointment of controller.

(2) Section three of the principal Act, as amended by this section, shall extend so as to enable a controller to be appointed of a business carried on by a person in like manner as it applies to the appointment of a controller of a business carried on by a firm.

12. (1) Where, on the report of an inspector appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm, or company under section two of the principal Act, it appears to the Board of Trade that it is expedient that the business should be subject to frequent inspection or constant supervision, the Board of Trade may appoint that inspector or some other person to supervise the business with such powers as the Board of Trade may determine, and any remuneration payable and expenses incurred, whether for the original inspection or the subsequent supervision to such amount as may be fixed by the Board of Trade, shall be paid by the said person, firm or company. Amendment of s. 2 of principal Act.

(2) Paragraph (c) of subsection (2) of section two of the principal Act shall have effect and shall be deemed always to have had effect as if for the word "trading" there were substituted the word "resident."

13. Where a person had given any information to a person appointed to inspect the books and documents of a person, firm or company under section two of the principal Power to use information in evidence

against
informant.

Act, the information so given may be used in evidence against him in any proceedings relating to offences of trading with the enemy within the meaning of the principal Act, notwithstanding that he only gave the information on being required so to do by the inspector, in pursuance of his powers under the said section.

Short title
and
construction.

14. (1) This Act may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and shall be construed as one with the principal Act.

(2) No person or body of persons shall, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as an enemy who would not be so treated for the purpose of any proclamation issued by His Majesty dealing with trading with the enemy for the time being in force, and the expression "commencement of the present war" shall mean as respects any enemy, the date on which war was declared by His Majesty on the country in which that enemy resides or carries on business.

(3) In the application of this Act to Scotland "real property" shall mean "heritable property"; "personal property" shall mean "moveable property"; "chase in action" shall mean "right of action"; "attached or otherwise taken in execution" shall mean "arrested in execution or in security, or otherwise affected by diligence"; "assignment" shall mean "assignation"; "judgment has been recovered" shall mean "decree has been obtained"; a reference to a vesting order made under the Trustee Act, 1893, shall be construed as a reference to a warrant to complete a title granted under section twelve of the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, and any money paid into the Court of Session in terms of this Act shall be paid in such manner as may be prescribed by Act of sederunt.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of His Majesty by proclamation to prohibit any transaction which is not prohibited by this Act, or by licence to permit any transaction which is so prohibited.

30 & 31
Vict., c. 97.

CHAPTER 13.

An Act to facilitate the execution of Trusts during the present War.

(27th November, 1914.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) A trustee (whether a sole trustee or a trustee with others) may, notwithstanding any rule of law or equity to the contrary, by power of attorney, attested by one or more witnesses, delegate to any person capable of being appointed to be a trustee of the trust the execution during any period for which the trustee is engaged on war service within the meaning of this Act, and a further period of one month thereafter, of any trust of which he is trustee.

Power to delegate the execution of trusts by power of attorney.

(2) For the purposes of this Act a trustee shall be deemed to be engaged on war service:—

- (a) If he is engaged on active service in connection with the present war as a member of any of the military or naval forces of the Crown; and
- (b) If he is engaged on service in any work abroad, in connection with the present war, of the British Red Cross Society, or the Saint John's Ambulance Association, or any other body with similar objects; and
- (c) If in connection with the present war he is a prisoner of war in the enemy's country or is interned in the country of a neutral Power.

(3) All jurisdiction and powers of any court shall apply to the donee of a power of attorney given under this Act so far as respects the execution of the trust in the same manner as if the donee were a trustee of the trust.

(4) A statutory declaration by the donee of a power of attorney under which the execution of a trust is delegated, that the donor is engaged on war service within the meaning of this Act, or that in any transaction the donee is acting in execution of the trust, shall be accepted as sufficient evidence of the fact by any person dealing with the donee.

2. (1) A power of attorney given under this Act may be deposited at the Central Office of the Supreme Court or proper office of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland under section forty-eight of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, without any such verification of its execution as is therein required; and, notwithstanding anything in any Act or rules, the Bank of England, the Bank of Ireland, the Paymaster-General, the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, and any other person, shall not refuse to act on the authority of any such power of attorney, although the power is not attested by two witnesses, or fails in any other respect to comply with any formality required by law or practice.

Supplemental provisions as to powers of attorney given under Act.

44 & 45 Vict., c. 41.

(2) The donee of a power of attorney given under this Act may, for the purpose of the transfer of any inscribed stock, himself delegate to an attorney the power to transfer.

(3) The fact that it appears from any power of attorney given under this Act, or from any evidence required for the purposes of any such power of attorney, or otherwise,

that in dealing with any stock the donee of the power is acting in the execution of a trust shall not be deemed for any purpose to affect any person in whose books the stock is inscribed or registered with any notice of the trust.

(4) In this section the expression "stock" includes shares and any fund, annuity, or security transferable in books kept by any person or by any instrument of transfer, either alone or accompanied by other formalities, and any share or interest therein.

Extension of
Act to
certain
persons
abroad not
actually
engaged on
war service.

3. The powers conferred by this Act on trustees in relation to any period for which they are engaged on war service, may also be exercised by any trustee not engaged on war service in relation to any period during which, being abroad, he is for any reason connected with the present war unable to return from abroad to the United Kingdom; and this Act shall have effect, in its application to such trustees, with the necessary modifications.

Short title
and
application.

4. (1) This Act may be cited as the Execution of Trusts (War Facilities) Act, 1914.

(2) This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

(3) This Act shall not apply to any trustee under an implied or constructive trust.

CHAPTER 21.

An Act to restrict the transfer of British Ships to Persons not qualified to own British Ships.

(16th March, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Regulation
of transfer
of British
ship to
unqualified
persons.

1. A transfer made after the twelfth day of February nineteen hundred and fifteen of a British ship registered in the United Kingdom, or a share therein, to a person not qualified to own a British ship, shall not have any effect unless the transfer is approved by the Board of Trade on behalf of His Majesty, and any person who makes, or purports to make, such a transfer after the commencement of this Act without that approval shall, in respect of each offence, be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Application
to ships
registered
at foreign

2. This Act shall apply to British ships registered at foreign ports of registry and to British ships registered in any British possession other than those mentioned in the

Schedule to this Act as it applies to British ships registered in the United Kingdom.

ports of registry and British possessions.

3. (1) This Act may be cited as the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915, and shall be read as one with the Merchants Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914.

Short title, construction, and duration.

(2) This Act shall have effect only during the continuance of the present war.

CHAPTER 34.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. (16th March, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) Any offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, which is triable by court martial may, instead of being tried by a court martial, be tried by a civil court with a jury, and when so tried the offence shall be deemed to be a felony punishable with the like punishment as might have been inflicted if the offence had been tried by court martial.

Right of British subject charged with offence to be tried by civil court.

5 Geo. V, c. 8.

(2) Where a person, being a British subject but not being a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, is alleged to be guilty of an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, he shall be entitled, within six clear days from the time when the general nature of the charge is communicated to him, to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court martial, and where such a claim is made in manner provided by regulations under the last mentioned Act, the offence shall not be tried by court martial:

Provided that this subsection shall not apply where the offence is tried before a court of summary jurisdiction:

Provided also that before the trial of any person to whom this section applies, and as soon as practicable after arrest, the general nature of the charge shall be communicated to him in writing and notice in writing shall at the same time be given, in a form provided by regulations under the said Act, of his rights under this section.

(3) In addition and without prejudice to any powers which a court may possess to order the exclusion of the public from any proceedings, if, in the course of the trial of a person for felony under this section, application is made

by the prosecution, in the interests of national safety, that all or any portion of the public should be excluded during any part of the hearing, the court may make an order to that effect, but the passing of sentence shall in any case take place in public.

22 & 23 Vict.,
c. 17.

(4) The Vexatious Indictments Act, 1859, as amended by any subsequent enactment shall apply to a felony under this section as if it were included among the offences mentioned in section one of that Act, but a felony under this section shall not be triable by a court of quarter sessions.

(5) For the purpose of the trial of a person for a felony under this section the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

(6) An indictment under this section shall not be deemed void or defective by reason that the facts or matters alleged in the indictment for the felony amount in law to treason; and if the facts or matters proved at the trial of any person indicted for any felony under this section amount in law to treason, the person shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such felony; but no person tried for such felony shall be afterwards prosecuted for treason upon the same facts.

(7) In the event of invasion or other special military emergency arising out of the present war, His Majesty may by Proclamation forthwith suspend the operation of this section, either generally or as respects any area specified in the Proclamation, without prejudice, however, to any proceedings under this section which may be then pending in any civil court.

(8) The expression "British subject" in this section includes a woman who has married an alien but who before the marriage was a British subject.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland "a civil court with a jury" means the High Court of Justiciary, and subsection (4) shall not apply.

(10) This section shall apply in the case of offences committed and persons arrested before as well as after the passing of this Act.

Witnesses.

2. In Ireland a person charged with an offence against any regulations made under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, before a court martial shall not, nor shall the wife or husband, as the case may be, of a person so charged, be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged severally or jointly with any other person.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915.

CHAPTER 36.

An Act to facilitate Legal Proceedings against Enemies in certain cases. (16th March, 1915.)

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) Leave may be given to issue a writ of summons in the High Court for service on an enemy out of the jurisdiction or of which notice is to be given to an enemy out of the jurisdiction if the court or judge is satisfied that the case is a case to which this section applies, and the court or a judge may, on an application made at the time leave is so given or at any subsequent time, if satisfied that the writ cannot promptly be served or brought to the notice of the enemy defendant by any of the usual means, make an order (in this Act referred to as an enemy service order) directing substituted or other service of the writ or the substitution of notice for service by means of advertisement or otherwise; and on that order being complied with, all proceedings may be taken on the claim as if the writ had been served on the enemy defendant by the usual means.

Provision
with respect
to writs
issued
against
enemy in
certain cases.

(2) The Lord Chancellor may make such rules as he thinks fit for expediting proceedings and regulating procedure generally in a case where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant does not appear; and any rules so made shall have effect as if they were included in the rules of court for the time being in force.

(3) The court or judge, where an enemy service order has been made and it appears not to be practicable to obtain the best evidence of any document which is, in the opinion of the court or judge, material to the case, may admit such other evidence thereof as appears proper in the circumstances.

(4) The court or judge shall have power, where an enemy service order has been made and the enemy defendant does not appear, to order the plaintiff, though successful, to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings, if the court or judge consider that it is just to do so in the special circumstances of the case.

(5) The fact that, for the purpose of obtaining the benefit of this section, a writ of summons has been endorsed only with a claim for a declaration in accordance therewith shall not prevent any other declaration or any consequential or other relief being claimed in other proceedings, or prevent the case being dealt with, although no such other declaration or consequential or other relief is claimed.

(6) This section applies to cases where—

- (a) the plaintiff is a British subject and is entitled for the time being to bring an action in the High Court; and
- (b) the defendant or one of the defendants is an enemy; and
- (c) the writ is indorsed only with a claim for a declaration as to the effect of the present war on rights or liabilities of the plaintiff or defendant under a contract entered into before the outbreak thereof; and
- (d) there is written evidence of the contract.

Interpreta-
tion.

2. For the purposes of this Act—

- (a) the expression “enemy” means any persons or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in an enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in an enemy country; and
- (b) the expression “outbreak of war” shall, as respects any enemy, be construed as referring to the date of the outbreak of war with the enemy country in which the enemy is resident or carrying on business; and
- (c) the expression “British subject” includes a corporation incorporated in His Majesty’s Dominions.

Saving.

3. Nothing in this Act shall prejudice or interfere with any powers of the court to give leave to issue a writ of summons or to adjourn, postpone, or otherwise deal with, any proceedings on any claim against an enemy, and the court or judge may, if it appears on any proceedings in a case where an enemy service order has been made that for any reason the case cannot properly be dealt with under this Act, dismiss the case, without prejudice to any subsequent proceedings in the same matter.

Application
to Ireland.

4. In the application of this Act to Ireland the Lord Chancellor of Ireland shall be substituted for the Lord Chancellor.

Short title.

5. (1) This Act may be cited as the Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act, 1915.

(2) This Act shall not apply to Scotland.

CHAPTER 37.

An Act to amend the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914. (16th March, 1915.)

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. (1) Subsection (3) of section one of the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914 (which gives power to take possession and use for the purpose of His Majesty's naval and military services certain factories or workshops or the plant thereof), shall apply to any factory or workshop of whatever sort, or the plant thereof; and that subsection shall be read as if the following paragraphs were added after paragraph (b):—

Powers for expediting production of war material.
5 Geo. V.
c. 8.

“(c) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council, given with the object of making the factory or workshop, or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material; and

“(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop, or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops; and

“(e) to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

(2) It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any requirement, regulation, or restriction of the Admiralty or the Army Council under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, or this Act, or any regulations made thereunder, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

(3) In this section the expression “war material” includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.

2. This Act may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Amendment), No. 2, Act, 1915.

Short title.

APPENDIX K.

MISCELLANEOUS. No. 6 (1915).

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RESPECTING THE RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS.

No. 1.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.

American Embassy, London, December 28, 1914.

SIR,—Under telegraphic instructions from my Government, I have the honour to acquaint you that the present condition of American foreign trade resulting from the frequent seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined to neutral European ports has become so serious as to require a candid statement of my Government's views, in order that His Majesty's Government may be fully informed as to the attitude of the United States towards the policy which has been pursued by His Majesty's authorities during the present war. I am, therefore, directed to communicate to you the following statement and, at the same time, to assure you that it is made in the most friendly spirit and in the belief that frankness will better serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries than a silence which might be misconstrued into acquiescence in a course which my Government cannot but consider to be an infringement upon the rights of American citizens:—

“The Government of the United States have viewed with growing concern the large number of vessels with American goods destined to neutral ports in Europe which have been seized upon the high seas and taken into British ports. During the early days of the war this Government assumed that the policy adopted by the British Government was due to the unexpected outbreak of hostilities and the necessity of immediate action to prevent contraband goods from reaching the enemy. For this reason it was not disposed to judge this policy harshly or protest against it vigorously, although it was manifestly very injurious to American trade with the neutral countries of Europe. This Government, relying confidently upon the high regard which Great Britain has so often exhibited in the past for the rights of other nations, confidently awaited amendment of a course of action which denied to neutral commerce the freedom to which it was entitled by law of nations.

“This expectation seemed to be rendered the more assured by the statement of the Foreign Office early in November that the British Government were satisfied with guarantees offered by the Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish Governments as to the non-exportation of

contraband goods when consigned to named persons in the territories of those Governments, and that orders had been given to the British fleet and customs authorities to restrict interference with neutral vessels carrying such cargoes so consigned to neutrals after verification of ships' papers and cargoes.

"It is therefore a matter of deep regret that, though nearly five months have passed since the war began, the British Government have not materially changed their policy and do not treat less injuriously ships and cargoes passing between neutral ports in the peaceful pursuit of lawful commerce, which belligerents should protect rather than interrupt. The greater freedom from detention and seizure which was confidently expected to result from consigning shipments to definite consignees rather than 'to order' is still awaited.

"It is needless to point out to His Majesty's Government, usually the champion of the freedom of the seas and the rights of trade, that peace, not war, is the normal relation between nations, and that the commerce between countries which are not belligerents should not be interfered with by those at war unless such interference is manifestly an imperative necessity to protect their national safety, and then only to the extent that it is a necessity.

"It is with no lack of appreciation of the momentous nature of the present struggle in which Great Britain is engaged, and with no selfish desires to gain undue commercial advantages, that this Government is reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present policy of His Majesty's Government toward neutral ships and cargoes exceeds the manifest necessity of a belligerent, and constitutes restrictions upon the rights of American citizens on the high seas which are not justified by the rules of international law or required under the principle of self-preservation.

"The Government of the United States do not intend at this time to discuss the propriety of including certain articles in its lists of absolute and conditional contraband which have been proclaimed by His Majesty. Open to objection as some of these seem to this Government, the chief ground of present complaint is the treatment of cargoes of both classes of articles when bound to neutral ports.

"Articles listed as absolute contraband, shipped from the United States of America and consigned to neutral countries, have been seized and detained on the ground that the countries to which they are destined have not prohibited the exportation of such articles. Unwarranted as such detentions are, in the opinion of this Government, the American exporters of copper are further perplexed by the apparent indecision of the British authorities in applying their own rules for neutral cargoes. For example, a shipment of copper from this country to a specified consignee in Sweden was detained because, as was stated by Great Britain, Sweden had placed no embargo on copper. On the other hand, Italy not only prohibited the export of copper, but, as this Government is informed, put in force a decree that shipments to Italian consignees or 'to order' which arrive in ports of Italy cannot be exported or transhipped. The only exception Italy makes is of copper which passes through that country in transit to another country. In spite of these decrees, however, the British Foreign Office has thus far declined to affirm that copper shipments

consigned to Italy will not be molested on the high seas. Seizures are so numerous and delays so prolonged that exporters are afraid to send their copper to Italy. Steamship lines decline to accept it, and insurers refuse to issue policies upon it. In a word, a legitimate trade is being greatly impaired through the uncertainty as to the treatment it may expect at the hands of British authorities.

“The Government of the United States feel that they are abundantly justified in asking for information as to the manner in which the British Government propose to carry out the policy which they have adopted in order that the American Government may determine the steps necessary to protect our citizens engaged in foreign trade in their rights and from the serious losses to which they are liable through ignorance of the hazards to which their cargoes are exposed.

“In the case of conditional contraband, the policy of Great Britain appears to this Government to be of equal international concern. As evidence, their attention is directed to the fact that a number of American cargoes seized consist of foodstuffs and other articles of common use in all countries which are admittedly relative contraband. In spite of the presumption of innocent use because destined to neutral territory, the British authorities made these seizures and detentions without, so far as the Government of the United States are informed, being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination as that term is used in international law. Mere suspicion is not evidence, and doubts should be resolved in favour of neutral commerce, not against it. The effect of trade in these articles between neutral nations resulting from interrupted voyages and detained cargoes is not entirely cured by reimbursement of the owners for the damages which they have suffered after investigation has failed to establish an enemy destination. The injury is to American commerce with neutral countries as a whole through the hazard of the enterprise and the repeated diversion of goods from established markets.

“It also appears that cargoes of this character have been seized by the British authorities because of a belief that, though not originally so intended by the shippers, they will ultimately reach the territory of the enemies of Great Britain. Yet this belief is frequently reduced to a mere fear in view of the regulations (?) which have been decreed by the neutral countries to which they are destined on the articles composing the cargoes.

“That a consignment of articles listed as conditional contraband and shipped to a neutral port raises a legal presumption of enemy destination appears to be directly contrary to the doctrine previously held by Great Britain and thus stated by Lord Salisbury during the South African war: ‘Foodstuffs, though having hostile destination, can be considered as contraband of war only if they are for the enemy forces. It is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used. It must be shown that was in fact their destination at the time of their seizure.’

“In this statement of conditional contraband the views of this Government are in entire accord, and upon this historic doctrine, con-

sistently maintained by Great Britain when a belligerent, as well as a neutral, American shippers were entitled to rely.

"The Government of the United States readily admit full responsibility of the belligerent to visit and search on the high seas the vessels of American citizens or neutral vessels of American citizens or neutral vessels carrying American goods, to detain them *when there is sufficient evidence to justify belief that contraband articles are in their cargoes*, but His Majesty's Government, judging by their own experience in the past, must realize that this Government cannot without protest permit American ships or American cargoes to be taken into British ports and there detained for the purpose of searching generally for contraband, or upon presumptions created by special municipal enactment which are clearly at variance with international law and practice.

"This Government believes and earnestly hopes His Majesty's Government will come to the same belief, that a course of conduct more in conformity with the rules of international usage, which Great Britain has strongly sanctioned for many years, will in the end better serve the interests of belligerents as well as those of neutrals.

"Not only is the situation a pitiful one to the commercial interests of the United States but many of the great industries of this country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. The producers and exporters steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to trans-Atlantic trade which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatening them with financial disaster.

"The Government of the United States, still relying upon the deep sense of justice of the British nation, which has been so often manifested in the intercourse between the two countries during so many years of uninterrupted friendship, expresses confidently the hope that His Majesty's Government will realize the obstacles and difficulties which their present policy has placed in the way of commerce between the United States and the neutral countries of Europe, and will instruct its officials to refrain from all unnecessary interference with freedom of trade between nations which are sufferers though not participants in the present conflict, and will in their treatment of neutral ships and cargoes conform more closely to those rules governing the maritime relations between belligerents and neutrals, which have received the sanction of the civilised world and which Great Britain has in other wars so strongly and successfully advocated.

"In conclusion, it should be impressed upon His Majesty's Government that the present condition of American trade with the neutral European countries is such that if it does not improve it may arouse a feeling contrary to that which has so long existed between the American and British peoples. Already it is becoming more and more the subject of public criticism and complaint. There is an increasing belief, doubtless not entirely unjustified, that the present British policy towards American trade is responsible for the depression in certain industries which depend upon European markets. The attention of the British Government is called to this possible result

of their present policy to show how widespread is the effect upon the industrial life of the United States, and to emphasize the importance of removing the cause of complaint."

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 2.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *January 7, 1915.*

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 28th December.

It is being carefully examined and the points raised in it are receiving consideration, as the result of which a reply shall be addressed to your Excellency, dealing in detail with the issues raised and the points to which the United States Government have drawn attention. This consideration and the preparation of the reply will necessarily require some time, and I therefore desire to send without further delay some preliminary observations which will, I trust, help to clear the ground and remove some misconceptions that seem to exist.

Let me say at once that we entirely recognise the most friendly spirit referred to by your Excellency, and that we desire to reply in the same spirit and in the belief that, as your Excellency states, frankness will best serve the continuance of cordial relations between the two countries.

His Majesty's Government cordially concur in the principle enunciated by the Government of the United States, that a belligerent in dealing with trade between neutrals, should not interfere unless such interference is necessary to protect the belligerent's national safety, and then only to the extent to which this is necessary. We shall endeavour to keep our action within the limits of this principle, on the understanding that it admits our right to interfere when such interference is, not with *bona fide* trade between the United States and another neutral country, but with trade in contraband destined for the enemy's country, and we are ready, whenever our action may unintentionally exceed this principle, to make redress.

We think that much misconception exists as to the extent to which we have, in practice, interfered with trade. Your Excellency's note seems to hold His Majesty's Government responsible for the present condition of trade with neutral countries, and it is stated that, through the action of His Majesty's Government, the products of the great industries of the United States have been denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the seat of war. Such a result is far from being the intention of His Majesty's Government, and they would exceedingly regret that

it should be due to their action. I have been unable to obtain complete or conclusive figures showing what the state of trade with these neutral countries has been recently, and I can therefore only ask that some further consideration should be given to the question whether United States trade with these neutral countries has been so seriously affected. The only figures as to the total volume of trade that I have seen are those for the exports from New York for the month of November 1914, and they are as follows, compared with the month of November, 1913:—

	November 1913.	November 1914
	Dollars.	Dollars.
Exports from New York for—		
Denmark.....	558,000	7,101,000
Sweden.....	377,000	2,858,000
Norway.....	477,000	2,318,000
Italy.....	2,971,000	4,781,000
Holland.....	4,389,000	3,960,000

It is true that there may have been a falling off in cotton exports as to which New York figures would be no guide, but His Majesty's Government have been most careful not to interfere with cotton, and its place on the free list has been scrupulously maintained.

We do not wish to lay too much stress upon incomplete statistics; the figures above are not put forward as conclusive, and we are prepared to examine any further evidence with regard to the state of trade with these neutral countries, which may point to a different conclusion or show that it is the action of His Majesty's Government in particular, and not the existence of a state of war and consequent diminution of purchasing power and shrinkage of trade, which is responsible for adverse effects upon trade with neutral countries.

That the existence of a state of war on such a scale has had a very adverse effect upon certain great industries, such as cotton, is obvious, but it is submitted that this is due to the general cause of diminished purchasing power of such countries as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, rather than to interference with trade with neutral countries. In the matter of cotton, it may be recalled that the British Government gave special assistance through the Liverpool Cotton Exchange to the renewal of transactions in the cotton trade of not only the United Kingdom but of many neutral countries.

Your Excellency's note refers in particular to the detention of copper. The figures taken from official returns for the export of copper from the United States for Italy for the months during which the war has been in progress up to the end of the first three weeks of December are as follows:—

1913: 15,202,000 lbs. 1914: 36,285,000 lbs.

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Switzerland are not shown separately for the whole period in the United States returns, but are included in the heading "Other Europe" (that is, Europe other than the United Kingdom, Russia, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany,

Holland, and Italy). The corresponding figures under this heading are as follows:—

1913: 7,271,000 lbs. 1914: 35,347,000 lbs.

With such figures the presumption is very strong that the bulk of the copper consigned to these countries has recently been intended, not for their own use, but for that of a belligerent who cannot import it direct. It is therefore an imperative necessity for the safety of this country while it is at war that His Majesty's Government should do all in their power to stop such part of this import of copper as is not genuinely destined for neutral countries.

Your Excellency does not quote any particular shipment of copper to Sweden which has been detained. There are, however, four consignments to Sweden at the present time of copper and aluminum, which, though definitely consigned to Sweden, are, according to positive evidence in the possession of His Majesty's Government, definitely destined for Germany.

I cannot believe that, with such figures before them, and in such cases as those just mentioned, the Government of the United States would question the propriety of the action of His Majesty's Government in taking suspected cargoes to a Prize Court, and we are convinced that it cannot be in accord with the wish either of the Government or of the people of the United States to strain the international code in favour of private interests so as to prevent Great Britain from taking such legitimate means for this purpose as are in her power.

With regard to the seizure of foodstuffs to which your Excellency refers, His Majesty's Government are prepared to admit that foodstuffs should not be detained and put into a Prize Court without presumption that they are intended for the armed forces of the enemy or the enemy Government. We believe that this rule has been adhered to in practice hitherto; but, if the United States Government have instances to the contrary, we are prepared to examine them, and it is our present intention to adhere to the rule, though we cannot give an unlimited and unconditional undertaking in view of the departure by those against whom we are fighting from hitherto accepted rules of civilization and humanity, and the uncertainty as to the extent to which such rules may be violated by them in future.

From the 4th August last to the 3rd January the number of steamships proceeding from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy has been 773. Of these there are forty-five which have had consignments or cargoes placed in the Prize Court, while of the ships themselves only eight have been placed in the Prize Court, and one of these has since been released. It is, however, essential under modern conditions that, where there is real ground for suspecting the presence of contraband, the vessels should be brought into port for examination; in no other way can the right of search be exercised, and but for this practice it would have to be completely abandoned. Information was received by us that special instructions had been given to ship rubber from the United States under another designation to escape notice, and such cases have occurred in several instances. Only by search in a port can such cases, when suspected, be discovered and proved. The necessity for exam-

ination in a port may also be illustrated by a hypothetical instance, connected with cotton, which has not yet occurred. Cotton is not specifically mentioned in your Excellency's note, but I have seen public statements made in the United States that the attitude of His Majesty's Government with regard to cotton has been ambiguous, and thereby responsible for depression in the cotton trade. There has never been any foundation for this allegation. His Majesty's Government have never put cotton on the list of contraband; they have throughout the war kept it on the free list; and, on every occasion when questioned on the point, they have stated their intention of adhering to this practice. But information has reached us that precisely because we have declared our intention of not interfering with cotton, ships carrying cotton will be specially selected to carry concealed contraband; and we have been warned that copper will be concealed in bales of cotton. Whatever suspicions we have entertained we have not so far made these a ground for detaining any ship carrying cotton; but, should we have information giving us real reason to believe in the case of a particular ship that the bales of cotton concealed copper or other contraband, the only way to prove our case would be to examine and weigh the bales; a process that could be carried out only by bringing the vessel into a port. In such a case, or in any other, if examination justified the action of His Majesty's Government, the case shall be brought before a Prize Court and dealt with in the ordinary way.

That the decisions of British Prize Courts hitherto have not been unfavourable to neutrals is evidenced by the decision in the "Miramichi" case. This case, which was decided against the Crown, laid down that the American shipper was to be paid, even when he had sold a cargo c.i.f., and when the risk of loss after the cargo had been shipped did not apply to him at all.

It has further been represented to His Majesty's Government, though this subject is not dealt with in your Excellency's note, that our embargoes on the export of some articles, more especially rubber, have interfered with commercial interests in the United States. It is, of course difficult for His Majesty's Government to permit the export of rubber from British Dominions to the United States at a time when rubber is essential to belligerent countries for carrying on the war, and when a new trade in exporting rubber from the United States in suspiciously large quantities to neutral countries has actually sprung up since the war. It would be impossible to permit the export of rubber from Great Britain unless the right of His Majesty's Government were admitted to submit to a Prize Court cargoes of rubber exported from the United States, which they believed to be destined for an enemy country, and reasonable latitude of action for this purpose were conceded. But His Majesty's Government have now provisionally come to an arrangement with the rubber exporters in Great Britain which will permit of licences being given under proper guarantees for the export of rubber to the United States.

We are confronted with the growing danger that neutral countries contiguous to the enemy will become, on a scale hitherto unprecedented, a base of supplies for the armed forces of our enemies and for materials for manufacturing armament. The trade figures of imports

show how strong this tendency is, but we have no complaint to make of the attitude of the Governments of those countries, which, so far as we are aware, have not departed from proper rules of neutrality. We endeavour, in the interest of our own national safety, to prevent this danger by intercepting goods really destined for the enemy, without interfering with those which are *bona fide* neutral.

Since the outbreak of the war the Government of the United States have changed their previous practice, and have prohibited the publication of manifests till thirty days after the departure of vessels from the United States ports. We had no *locus standi* for complaining of this change, and did not complain. But the effect of it must be to increase the difficulty of ascertaining the presence of contraband, and to render necessary, in the interest of our national safety, the examination and detention of more ships than would have been the case if the former practice had continued.

Pending a more detailed reply, I would conclude by saying that His Majesty's Government do not desire to contest the general principles of international law on which they understand the note of the United States to be based, and desire to restrict their action solely to interference with contraband destined for the enemy.

His Majesty's Government are prepared, whenever a cargo coming from the United States is detained, to explain the case on which such detention has taken place, and would gladly enter into any arrangement by which mistakes can be avoided and reparation secured promptly when any injury to the neutral owners of a ship or cargo has been improperly caused, for they are most desirous, in the interest both of the United States and of other neutral countries, that British action should not interfere with the normal importation and use by the neutral countries of goods from the United States.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 3.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received January 14.)

American Embassy, London, January 14, 1915.

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions which I have just received by telegraph from the Secretary of State at Washington, I have the honour to advert to the note you were good enough to address to me on the 7th instant, and to assure you that my Government appreciate the friendly spirit in which the note I had the honour to address to you on the 28th ultimo was received by His Majesty's Government. They have no doubt whatever that the same cordial relations between the two Governments will continue throughout the pending diplomatic discussion.

I am to add that the Government of the United States observe with much satisfaction that His Majesty's Government are in agreement with the principles of international law as set forth in the

communication of the 28th December, and that, since the note in question is now under consideration by His Majesty's Government with a view to making a further reply in detail, the Secretary of State is disposed to abstain for the present from replying to the remarks you have been so good as to make, with the intention of considering the points you have already raised in connection with the more detailed answer which you have informed me His Majesty's Government are now preparing.

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 4.

Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *February 10, 1915.*

SIR,—Your Excellency has already received the preliminary answer, which I handed to you on the 7th January, in reply to your note of the 28th December on the subject of the seizures and detentions of American cargoes destined for neutral European ports.

Since that date I have had further opportunity of examining into the trade statistics of the United States as embodied in the Customs returns, in order to see whether the belligerent action of Great Britain has been in any way the cause of the trade depression which your Excellency describes as existing in the United States, and also whether the seizures of vessels or cargoes which have been made by the British Navy have inflicted any loss on American owners for which our existing machinery provides no means of redress. In setting out the results of my investigation I think it well to take the opportunity of giving a general review of the methods employed by His Majesty's Government to intercept contraband trade with the enemy, of their consistency with the admitted right of a belligerent to intercept such trade, and also of the extent to which they have endeavoured to meet the representations and complaints from time to time addressed to them on behalf of the United States Government.

Towards the close of your note of the 28th December your Excellency described the situation produced by the action of Great Britain as a pitiful one to commercial interests of the United States, and said that many of the great industries of the country were suffering because their products were denied long-established markets in neutral European countries contiguous to the nations at war.

It is unfortunately true that in these days, when trade and finance are cosmopolitan, any war—particularly a war of any magnitude—must result in a grievous dislocation of commerce including that of the nations which take no part in the war. Your Excellency will realize that in this tremendous struggle, for the outbreak of which Great Britain is in no way responsible, it is impossible for the trade of any country to escape all injury and loss, but for such His Majesty's Government are not to blame.

I do not understand the paragraph which I have quoted from your Excellency's note as referring to these indirect consequences of the state of war, but to the more proximate and direct effect of our belligerent action in dealing with neutral ships and cargoes on the high seas. Such action has been limited to vessels on their way to enemy ports or ports in neutral countries adjacent to the theatre of war, because it is only through such ports that the enemy introduces the supplies which he requires for carrying on the war.

In my earlier note I set out the number of ships which had sailed from the United States for Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Italy, and I there stated that only 8 of the 773 had been placed in the Prize Court, and that only 45 had been temporarily detained to enable particular consignments of cargo to be discharged for the purpose of Prize Court proceedings. To measure the effect of such naval action it is necessary to take into consideration the general statistics of the export trade of the United States during the months preceding the outbreak of war and those since the outbreak.

Taking the figures in millions of dollars, the exports of merchandise from the United States for the seven months of January to July 1914 inclusive, were 1,201, as compared with 1,327 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of 126 millions of dollars.

For the months of August, September, October, and November, that is to say, for the four months of the war preceding the delivery of your Excellency's note, the figures of the exports of merchandise were (again in millions of dollars) 667 as compared with 923 in the corresponding months of 1913, a drop of 256 millions of dollars.

If, however, the single article of cotton be eliminated from the comparison, the figures show a very different result. Thus the exports of all articles of merchandise other than cotton from the United States during the first seven months of 1914 were 966 millions of dollars as against 1,127 millions in 1913, a drop of 161 millions of dollars, or $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the other hand, the exports of the same articles during the months August to November amounted to 608 millions of dollars as compared with 630 millions in 1913, a drop of only 22 millions, or less than 4 per cent.

It is therefore clear that, if cotton be excluded, the effect of the war has been not to increase but practically to arrest the decline of American exports which was in progress earlier in the year. In fact, any decrease in American exports which is attributable to the war is essentially due to cotton. Cotton is an article which cannot possibly have been affected by the exercise of our belligerent rights, for, as your Excellency is aware, it has not been declared by His Majesty's Government to be contraband of war, and the rules under which we are at present conducting our belligerent operations give us no power in the absence of a blockade to seize or interfere with it when on its way to a belligerent country in neutral ships. Consequently no cotton has been touched.

Into the causes of the decrease in the exports of cotton I do not feel that there is any need for me to enter, because, whatever may have been the cause, it is not to be found in the exercise of the belligerent rights of visit, search, and capture, or in our general right when at war to intercept the contraband trade of our enemy. Imports of

cotton to the United Kingdom fell as heavily as those to other countries. No place felt the outbreak of war more acutely than the cotton districts of Lancashire, where for a time an immense number of spindles were idle. Though this condition has now to a large extent passed away, the consumption of the raw material in Great Britain was temporarily much diminished. The same is no doubt true of France.

The general result is to show convincingly that the naval operations of Great Britain are not the cause of any diminution in the volume of American exports, and that if the commerce of the United States is in the unfavourable condition which your Excellency describes, the cause ought in fairness to be sought elsewhere than in the activities of His Majesty's naval forces.

I may add that the circular issued by the Department of Commerce at Washington on the 23rd January, admits a marked improvement in the foreign trade of the United States, which we have noted with great satisfaction. The first paragraph of the circular is worth quoting verbatim:—

“ A marked improvement in our foreign trade is indicated by the latest reports issued by the Department of Commerce through its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, sales of foodstuffs and certain lines of manufactures having been unusually large in November, the latest period for which detailed information is at hand. In that month exports aggregated 206,000,000 dollars, or double the total for August last, when, by reason of the outbreak of war, our foreign trade fell to the lowest level reached in many years. In December there was further improvement, the month's exports being valued at 246,000,000 dollars, compared with 233,000,000 in December, 1913, and within 4,000,000 of the high record established in December 1912.”

A better view of the situation is obtained by looking at the figures month by month. The exports of merchandise for the last five months have been (in millions of dollars):—

August.....	110
September.....	156
October.....	194
November.....	205
December.....	246

The outbreak of war produced in the United States, as it did in all neutral countries, an acute but temporary disturbance of trade. Since that time there seems to have been a steady recovery, for to-day the exports from the United States stand at a higher figure than on the same date last year.

Before passing away from the statistics of trade, and in order to demonstrate still more clearly if necessary that the naval operations of Great Britain and her Allies have had no detrimental effect on the volume of trade between the United States and neutral countries, it is worth while to analyse the figures of the exports to Europe since

the outbreak of hostilities. For this purpose the European countries ought to be grouped under three heads: Great Britain and those fighting with her, neutral countries, and enemy countries. It is, however, impossible for me to group the countries in this way satisfactorily, as the figures relating to the export trade of the United States with each country have not yet been published. In the preliminary statement of the export trade of the United States with foreign countries only principal countries are shown, and various countries which are tabulated separately in the more detailed monthly summary of commerce and finance are omitted. Those omitted include not only the Scandinavian countries, the exports to which are of peculiar importance in dealing with this question, but also Austria.

So far as it is possible to distribute the figures under the headings which I have indicated above (all the figures being given in thousands of dollars), the results are as follows:—

Total exports to Europe from the 1st August to the 30th November, 413,995, as against 597,342 in 1913. Of these, Great Britain and her Allies took 288,312, as against 316,805 in 1913. Germany and Belgium took 1,881, as against 177,136 in 1913; whereas neutral countries (among which Austria-Hungary is unavoidably included) took 123,802, as against 103,401 in 1913.

The general complaint in your Excellency's note was that the action of Great Britain was affecting adversely the trade of the United States with neutral countries. The naval operations of Great Britain certainly do not interfere with commerce from the United States on its way to the United Kingdom and the allied countries, and yet the exports of Great Britain and her Allies during those four months diminished to the extent of over 28,000,000 dollars, whereas those to neutral countries and Austria increased by over 20,000,000 dollars.

The inference may fairly be drawn from these figures, all of which are taken from the official returns published by the United States Government, that not only is the trade of the United States with the neutral countries in Europe been maintained as compared with previous years, but also that a substantial part of this trade was, in fact, trade intended for the enemy countries going through neutral ports by routes to which it was previously unaccustomed.

One of the many inconveniences to which this great war is exposing the commerce of all neutral countries is undoubtedly the serious shortage in shipping available for ocean transport, and the consequential result of excessive freights.

It cannot fairly be said that this shortage is caused by Great Britain's interference with neutral ships. At the present time there are only seven neutral vessels awaiting adjudication in the Prize Courts in this country, and three in those in the British Dominions. As your Excellency is aware, I have already instructed our Ambassador at Washington to remind the parties who are interested in these vessels that it is open to them to apply to the Court for the release of these ships on bail, and if an application of this sort is made by them it is not likely to be opposed by the Crown. There is therefore no reason why such an application should not be favourably entertained by the Court, and, if acceded to, all these vessels will again be available for the carriage of commerce. Only one neutral

vessel is now detained in this country in addition to those awaiting adjudication in the Prize Court.

Every effort has been made in cases in which it has been found necessary to institute proceedings against portions of the cargo to secure the speedy discharge of the cargo and the release of the ship, so as to enable it to resume work. Great Britain is suffering from the shortage of shipping and the rise in freights as acutely as, if not more than, other nations, and His Majesty's Government have taken every step that they could consistently with their belligerent interests to increase the tonnage available for the transport of sea-borne commerce. The enemy ships which have been condemned in the Prize Courts in this country are being sold as rapidly as possible in order that they may become available for use; and those which have been condemned in the Prize Courts oversea are being brought to this country in order that they may be disposed of here, and again placed in active employment.

The difficulties have been accentuated by the unforeseen consequences of the convention which was signed at The Hague in 1907 relative to the status of enemy merchant vessels at the outbreak of war. This convention was a well-intentioned effort to diminish the losses which war must impose upon innocent persons, and provided that enemy merchant ships seized by a belligerent in whose ports they lay at the outbreak of war should not be condemned, but should merely be detained for the period of the war, unless they were liberated in the days of grace. We could come to no arrangement with the German Government for the reciprocal grant of days of grace, and the German merchant vessels lying in British ports when the war broke out have therefore been sentenced to detention in lieu of condemnation. The normal result would have been still further to reduce the volume of shipping available for the commerce of the world. To ease the situation, however, His Majesty's Government are resorting to the power of requisitioning which is given by the convention, so that these ships may again be placed in active service.

Your Excellency will see therefore that His Majesty's Government are doing all in their power to increase the volume of shipping available. I hope it will be realised that the detention of neutral ships by His Majesty's Government with a view to the capture of contraband trade on its way to the enemy has not contributed nearly so much to the shortage of shipping as has the destruction of neutral vessels by submarine mines indiscriminately laid by the enemy on the high seas, many miles from the coast, in the track of merchant vessels. Up till now twenty-five neutral vessels have been reported as destroyed by mines on the high seas; quite apart from all questions of the breach of treaties and the destruction of life, there is far more reason for protest on the score of belligerent interference with innocent neutral trade through the mines scattered by the enemy than through the British exercise of the right of seizing contraband.

I trust that what I have said above will be sufficient to convince your Excellency's Government that the complaints that the naval policy of Great Britain has interfered with the shipments of American products to long-established markets in neutral European countries is founded on a misconception.

In justice to the peoples of both countries, I feel that this opportunity should be taken to explain the lines on which His Majesty's Government have been acting hitherto, so as to show that the line they have followed is in no way inconsistent with the general fundamental principle of international law, and to indicate the care with which they have endeavoured to meet the representations which have been made by the United States Government from time to time during the war on these questions.

No one in these days will dispute the general proposition that a belligerent is entitled to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy; that right has now become consecrated by long usage and general acquiescence. Though the right is ancient, the means of exercising it alter and develop with the changes in the methods and machinery of commerce. A century ago the difficulties of land transport rendered it impracticable for the belligerent to obtain supplies of sea-borne goods through a neighbouring neutral country. Consequently the belligerent actions of his opponents neither required nor justified any interference with shipments on their way to a neutral port. This principle was recognised and acted on in the decisions in which Lord Stowell laid down the lines on which captures of such goods should be dealt with.

The advent of steam power has rendered it as easy for a belligerent to supply himself through the ports of a neutral contiguous country as through his own, and has therefore rendered it impossible for his opponent to refrain from interfering with commerce intended for the enemy merely because it is on its way to a neutral port.

No better instance of the necessity of countering new devices for despatching contraband goods to an enemy by new methods of applying the fundamental principle of the right to capture such contraband can be given than the steps which the Government of the United States found it necessary to take during the American Civil War. It was at that time that the doctrine of continuous voyage was first applied to the capture of contraband, that is to say, it was then for the first time that a belligerent found himself obliged to capture contraband goods on their way to the enemy, even though at the time of capture they were *en route* for a neutral port from which they were intended subsequently to continue their journey. The policy then followed by the United States Government was not inconsistent with the general principles already sanctioned by international law, and met with no protest from His Majesty's Government, though it was upon British cargoes and upon British ships that the losses and the inconvenience due to this new development of the application of the old rule of international law principally fell. The criticisms which have been directed against the steps then taken by the United States came, and come, from those who saw in the methods employed in Napoleonic times for the prevention of contraband a limitation upon the right itself, and failed to see that in Napoleonic times goods on their way to a neutral port were immune from capture, not because the immediate destination conferred a privilege, but because capture under such circumstances was unnecessary.

The facilities which the introduction of steamers and railways have given to a belligerent to introduce contraband goods through

neutral ports have imposed upon his opponent the additional difficulty when endeavouring to intercept such trade, of distinguishing between the goods which are really destined for the commerce of that neutral country and the goods which are on their way to the enemy. It is one of the many difficulties with which the United States Government found themselves confronted in the days of the Civil War, and I cannot do better than quote the words which Mr. Seward, who was then Secretary of State, used in the course of the diplomatic discussion arising out of the capture of some goods on their way to Matamoros which were believed to be for the insurgents:—

“Neutrals engaged in honest trade with Matamoros must expect to experience inconvenience from the existing blockade of Brownsville and the adjacent coast of Texas. While this Government unfeignedly regrets this inconvenience, it cannot relinquish any of its belligerent rights to favour contraband trade with insurgent territory. By insisting upon those rights, however, it is sure that that necessity for their exercise at all, which must be deplored by every friendly commercial Power, will the more speedily be terminated.”

The opportunities now enjoyed by a belligerent for obtaining supplies through neutral ports are far greater than they were fifty years ago, and the geographical conditions of the present struggle lend additional assistance to the enemy in carrying out such importation. We are faced with the problem of intercepting such supplies when arranged with all the advantages that flow from elaborate organization and unstinted expenditure. If our belligerent rights are to be maintained, it is of the first importance for us to distinguish between what is really *bona fide* trade intended for the neutral country concerned and the trade intended for the enemy country. Every effort is made by organisers of this trade to conceal the true destination, and if the innocent neutral trade is to be distinguished from the enemy trade it is essential that His Majesty's Government should be entitled to make, and should make, careful enquiry with regard to the destination of particular shipments of goods even at the risk of some slight delay to the parties interested. If such enquiries were not made, either the exercise of our belligerent rights would have to be abandoned, tending to the prolongation of this war and the increase of the loss and suffering which it is entailing upon the whole world, or else it would be necessary to indulge in indiscriminate captures of neutral goods and their detention throughout all the period of the resulting Prize Court proceedings. Under the system now adopted it has been found possible to release without delay, and consequently without appreciable loss to the parties interested, all the goods of which the destination is shown as the result of the enquiries to be innocent.

It may well be that the system of making such enquiries is to a certain extent a new introduction, in that it has been practised to a far greater extent than in previous wars; but if it is correctly described as a new departure, it is a departure which is wholly to the advantage of neutrals, and which has been made for the purpose of relieving them so far as possible from loss and inconvenience.

There was a passage in a note which the State Department addressed to the British Ambassador at Washington on the 7th November to which I think it may be well to refer:—

"In the opinion of this Government, the belligerent right of visit and search requires that the search should be made on the high seas at the time of the visit, and that the conclusion of the search should rest upon the evidence found on the ship under investigation, and not upon circumstances ascertained from external sources."

The principle here enunciated appears to me to be inconsistent with the practice in these matters of the United States Government, as well as of the British Government. It certainly was not the rule upon which the United States Government acted either during the Civil War or during the Spanish-American War, nor has it ever been the practice of the British Government, nor so far as I am aware, of any other Government which has had to carry on a great naval war; as a principle I think it is impossible in modern times. The necessity for giving the belligerent captor full liberty to establish by all the evidence at his disposal the enemy destination with which the goods were shipped was recognised in all the leading decisions in the Prize Courts of the United States during the Civil War.

No clearer instance could be given than the reporter's statement of the case of the *Bermuda* (3 Wallace, 514): "The final destination of the cargo in this particular voyage was left so skilfully open . . . that it was not quite easy to prove, with that certainty which American Courts require, the intention, which it seemed plain must have really existed. Thus to prove it required that truth should be collated from a variety of sources, darkened and disguised; from others opened as the cause advanced, and by accident only; from coincidences undesigned, and facts that were circumstantial. Collocations and comparisons, in short, brought largely their collective force in aid of evidence that was more direct."

It is not impossible that the course of the present struggle will show the necessity for belligerent action to be taken in various ways which may at first sight be regarded as a departure from old practice. In my note of the 7th January, I dealt at some length with the question of the necessity of taking vessels into port for the purposes of carrying out an effective search, where search was necessary; to that subject I feel that I need not again recur.

The growth in the size of steamships necessitates in many cases that the vessel should go into calm water, in order that even the right of visit, as apart from the right of search, should be exercised. In modern times a steamer is capable of pursuing her voyage irrespective of the conditions of the weather. Many of the neutral merchantmen which our naval officers are called upon to visit at sea are encountered by our cruisers in places and under conditions which render the launching of a boat impossible. The conditions during winter in the North Atlantic frequently render it impracticable for days together for a naval officer to board a vessel on her way to Scandinavian countries. If a belligerent is to be denied the right of taking a neutral merchantman met with under such conditions, into calm water in order that the visiting officer may go aboard, the right of visit and of search would become a nullity.

The present conflict is not the first in which this necessity has arisen: as long ago as the Civil War the United States found it necessary to take vessels to United States ports in order to determine whether the circumstances justified their detention.

The same need arose during the Russo-Japanese War and also during the second Balkan War, when it sometimes happened that British vessels were made to deviate from their course and follow the cruisers to some spot where the right of visit and of search could be more conveniently carried out. In both cases this exercise of belligerent rights, although questioned at first by His Majesty's Government, was ultimately acquiesced in.

No Power in these days can afford during a great war to forgo the exercise of the right of visit and search. Vessels which are apparently harmless merchantmen can be used for carrying and laying mines, and even fitted to discharge torpedoes. Supplies for submarines can without difficulty be concealed under other cargo. The only protection against these risks is to visit and search thoroughly every vessel appearing in the zone of operations, and if the circumstances are such as to render it impossible to carry it out at the spot where the vessel was met with, the only practicable course is to take the ship to some more convenient locality for the purpose. To do so is not to be looked upon as a new belligerent right, but as an adaptation of the existing right to the modern conditions of commerce. Like all belligerent rights it must be exercised with due regard for neutral interests, and it would be unreasonable to expect a neutral vessel to make long deviations from her course for this purpose. It is for this reason that we have done all we can to encourage neutral merchantmen on their way to ports contiguous to the enemy country to visit some British port lying on their line of route in order that the necessary examination of the ship's papers, and, if required of the cargo, can be made under conditions of convenience to the ship herself. The alternative would be to keep a vessel which the naval officers desired to board waiting, it might be for days together, until the weather conditions enabled the visit to be carried out at sea.

No war has yet been waged in which neutral individuals have not occasionally suffered from unjustified belligerent action; no neutral nation has experienced this fact more frequently in the past than Great Britain. The only method by which it is possible to harmonise belligerent action with the rights of neutrals is for the belligerent nation to provide some adequate machinery by which in any such case the facts can be investigated and appropriate redress can be obtained by the neutral individual. In this country such machinery is provided by the powers which are given to the Prize Court to deal not only with captures, but also with claims for compensation. Order V, Rule 2, of the British Prize Court Rules provides that where a ship has been captured as prize, but has been subsequently released by the captors, or has by loss, destruction, or otherwise ceased to be detained by them, without proceedings for condemnation having been taken, any person interested in the ship (which by Order I, Rule 2, includes goods) wishing to make a claim for costs and damages in respect thereof, shall issue a writ as provided by Order II. A writ so issued will initiate a proceeding, which will follow its ordinary course in the Prize Court.

This rule gives the Prize Court ample jurisdiction to deal with any claim for compensation by a neutral arising from the interference with a ship or goods by our naval forces. The best evidence that can

be given of the discrimination and the moderation with which our naval officers have carried out their duties is to be found in the fact that up to this time no proceedings for the recovery of compensation have been initiated under the rule which I have quoted.

It is the common experience of every war that neutrals whose attempts to engage in suspicious trading are frustrated by a belligerent are wont to have recourse to their Government to urge that diplomatic remonstrances should be made on their behalf, and that redress should be obtained for them in this way. When an effective mode of redress is open to them in the courts of a civilised country by which they can obtain adequate satisfaction for any invasion of their rights which is contrary to the law of nations, the only course which is consistent with sound principle is that they should be referred to that mode of redress, and that no diplomatic action should be taken until their legal remedies have been exhausted, and they are in a position to show *prima facie* denial of justice.

The course adopted by His Majesty's Government during the American Civil War was in strict accordance with this principle. In spite of remonstrances from many quarters, they placed full reliance on the American Prize Courts to grant redress to the parties interested in cases of alleged wrongful capture by American ships of war, and put forward no claims until the opportunities for redress in those Courts had been exhausted. The same course was adopted in the Spanish-American War, when all British subjects who complained of captures or detentions of their ships were referred to the Prize Courts for relief.

Before leaving this subject may I remind your Excellency of the fact that at your request you are now supplied immediately by this Department with particulars of every ship under American colours which is detained, and of every shipment of cargo in which an American citizen appears to be the party interested. Not only is the fact of detention notified to your Excellency, but so far as is practicable the grounds upon which the vessel or cargo has been detained are also communicated to you; a concession which enables any United States citizen to take steps at once to protect his interests.

His Majesty's Government have also done all that lies in their power to ensure rapid action when ships are reported in British ports. They realise that the ship and cargo-owners may reasonably expect an immediate decision to be taken as to whether the ship may be allowed to proceed, and whether her cargo or any part of it must be discharged and put into the Prize Court. Realising that the ordinary methods of inter-Departmental correspondence might cause delays which could be obviated by another method of procedure, they established several months ago a special Committee, on which all the Departments concerned are represented. This Committee sits daily, and is provided with a special clerical staff. As soon as a ship reaches port full particulars are telegraphed to London, and the case is dealt with at the next meeting of the Committee, immediate steps being taken to carry out the action decided upon. By the adoption of this procedure it has been found possible to reduce to a minimum the delays to which neutral shipping is exposed by the exercise of belligerent rights, and by the necessity, imposed by modern conditions, of examining with care the destination of contraband articles.

Particular attention is directed in your Excellency's note to the policy we are pursuing with regard to conditional contraband, especially food-stuffs, and it is there stated that a number of American cargoes have been seized without, so far as your Excellency's Government are informed, our being in possession of facts which warranted a reasonable belief that the shipments had in reality a belligerent destination, and in spite of the presumption of innocent use due to their being destined to neutral territory. The note does not specify any particular seizures as those which formed the basis of this complaint, and I am therefore not aware whether the passage refers to cargoes which were detained before or since the Order in Council of the 29th October was issued.

Your Excellency will no doubt remember that soon after the outbreak of war an Order of His Majesty in Council was issued under which no distinction was drawn in the application of the doctrine of continuous voyage between absolute contraband and conditional contraband, and which also imposed upon the neutral owner of contraband somewhat drastic conditions as to the burden of proof of the guilt or innocence of the shipment.

The principle that the burden of proof should always be imposed upon the captor has usually been admitted as a theory. In practice, however, it has almost always been otherwise, and any student of the Prize Courts decisions of the past or even of modern wars will find that goods seldom escape condemnation unless their owner was in a position to prove that their destination was innocent. An attempt was made some few years ago, in the unratified Declaration of London, to formulate some definite rules upon this subject, but time alone can show whether the rules there laid down will stand the test of modern warfare.

The rules which His Majesty's Government published in the Order in Council of the 20th August, 1914, were criticised by the United States Government as contrary to the generally recognised principles of international law, and as inflicting unnecessary hardship upon neutral commerce, and your Excellency will remember the prolonged discussions which took place between us throughout the month of October with a view to finding some new formulæ which should enable us to restrict supplies to the enemy forces, and to prevent the supply to the enemy of materials essential for the making of munitions of war, while inflicting the minimum of injury and interference with neutral commerce. It was with this object that the Order in Council of the 29th October was issued, under the provisions of which a far greater measure of immunity is conferred upon neutral commerce. In that Order the principle of non-interference with conditional contraband on its way to a neutral port is in large measure admitted; only in three cases is the right to seize maintained, and in all those cases the opportunity is given to the claimant of the goods to establish their innocence.

Two of those cases are where the ship's papers afford no information as to the person for whom the goods are intended. It is only reasonable that a belligerent should be entitled to regard as suspicious cases where the shippers of the goods do not choose to disclose the name of the individual who is to receive them. The third case is

that of goods addressed to a person in the enemy territory. In the peculiar circumstances of the present struggle, where the forces of the enemy comprise so large a proportion of the population, and where there is so little evidence of shipments on private as distinguished from Government account, it is most reasonable that the burden of proof should rest upon the claimant.

The most difficult questions in connection with conditional contraband arise with reference to the shipment of food-stuffs. No country has maintained more stoutly than Great Britain in modern times the principle that a belligerent should abstain from interference with the food-stuffs intended for the civil population. The circumstances of the present struggle are causing His Majesty's Government some anxiety as to whether the existing rules with regard to conditional contraband, framed as they were with the object of protecting so far as possible the supplies which were intended for the civil population, are effective for the purpose, or suitable to the conditions present. The principle which I have indicated above is one which His Majesty's Government have constantly had to uphold against the opposition of continental Powers. In the absence of some certainty that the rule would be respected by both parties to this conflict, we feel great doubt whether it should be regarded as an established principle of international law.

Your Excellency will, no doubt, remember that in 1885, at the time when His Majesty's Government were discussing with the French Government this question of the right to declare food-stuffs not intended for the military forces to be contraband, and when public attention had been drawn to the matter, the Kiel Chamber of Commerce applied to the German Government for a statement of the latter's views on the subject. Prince Bismarck's answer was as follows:—

“ In answer to their representation of the 1st instant, I reply to the Chamber of Commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity, which entails evil consequences not only on the combatants, but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral Power with the way in which a third carries on the war, to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering Power, and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. *The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships.*”

His Majesty's Government are disposed to think that the same view is still maintained by the German Government.

Another circumstance which is now coming to light is that an elaborate machinery has been organized by the enemy for the supply of food-stuffs for the use of the German army from overseas. Under these circumstances it would be absurd to give any definite pledge

that in cases where the supplies can be proved to be for the use of the enemy forces they should be given complete immunity by the simple expedient of despatching them to an agent in a neutral port.

The reason for drawing a distinction between food-stuffs intended for the civil population and those for the armed forces or enemy Government disappears when the distinction between the civil population and the armed forces itself disappears. In any country in which there exists such a tremendous organisation for war as now obtains in Germany, there is no clear division between those whom the Government is responsible for feeding and those whom it is not. Experience shows that the power to requisition will be used to the fullest extent in order to make sure that the wants of the military are supplied, and however much goods may be imported for civil use it is by the military that they will be consumed if military exigencies require it, especially now that the German Government have taken control of all the food-stuffs in the country.

I do not wish to overburden this note with statistics, but in proof of my statement as to the unprecedented extent to which supplies are reaching neutral ports, I should like to instance the figures of the exports of certain meat products to Denmark during the months of September and October. Denmark is a country which in normal times imports a certain quantity of such products, but exports still more. In 1913, during the above two months, the United States exports of lard to Denmark were *nil*, as compared with 22,652,598 lb. in the same two months of 1914. The corresponding figures with regard to bacon were: 1913, *nil*; 1914, 1,022,195 lb.; canned beef, 1913, *nil*; 1914, 151,200 lb.; pickled and cured beef, 1913, 42,901 lb.; 1914, 156,143 lb.; pickled pork, 1913 *nil*; 1914, 812,872 lb.

In the same two months the United States exported to Denmark 280,176 gallons of mineral lubricating oil in 1914, as compared with 179,252 in 1913; to Norway, 335,468 gallons in 1914, as against 151,179 gallons in 1913; to Sweden, 896,193 gallons in 1914, as against 385,476 in 1913.

I have already mentioned the framing of the Order in Council of the 29th October, and the transmission to your Excellency of particulars of ships and cargoes seized as instances of the efforts which we have made throughout the course of this war to meet all reasonable complaints made on behalf of American citizens, and in my note of the 7th January I alluded to the decision of our Prize Court in the case of the "*Miramichi*," as evidencing the liberal principles adopted towards neutral commerce.

I should also like to refer to the steps which we took at the beginning of the war to ensure the speedy release of cargo claimed by neutrals on board enemy ships which were captured or detained at the outbreak of war. Under our Prize Court rules release of such goods can be obtained without the necessity of entering a claim in the Prize Court if the documents of title are produced to the officer representing His Majesty's Government, and the title to the goods is established to his satisfaction. It was shortly found, however, that this procedure did not provide for the case where the available evidence was so scanty that the officer representing the Crown was not justified in consenting to a release. In order, therefore, to ameliorate the situation we

established a special Committee, with full powers to authorise the release of goods without insisting on full evidence of title being produced. This Committee dealt with the utmost expedition with a large number of claims. In the great majority of cases the goods claimed were released at once. In addition to the cases dealt with by this Committee a very large amount of cargo was released at once by the Procurator-General on production of documents. Claimants therefore obtained their goods without the necessity of applying to the Prize Court and of incurring the expense involved in retaining lawyers, and without the risk, which was in some cases a considerable one, of the goods being eventually held to be enemy property and condemned. We have reason to know that our action in this matter was highly appreciated by many American citizens.

Another instance of the efforts which His Majesty's Government have made to deal as leniently as possible with neutral interests may be found in the policy which we have followed with regard to the transfer to a neutral flag of enemy ships belonging to companies which were incorporated in the enemy country, but all of whose shareholders were neutral. The rules applied by the British and by the American Prize Courts have always treated the flag as conclusive in favour of the captors in spite of neutral proprietary interests (see the case of the "Pedro," 175 U.S. 354). In several cases, however, we have consented to waive our belligerent right to treat as enemy vessels ships belonging to companies incorporated in Germany which were subsidiary to and owned by American corporations. The only condition which we have imposed is that these vessels should take no further part in trade with the enemy country.

I have given these indications of the policy which we have followed, because I cannot help feeling that if the facts were more fully known as to the efforts which we have made to avoid inflicting any avoidable injury on neutral interests, many of the complaints which have been received by the Administration in Washington, and which led to the protest which your Excellency handed to me on the 29th December would never have been made. My hope is that when the facts which I have set out above are realised, and when it is seen that our naval operations have not diminished American trade with neutral countries, and that the lines on which we have acted are consistent with the fundamental principles of international law, it will be apparent to the Government and the people of the United States that His Majesty's Government have hitherto endeavoured to exercise their belligerent rights with every possible consideration for the interests of neutrals.

It will still be our endeavour to avoid injury and loss to neutrals, but the announcement by the German Government of their intention to sink merchant vessels and their cargoes without verification of their nationality or character, and without making any provision for the safety of non-combatant crews or giving them a chance of saving their lives, has made it necessary for His Majesty's Government to consider what measures they should adopt to protect their interests. It is impossible for one belligerent to depart from rules and precedents and for the other to remain bound by them.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

No. 5.

Memorandum.

The American Ambassador called on Sir Edward Grey on the 11th February in consequence of the receipt from his Government of telegraphic instructions which were made public in Washington on the 12th February, and which appeared in the London press on the following day, and, after discussing the points raised by the Government of the United States, left the following memorandum:—

“ The attention of the Secretary of State at Washington has been directed to certain statements which have appeared in the newspaper press regarding the reported action of the captain of the British steamship ‘Lusitania’ in raising the flag of the United States as the vessel recently approached British waters in order to escape possible attacks by enemy submarines, and, in view of the announced purpose of the German Admiralty to engage in active naval operations in certain delimited sea areas adjacent to the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland, the Government of the United States feel a certain anxiety in considering the possibility of any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters, since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of American citizens.

“The Government of the United States therefore confidently trust that His Majesty’s Government will do all in their power to check the use by British vessels of the American flag in the sea area defined in the German declaration, since it appears to them that such a practice might endanger the vessels of a friendly Power navigating those waters.

“The American Government are making earnest representations to that of Germany touching the danger to American vessels and citizens which might result should the German Admiralty succeed in making their declaration effective.”

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON,
February 11, 1915.

No. 6.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, *February 16, 1915.*

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions from my Government I have the honour to make the following communication which I have just received by telegraph:—

“The Department notes that you have been informed by the British Government that the cargo of the American steamer ‘Wilhelmina’ has been sent to Prize Court, but is not yet unloaded. The

Government of the United States, of course, has no intention of interfering with the proper course of judicial procedure in the British Prize Courts, but deems it proper to bring to the attention of the British Government information which has been received in relation to the character and destination of the cargo, and to point out certain considerations prompting the supposition that the seizure may not be justified.

"This Government is informed that the W. L. Green Commission Company, an American corporation organised in 1891 which in the past has made extensive shipments of goods to Germany is the sole owner of the cargo, which consists entirely of foodstuffs consigned to the W. L. Green Commission Company, Hamburg, and that the company's manager now in Europe has instructions to sell the cargo solely to the civilian population of Hamburg. A copy of the ship's manifest has been submitted to this Government accompanied by a sworn statement from the company's manager, in which he represents that he was instructed to proceed to Germany to dispose of the cargo to private purchasers in that country, and not to any belligerent Government, nor to armed forces of such Government, nor to any agent of a belligerent Government or of its armed forces.

"According to well-established practice among nations, admitted as this Government understands by the Government of Great Britain, the articles of which the 'Wilhelmina's' cargo is said to consist are subject to seizure as contraband only in case they are destined for the use of a belligerent Government or its armed forces.

"The Government of the United States understands that the British authorities consider the seizure of the cargo justified on the ground that a recent order of the Federal Council of Germany promulgated after the vessel sailed, requires the delivery of imported articles to the German Government. The owners of the cargo have represented to this Government that such a position is untenable; they point out that by a proposition of the order in question as originally announced, the regulations in relation to the seizure of food products are made inapplicable to such products imported after the 31st January, 1915. They further represent that the only articles shipped on the 'Wilhelmina' which are embraced within the terms of these regulations are wheat and bran, which constitutes about 15 per centum of the cargo, as compared with 85 per centum consisting of meat, vegetables, and fruits. The owners also assert that the regulations contemplated the disposition of foodstuffs to individuals through municipalities, that municipalities are not agents of the Government, and that the purpose of the regulations is to conserve the supply of food products, and to prevent speculation and inflation of prices to non-combatants.

"The German Government has addressed a formal communication to the Government of the United States in relation to the effect of the Decree issued by the German Federal Council, and this Government deems it pertinent to call to the attention of the British Government a material portion of this communication which is as follows:—

" '1. The Federal Council's decision concerning the seizure of food products, which England alleges to be the cause of food

products shipped to Germany being treated as contraband, bears exclusively on wheat, rye, both unmixed and mixed with other products, and also wheat, rye, oats, and barley flour.

"2. The Federal Council makes an express exception in section 45 of the Order; section 45 provides as follows:—

" " "The stipulations of this regulation do not apply to grain or flour imported from abroad after the 31st January."

"3. Conjunctively with that saving clause, the Federal Council's Order contains a provision under which imported cereals and flours would be sold exclusively to the municipalities or certain special designated organisations by the importers, although that provision had for its object simply to throw imported grain and flours into such channels as supply the private consumption of civilians, and in consequence of that provision, the intent and purpose of the Federal Council's Order, which was to protect the civilian population from speculators and engrossers, were fully met, it was nevertheless rescinded so as to leave no room for doubt.

"4. My Government is amenable to any proposition looking to control by a special American organisation under the supervision of the American Consular officers, and if necessary will itself make a proposition in that direction.

"5. The German Government further calls attention to the fact that municipalities do not form part of or belong to the Government, but are self-administrative bodies, which are elected by the inhabitants of the Commune in accordance with fixed rules, and therefore exclusively represent the private part of the population, and act as it directs. Although those principles are generally known, and obtain in the United States as well as in England itself, the German Government desired to point out the fact so as to avoid any further unnecessary delay.

"6. Hence it is absolutely assured that imported food products will be consumed by the civilian population in Germany exclusively.' "

"It will be observed that it is stated in this communication, which appears to confirm the contentions of the cargo owners, that a part of the Order of the German Federal Council relating to imported food products has now been rescinded.

"This Government has received another communication from the German Government giving formal assurance to the Government of the United States that all goods imported into Germany from the United States directly or indirectly which belong to the class of relative contraband, such as foodstuffs, will not be used by the German army or navy or by Government authorities, but will be left to the free consumption of the German civilian population, excluding all Government purveyors.

"If the British authorities have not in their possession evidence other than that presented to this Government as to the character and destination of the cargo of the 'Wilhelmina' sufficient to warrant the seizure of this cargo, the Government of the United States hopes

that the British Government will release the vessel together with her cargo and allow her to proceed to her port of destination."

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 7.

Memorandum handed to the United States Ambassador, February 19, 1915.

THE communication made by the United States Ambassador in his note to Sir Edward Grey of the 16th instant has been carefully considered, and the following observations are offered in reply:—

2. At the time when His Majesty's Government gave directions for the seizure of the cargo of the steamship "Wilhelmina" as contraband they had before them the text of the decree made by the German Federal Council on the 25th January, under article 45 of which all grain and flour imported into Germany after the 31st January was declared deliverable only to certain organisations under direct Government control or to municipal authorities. The vessel was bound for Hamburg, one of the Free Cities of the German Empire, the government of which is vested in the municipality. This was one of the reasons actuating His Majesty's Government in deciding to bring the cargo of the "Wilhelmina" before the Prize Court.

3. Information has only now reached them that by a subsequent decree, dated the 6th February, the above provision in article 45 of the previous decree was repealed, it would appear for the express purpose of rendering difficult the anticipated proceedings against the "Wilhelmina." The repeal was not known to His Majesty's Government at the time of detention of the cargo, or, indeed, until now.

4. How far the ostensible exception of imported supplies from the general Government monopoly of all grain and flour set up by the German Government may affect the question of the contraband nature of the shipment seized is a matter which will most suitably be investigated by the Prize Court.

5. It is however necessary to state that the German decree is not the only ground on which the submission of the cargo of the "Wilhelmina" to a Prize Court is justified. The German Government have in public announcements claimed to treat practically every town or port on the English east coast as a fortified place and base of operations. On the strength of this contention they have subjected to bombardment the open towns of Yarmouth, Scarborough and Whitby, among others. On the same ground, a number of neutral vessels sailing for English ports on the east coast with cargoes of goods on the German list of conditional contraband have been seized by German cruisers and brought before the German Prize Court. Again, the Dutch vessel "Maria," having sailed from California with a cargo of grain consigned to Dublin and Belfast, was sunk in September last by the German cruiser "Karlsruhe." This could only have been

justified if, among other things, the cargo could have been proved to be destined for the British Government or armed forces and if a presumption to this effect had been established owing to Dublin or Belfast being considered a fortified place or a base for the armed forces.

6. The German Government cannot have it both ways. If they consider themselves justified in destroying by bombardment the lives and property of peaceful civil inhabitants of English open towns and watering-places, and in seizing and sinking ships and cargoes of conditional contraband on the way thither, on the ground that they were consigned to a fortified place or base, *a fortiori* His Majesty's Government must be at liberty to treat Hamburg, which is in part protected by the fortifications at the mouth of the Elbe, as a fortified town, and a base of operations and supply for the purposes of article 34 of the Declaration of London. If the owners of the cargo of the "Wilhelmina" desire to question the validity in international law of the action taken by order of His Majesty's Government, they will have every opportunity of establishing their case in due course before the Prize Court, and His Majesty's Government would, in this connection, recall the attention of the United States Government to the considerations put forward in Sir E. Grey's note to Mr. Page of the 10th instant as to the propriety of awaiting the result of Prize Court proceedings before diplomatic action is initiated. It will be remembered that they have from the outset given a definite assurance that the owners of the "Wilhelmina" as well as the owners of her cargo, if found to be contraband, would be equitably indemnified.

7. There is one further observation to which His Majesty's Government think it right, and appropriate in the present connection, to give expression. They have not, so far, declared foodstuffs to be absolute contraband. They have not interfered with any neutral vessels on account of their carrying foodstuffs, except on the basis of such foodstuffs being liable to capture if destined for the enemy forces or Governments. In so acting, they have been guided by the general principle, of late universally upheld by civilised nations, and observed in practice, that the civil populations of countries at war are not to be exposed to the treatment rightly reserved for combatants. This distinction has to all intents and purposes been swept away by the novel doctrines proclaimed and acted upon by the German Government.

8. It is unnecessary here to dwell upon the treatment that has been meted out to the civil population of Belgium and those parts of France which are in German occupation. When Germany, long before any mines had been laid by British authorities, proceeded to sow mines upon the high seas, and, by this means, sunk a considerable number not only of British but also of neutral merchantmen with their unoffending crews, it was, so His Majesty's Government hold, open to them to take retaliatory measures, even if such measures were of a kind to involve pressure on the civil population—not indeed of neutral States—but of their enemies. They refrained from doing so.

9. When, subsequently, English towns and defenceless British subjects including women and children were deliberately and systematically fired upon and killed by ships flying the flag of the

Imperial German navy, when quiet country towns and villages, void of defences, and possessing no military or naval importance, were bombarded by German airships, His Majesty's Government still abstained from drawing the logical consequences from this form of attack on defenceless citizens. Further steps in the same direction are now announced, and in fact have already been taken, by Germany. British merchant vessels have been torpedoed at sight without any attempt being made to give warning to the crew, or any opportunity being given to save their lives; a torpedo has been fired against a British hospital ship in daylight; and similar treatment is threatened to all British merchant vessels in future as well as to any neutral ships that may happen to be found in the neighbourhood of the British Isles.

10. Faced with this situation, His Majesty's Government consider it would be altogether unreasonable that Great Britain and her Allies should be expected to remain indefinitely bound, to their grave detriment, by rules and principles of which they recognise the justice if impartially observed as between belligerents, but which are at the present moment openly set at defiance by their enemy.

11. If therefore His Majesty's Government should hereafter feel constrained to declare foodstuffs absolute contraband, or to take other measures for interfering with German trade, by way of reprisals, they confidently expect that such action will not be challenged on the part of neutral States by appeals to laws and usages of war whose validity rests on their forming an integral part of that system of international doctrine which as a whole their enemy frankly boasts the liberty and intention to disregard, so long as such neutral States cannot compel the German Government to abandon methods of warfare which have not in recent history been regarded as having the sanction of either law or humanity.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
February 19, 1915.

No. 8.

Memorandum communicated by Sir Edward Grey to the United States Ambassador, February 19, 1915.

The memorandum communicated on the 11th February calls attention in courteous and friendly terms to the action of the captain of the British steamship "Lusitania" in raising the flag of the United States of America when approaching British waters, and says that the Government of the United States feel a certain anxiety in considering the possibility of any general use of the flag of the United States by British vessels traversing those waters, since the effect of such a policy might be to bring about a menace to the lives and vessels of United States citizens.

It was understood that the German Government had announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels at sight by torpedoes without giving any opportunity of making any provision for saving the

lives of non-combatant crews and passengers. It was in consequence of this threat that the "Lusitania" raised the United States flag on her inward voyage. On her subsequent outward voyage, a request was made by the United States passengers who were embarking on board her, that the United States flag should be hoisted, presumably to ensure their safety. Meanwhile the memorandum from your Excellency had been received; His Majesty's Government did not give any advice to the company as to how to meet this request; and it is understood that the "Lusitania" left Liverpool under the British flag.

It seems unnecessary to say more as regards the "Lusitania" in particular. In regard to the use of foreign flags by merchant vessels, the British Merchant Shipping Act makes it clear that the use of the British flag by foreign merchant vessels is permitted in time of war for the purpose of escaping capture. It is believed that, in the case of some other nations, there is a similar recognition of the same practice with regard to their flags, and that none have forbidden it. It would, therefore, be unreasonable to expect His Majesty's Government to pass legislation forbidding the use of foreign flags by British merchant vessels to avoid capture by the enemy. Now that the German Government have announced their intention to sink merchant vessels at sight, with their non-combatant crews, cargoes, and papers, a proceeding hitherto regarded by the opinion of the world not as war, but as piracy, it is felt that the United States Government could not fairly ask the British Government to order British merchant vessels to forego the means—always hitherto permitted—of escaping not only capture, but the much worse fate of sinking and destruction. Great Britain has always, when neutral, accorded to the vessels of other States at war liberty to use the British flag as a means of protection against capture, and instances are on record when United States vessels availed themselves of this facility during the American civil war. It would be contrary to fair expectation if now, when the conditions are reversed, the United States and neutral nations were to grudge to British ships liberty to take similar action. The British Government have no intention of advising their merchant shipping to use foreign flags as a general practice, or to resort to them otherwise than for escaping capture or destruction.

The obligations upon a belligerent warship to ascertain definitely for itself the nationality and character of a merchant vessel before capturing it, and *à fortiori* before sinking and destroying it, has been universally recognised. If that obligation is fulfilled, hoisting a neutral flag on board a British vessel cannot possibly endanger neutral shipping; and the British Government hold that, if loss to neutrals is caused by disregard of this obligation, it is upon the enemy vessel disregarding it and upon the Government giving orders that it should be disregarded that the sole responsibility for injury to neutrals ought to rest.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *February 19, 1915.*

No. 9.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received February 22.)

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, *February 22, 1915.*

SIR,—Pursuant to instructions from my Government, I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, the following communication which I have just received by telegraph from the Secretary of State, dated at Washington on the 20th instant, with the information that it forms the text of an identic note to the Government of His Britannic Majesty and that of Germany:—

“In view of the correspondence which has passed between this Government and Great Britain and Germany respectively relative to the declaration of a war zone by the German Admiralty, and the use of neutral flags by British merchant vessels, this Government ventures to express the hope that the two belligerent Governments may, through reciprocal concessions, find a basis for agreement which will relieve neutral vessels engaged in peaceful commerce from the great dangers which they will incur on the high seas adjacent to the coasts of the belligerents.

“The Government of the United States respectfully suggests that an agreement in terms like the following might be entered into. This suggestion is not to be regarded as in any sense a proposal made by this Government, for it of course fully recognizes that it is not its privilege to propose terms of agreement between Great Britain and Germany, even though the matter be one in which it and the people of the United States are directly and deeply interested. It is merely venturing to take the liberty which it hopes may be accorded a sincere friend desirous of embarrassing neither nation involved, and of serving, if it may, the common interests of humanity. The course outlined is offered in the hope that it may draw forth the views and elicit the suggestions of the British and German Governments on a matter of capital interest to the whole world.

“Germany and Great Britain to agree:—

“First. That neither will sow any floating mines, whether upon the high seas or in territorial waters; that neither will plant on the high seas anchored mines except within cannon range of harbours for defensive purposes only; and that all mines shall bear the stamp of the Government planting them, and be so constructed as to become harmless if separated from their moorings.

“Second. That neither will use submarines to attack merchant vessels of any nationality except to enforce the right of visit and search.

“Third. That each will require their respective merchant vessels not to use neutral flags for the purpose of disguise or *ruse de guerre*.

“Germany to agree:—

“That all importations of food or foodstuffs from the United States (and from such other neutral countries as may ask it) into Germany shall be consigned to agencies to be designated by the United States Government; that these American agencies shall have

entire charge and control, without interference on the part of the German Government, of the receipt and distribution of such importations, and shall distribute them solely to retail dealers bearing licenses from the German Government entitling them to receive and furnish such food and foodstuffs to non-combatants only; that any violation of the terms of the retailers' licenses shall work a forfeiture of their rights to receive such food and foodstuffs for this purpose; and that such food and foodstuffs will not be requisitioned by the German Government for any purpose whatsoever or to be diverted to the use of the armed forces of Germany.

"Great Britain to agree:—

"That food and foodstuffs will not be placed upon the absolute contraband list, and that shipments of such commodities will not be interfered with or detained by British authorities if consigned to agencies designated by the United States Government in Germany for the receipt and distribution of such cargoes to licensed German retailers for distribution solely to the non-combatant population.

"In submitting this proposed basis of agreement this Government does not wish to be understood as admitting or denying any belligerent or neutral right established by the principles of international law, but would consider the agreement, if acceptable to the interested Powers, a *modus vivendi*, based upon expediency rather than legal right, and as not binding upon the United States either in its present form or in a modified form until accepted by this Government."

I have, etc.

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 10.

Declaration presented to the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States, and Uruguay by the British and French representatives at the respective capitals.

GERMANY has declared that the English Channel, the north and west coasts of France, and the waters round the British Isles are a "war area." and has officially notified that "all enemy ships found in that area will be destroyed, and that neutral vessels may be exposed to danger." This in effect is a claim to torpedo at sight, without regard to the safety of the crew or passengers, any merchant vessel under any flag. As it is not in the power of the German Admiralty to maintain any surface craft in these waters, this attack can only be delivered by submarine agency. The law and custom of nations in regard to attacks on commerce have always presumed that the first duty of the captor of a merchant vessel is to bring it before a Prize Court, where it may be tried, where the regularity of the capture may be challenged, and where neutrals may recover their cargoes. The sinking of prizes is in itself a questionable act, to be resorted to

only in extraordinary circumstances and after provision has been made for the safety of all the crew or passengers (if there are passengers on board). The responsibility for discriminating between neutral and enemy vessels, and between neutral and enemy cargo, obviously rests with the attacking ship, whose duty it is to verify the status and character of the vessel and cargo, and to preserve all papers before sinking or even capturing it. So also is the humane duty of providing for the safety of the crews of merchant vessels whether neutral or enemy, an obligation upon every belligerent. It is upon this basis that all previous discussions of the law for regulating warfare at sea have proceeded.

A German submarine, however, fulfils none of these obligations. She enjoys no local command of the waters in which she operates. She does not take her captures within the jurisdiction of a Prize Court. She carries no prize crew which she can put on board a prize. She uses no effective means of discriminating between a neutral and an enemy vessel. She does not receive on board for safety the crew of the vessel she sinks. Her methods of warfare are therefore entirely outside the scope of any of the international instruments regulating operations against commerce in time of war. The German declaration substitutes indiscriminate destruction for regulated capture.

Germany is adopting these methods against peaceful traders and non-combatant crews with the avowed object of preventing commodities of all kinds (including food for the civil population) from reaching or leaving the British Isles or Northern France. Her opponents are, therefore, driven to frame retaliatory measures in order in their turn to prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany. These measures, will however, be enforced by the British and French Governments without risk to neutral ships or to neutral or non-combatant life, and in strict observance of the dictates of humanity.

The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation.

The treatment of vessels and cargoes which have sailed before this date will not be affected.

March 1, 1915.

No. 11.

Mr. Page to Sir Edward Grey.—(Received March 9.)

AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON, *March 8, 1915.*

SIR,—With regard to the recent communications received by my Government from His Britannic Majesty's Government and that of France concerning restraints upon commerce with Germany, I have received instructions to address to you certain enquiries with a view to a more complete elucidation of the situation which has arisen

from the action contemplated by the Governments of the two allied countries.

My Government finds itself in some difficulty in determining its attitude towards the British and French declarations of intended retaliation upon commerce with Germany by reason of the nature of the proposed measures in their relation to the commerce of neutral countries.

While it appears that the intention is to interfere with and take into custody all ships, both outgoing and incoming, engaged in trade with Germany, which, in effect seems to constitute a blockade of German ports, there is no assertion of the rule of blockade permitting the condemnation, regardless of the character of its cargo, of any ship which attempts to enter or leave a German port. In the language of the declaration—"The British and French Governments will therefore hold themselves free to detain and take into port ships carrying goods of presumed enemy destination, ownership, or origin. It is not intended to confiscate such vessels or cargoes unless they would otherwise be liable to condemnation."

The former sentence above quoted claims a right pertaining only to a state of blockade, while the latter sentence proposes a treatment of ships and cargoes as if no blockade existed. The two together present a proposed course of action previously unknown to international law, and neutrals have in consequence no standard by which to measure their rights or to avoid danger to their ships and cargoes. It seems to the Government of the United States that the paradoxical situation thus created should be altered, and that the declaring Powers ought to make a definite assertion as to whether they rely upon the rules governing a blockade, or the rules applicable when no blockade exists.

The declaration presents other perplexities. The latter of the two sentences above quoted indicates that the rules of contraband are to be applied to cargoes detained. The existing rule covering non-contraband articles carried in neutral bottoms is that the cargoes be released and the ships allowed to proceed. This rule cannot, under the other sentence quoted, be applied as to destination, and the question then arises as to what is to be done with a cargo of non-contraband goods which might be detained under the declaration. The same question may be asked as to cargoes of conditional contraband.

The foregoing comments apply to cargoes destined for German ports. Cargoes issuing from them present another problem under the terms of the declaration.

Pursuant to the rules governing enemy exports, the only goods subject to seizure and condemnation are those owned by enemy subjects carried in enemy bottoms, and yet under the declaration it is proposed to seize and take into port all goods of enemy "ownership and origin." A particular significance attaches to the word "origin." The origin of goods in neutral ships destined to neutral territory is not and never has been a ground for forfeiture except in cases where a blockade is declared and not maintained. To what then would the seizure under the present declaration amount except to delay the delivery of the goods? The declaration does not indicate what disposition

would be made of such cargoes owned by a neutral; and another question arises in the case of enemy ownership as to what rule should then come into play. If another rule is to be applied, upon what principles of international law would it rest, and upon what rule, if no blockade is declared and maintained, could the cargo of a neutral ship issuing from a German port be condemned? If it is not to be condemned, what legal course exists but to release it?

My Government is fully alive to the possibility that the methods of modern naval warfare, particularly in the use of the submarine for both defensive and offensive operations, may make the former means of maintaining a blockade a physical impossibility; but it nevertheless feels that the point of the desirability of limiting "the radius of activity" can be urged with great force, especially so if this action by the belligerents can be construed to be a blockade. A very complicated situation would undoubtedly be created, if for example, an American vessel laden with a cargo of German origin should escape the British patrol in European waters only to be held up by a cruiser off New York and taken into Halifax.

I have the honour to add, for your information, that a communication similar to the above has been addressed to the Government of the French Republic.

I have, etc.,

WALTER HINES PAGE.

No. 12.

Memorandum handed by Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page, March 15, 1915.

On the 22nd February last I received a communication from your Excellency of the identic note addressed to His Majesty's Government and to Germany respecting an agreement on certain points as to the conduct of the war at sea.

The reply of the German Government to this note has been published, and it is not understood from the reply that the German Government are prepared to abandon the practice of sinking British merchant vessels by submarines; and it is evident from their reply that they will not abandon the use of mines for offensive purposes on the high seas, as contrasted with the use of mines for defensive purposes only, within cannon range of their own harbours, as suggested by the Government of the United States.

This being so, it might appear unnecessary for the British Government to make any further reply than to take note of the German answer. We desire, however, to take the opportunity of making a fuller statement of the whole position, and of our feeling with regard to it.

We recognise with sympathy the desire of the Government of the United States to see the European War conducted in accordance with the previously recognised rules of international law and the

dictates of humanity. It is thus that the British forces have conducted the war, and we are not aware that these forces, either naval or military, can have laid to their charge any improper proceedings, either in the conduct of hostilities or in the treatment of prisoners or wounded.

On the German side it has been very different:—

1. The treatment of civilian inhabitants in Belgium, and the north of France has been made public by the Belgian and French Governments, and by those who have had experience of it at first hand. Modern history affords no precedent for the sufferings that have been inflicted on the defenceless and non-combatant population in the territory that has been in German military occupation. Even the food of the population was confiscated, until, in Belgium, an International Commission, largely influenced by American generosity, and conducted under American auspices, came to the relief of the population, and secured from the German Government a promise to spare what food was still left in the country, though the Germans still continue to make levies in money upon the defenceless population for the support of the German army.

2. We have from time to time received most terrible accounts of the barbarous treatment to which British officers and soldiers have been exposed after they have been taken prisoner, while being conveyed to German prison camps. One or two instances have already been given to the United States Government, founded upon authentic and first-hand evidence, which is beyond doubt. Some evidence has been received of the hardships to which British prisoners of war are subjected in the prison camps, contrasting, we believe, most unfavourably with the treatment of German prisoners in this country. We have proposed, with the consent of the United States Government, that a commission of United States officers should be permitted in each country to inspect the treatment of prisoners of war. The United States Government have been unable to obtain any reply from the German Government to this proposal, and we remain in continuing anxiety and apprehension as to the treatment of British prisoners of war in Germany.

3. At the very outset of war a German minelayer was discovered laying a mine-field on the high seas. Further minefields have been laid from time to time without warning, and, so far as we know, are still being laid on the high seas, and many neutral as well as British vessels have been sunk by them.

4. At various times during the war German submarines have stopped and sunk British merchant vessels, thus making the sinking of merchant vessels a general practice, though it was admitted previously, if at all, only as an exception; the general rule, to which the British Government have adhered being that merchant vessels, if captured, must be taken before a Prize Court. In one case, already quoted in a note to the United States Government, a neutral vessel carrying foodstuffs to an unfortified town in Great Britain has been sunk. Another case is now reported, in which a German armed cruiser has sunk an American vessel, the "William P. Frye," carrying a cargo of wheat from Seattle to Queenstown. In both cases the

cargoes were presumably destined for the civil population. Even the cargoes, in such circumstances, should not have been condemned without the decision of a Prize Court, much less should the vessels have been sunk. It is to be noted that both these cases occurred before the detention by the British authorities of the "Wilhelmina" and her cargo of foodstuffs, which the German Government allege is the justification for their own action. The Germans have announced their intention of sinking British merchant vessels by torpedo without notice and without any provision for the safety of the crew. They have already carried out this intention in the case of neutral, as well as of British vessels, and a number of non-combatant and innocent lives on British vessels, unarmed, and defenceless, have been destroyed in this way.

5. Unfortified, open, and defenceless towns, such as Scarborough, Yarmouth, and Whitby, have been deliberately and wantonly bombarded by German ships of war, causing in some cases considerable loss of civilian life, including women and children.

6. German aircraft have dropped bombs on the East Coast of England, where there were no military or strategic points to be attacked.

On the other hand, I am aware of but two criticisms that have been made on British action in all these respects:—

1. It is said that the British naval authorities also have laid some anchored mines on the high seas. They have done so; but the mines were anchored and so constructed that they would be harmless if they went adrift, and no mines whatever were laid by the British naval authorities till many weeks after the Germans had made a regular practice of laying mines on the high seas.

2. It is said that the British Government have departed from the view of international law, which they had previously maintained, that foodstuffs destined for the civil population should never be interfered with; this charge being founded on the submission to a Prize Court of the cargo of the "Wilhelmina." The special considerations affecting this cargo have already been presented in a Memorandum to the United States Government, and I need not repeat them here. Inasmuch as the stoppage of all foodstuffs is an admitted consequence of blockade, it is obvious that there can be no universal rule, based on considerations of morality and humanity, which is contrary to this practice. The right to stop foodstuffs destined for the civil population must, therefore, in any case be admitted if an effective "cordon" controlling intercourse with the enemy is drawn, announced, and maintained. Moreover, independently of rights, arising from belligerent action in the nature of blockade, some other nations, differing from the opinion of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, have held that to stop the food of the civil population is a natural and legitimate method of bringing pressure to bear on an enemy country, as it is upon the defence of a besieged town. It is also upheld on the authority of both Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi, and therefore presumably is not repugnant to German morality. The following are the quotations from Prince Bismarck and Count Caprivi on this point:—

Prince Bismarck, in answering in 1885 an application from the Kiel Chamber of Commerce for a statement of the view of the German Government on the question of the right to declare as contraband foodstuffs that were not intended for military forces, said:— "I reply to the Chamber of Commerce that any disadvantage our commercial and carrying interests may suffer by the treatment of rice as contraband of war does not justify our opposing a measure which it has been thought fit to take in carrying on a foreign war. Every war is a calamity which entails evil consequences not only on the combatants but also on neutrals. These evils may easily be increased by the interference of a neutral Power with the way in which a third carries on the war, to the disadvantage of the subjects of the interfering Power, and by this means German commerce might be weighted with far heavier losses than a transitory prohibition of the rice trade in Chinese waters. The measure in question has for its object the shortening of the war by increasing the difficulties of the enemy, and is a justifiable step in war if impartially enforced against all neutral ships."

Count Caprivi, during a discussion in the German Reichstag on the 4th March, 1892, on the subject of the importance of international protection for private property at sea, made the following statements:— "A country may be dependent for her food or for her raw produce upon her trade, in fact, it may be absolutely necessary to destroy the enemy's trade." "The private introduction of provisions into Paris was prohibited during the siege, and in the same way a nation would be justified in preventing the import of food and raw produce."

The Government of Great Britain have now frankly declared, in concert with the Government of France, their intention to meet the German attempt to stop all supplies of every kind from leaving or entering British or French ports by themselves stopping supplies going to or from Germany. For this end, the British fleet has instituted a blockade, effectively controlling by cruiser, "cordon" all passage to and from Germany by sea. The difference between the two policies is, however, that, while our object is the same as that of Germany, we propose to attain it without sacrificing neutral ships or non-combatant lives, or inflicting upon neutrals the damage that must be entailed when a vessel and its cargo are sunk without notice, examination, or trial.

I must emphasise again that this measure is a natural and necessary consequence of the unprecedented methods, repugnant to all law and morality, which have been described above, which Germany began to adopt at the very outset of the war, and the effects of which have been constantly accumulating.

FOREIGN OFFICE, *March 13, 1915.*

No. 13.

*Sir Edward Grey to Mr. Page.*FOREIGN OFFICE, *March 15, 1915.*

SIR,—1. His Majesty's Government have had under careful consideration the enquiries which, under instructions from your Government, your Excellency addressed to me on the 8th instant regarding the scope and mode of application of the measures, foreshadowed in the British and French declarations of the 1st March, for restricting the trade of Germany. Your Excellency explained, and illustrated by reference to certain contingencies, the difficulty of the United States Government in adopting a definite attitude towards these measures, by reason of uncertainty regarding their bearing upon the commerce of neutral countries.

2. I can at once assure your Excellency that, subject to the paramount necessity of restricting German trade, His Majesty's Government have made it their first aim to minimise inconvenience to neutral commerce. From the accompanying copy of the Order in Council, which is to be published to-day, you will observe that a wide discretion is afforded to the Prize Court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the Prize Court under the Order. I apprehend that the perplexities to which your Excellency refers will for the most part be dissipated by the perusal of this document, and that it is only necessary for me to add certain explanatory observations.

3. The effect of the Order in Council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of His Majesty's Government. The extent to which those powers will be actually exercised, and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation, are matters which will depend on the administrative orders issued by the Government and the decisions of the authorities specially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes, according to the merits of each case. The United States Government may rest assured that the instructions to be issued by His Majesty's Government to the fleet, and to the customs officials and executive committees concerned, will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost despatch consistent with the object in view, and of showing in every case such consideration for neutrals as may be compatible with that object, which is, succinctly stated, to establish a blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for, or coming from, Germany.

4. His Majesty's Government have felt most reluctant at the moment of initiating a policy of blockade to exact from neutral ships all the penalties attaching to a breach of blockade. In their desire to alleviate the burden which the existence of a state of war at sea must inevitably impose on neutral sea-borne commerce, they declare their intention to refrain altogether from the exercise of the right to confiscate ships or cargoes which belligerents have always claimed in

respect of breaches of blockade. They restrict their claim to the stopping of cargoes destined for or coming from the enemy's territory.

5. As regards cotton, full particulars of the arrangements contemplated have already been explained. It will be admitted that every possible regard has been had to the legitimate interests of the American cotton trade.

6. Finally, in reply to the penultimate paragraph of your Excellency's note, I have the honour to state that it is not intended to interfere with neutral vessels carrying enemy cargo of non-contraband nature outside European waters, including the Mediterranean.

I have, etc.,

E. GREY.

APPENDIX L.

HAGUE CONVENTION, No. 4.

CONVENTION CONCERNING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and the other sovereign authorities represented:

Considering that, while seeking means to preserve peace and prevent armed conflicts between nations, it is likewise necessary to bear in mind the case where an appeal to arms may be brought about by events beyond their responsibility to control;

Being animated also by the desire to serve, even in this extreme case, the interests of humanity and the ever-progressive needs of civilization; and

Thinking it important, with this object, to revise the general laws and customs of war, with the view on the one hand of defining them with greater precision, and, on the other hand, of confining them within limits intended to mitigate their severity as far as possible;

Have deemed it necessary to complete and render more precise in certain particulars the work of the First Peace Conference, which, following on the Brussels Conference of 1874, and inspired by the ideas dictated by a wise and generous forethought, adopted provisions intended to define and regulate the usages of war on land.

According to the views of the High Contracting Parties, these provisions, the drafting of which has been inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war, so far as military requirements permit, are intended to serve as a general rule of conduct for the belligerents in their mutual relations and in their relations with the inhabitants.

It has, not, however, been found possible at present to concert stipulations covering all the circumstances which arise in practice;

On the other hand, the High Contracting Parties clearly do not intend that unforeseen cases should, in default of written agreement, be left to the arbitrary opinion of military commanders.

Until a more complete code of the laws of war can be drawn up, the High Contracting Parties deem it expedient to declare that, in cases not covered by the rules adopted by them, the inhabitants and the belligerents remain under the protection and governance of the principles of the law of nations, derived from the usages established among civilized peoples, from the laws of humanity, and from the dictates of the public conscience.

They declare that it is in this sense especially that Articles 1 and 2 of the Regulations adopted must be understood.

The High Contracting Parties, wishing to conclude a fresh Convention to this effect, have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

(Names of Plenipotentiaries.)

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:—

ARTICLE 1.

The Contracting Powers shall issue instructions to their armed land forces which shall be in conformity with the Regulations respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land, annexed to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 2.

The provisions contained in the Regulations referred to in Article 1, as well as in the present Convention, do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 3.

A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces.

ARTICLE 4.

The present Convention, duly ratified, shall replace, as between the Contracting Powers, the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land.

The Convention of 1899 remains in force as between the Powers which signed it, but which do not ratify the present Convention.

ARTICLE 5.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a Protocol signed by the Representatives of the Powers which take part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the Portocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and of the instruments of ratifications, shall be immediately sent by the Netherland Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference, as well as to the other Powers which have acceded to the Convention. The said Government shall, in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 6.

Non-Signatory Powers may accede to the present Convention.

A Power which desires to accede notifies its intention in writing to the Netherland Government, forwarding to it the act of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall immediately forward to all the other Powers a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of accession, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 7.

The present Convention shall take effect, in the case of the Powers which were parties to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the Protocol recording such deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which shall ratify subsequently or which shall accede, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their accession has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 8.

In the event of one of the Contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall immediately communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only operate in respect of the denouncing Power, and only on the expiry of one year after the notification has reached the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 9.

A register kept by the Netherland Ministry for Foreign Affairs shall record the date of the deposit of ratifications effected in virtue of Article 5, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of accession (Article 6, paragraph 2) or of denunciation (Article 8, paragraph 1) have been received.

Each Contracting Power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single original, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and of which duly certified copies shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference.

ANNEX TO THE CONVENTION.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

SECTION 1.—OF BELLIGERENTS.

CHAPTER 1.—THE STATUS OF BELLIGERENT.

ARTICLE 1.

The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to the army, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling all the following conditions:—

1. They must be commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
2. They must have a fixed distinctive sign recognizable at a distance;
3. They must carry arms openly; and
4. They must conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.

In countries where militia or volunteer corps constitute the army, or form part of it, they are included under the denomination “army.”

ARTICLE 2.

The inhabitants of a territory not under occupation, who, on the approach of the enemy, spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops without having had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1, shall be regarded as belligerents if they carry arms openly and if they respect the laws and customs of war.

ARTICLE 3.

The armed forces of the belligerents may consist of combatants and non-combatants. In the case of capture by the enemy, both have the right to be treated as prisoners of war.

CHAPTER II.—PRISONERS OF WAR.

ARTICLE 4.

Prisoners of war are in the power of the hostile Government, but not of the individuals or corps who capture them.

They must be humanely treated.

All their personal belongings, except arms, horses, and military papers, remain their property.

ARTICLE 5.

Prisoners of war may be interned in a town, fortress, camp, or other place, and are bound not to go beyond certain fixed limits;

but they cannot be placed in confinement except as an indispensable measure of safety and only while the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

ARTICLE 6.

The State may employ the labour of prisoners of war, other than officers, according to their rank and capacity. The work shall not be excessive and shall have no connection with the operations of the war.

Prisoners may be authorized to work for the public service, for private persons, or on their own account.

Work done for the State is paid for at rates proportional to the work of a similar kind executed by soldiers of the national army, or, if there are no such rates in force, at rates proportional to the work executed.

When the work is for other branches of the public service or for private persons the conditions are settled in agreement with the military authorities.

The wages of the prisoners shall go towards improving their position, and the balance shall be paid them on their release, deductions on account of the cost of maintenance excepted.

ARTICLE 7.

The Government into whose hands prisoners of war have fallen is charged with their maintenance.

In default of special agreement between the belligerents, prisoners of war shall be treated as regards rations, quarters, and clothing on the same footing as the troops of the Government which captured them.

ARTICLE 8.

Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders in force in the army of the State in the power of which they are. Any act of insubordination justifies the adoption towards them of such measures of severity as may be considered necessary.

Escaped prisoners who are retaken before being able to rejoin their own army or before leaving the territory occupied by the army which captured them are liable to disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners who, after succeeding in escaping, are again taken prisoners, are not liable to any punishment on account of their previous escape.

ARTICLE 9.

Every prisoner of war is bound to give, if questioned on the subject, his true name and rank, and if he infringes this rule, he is liable to have the advantages given to prisoners of his class curtailed.

ARTICLE 10

Prisoners of war may be set at liberty on parole if the laws of their country allow it, and, in such cases, they are bound, on their personal

honour, scrupulously to fulfil, both towards their own Government and the Government by which they were made prisoners, the engagements they may have contracted.

In such cases their own Government is bound neither to require of nor accept from them any service incompatible with the parole given.

ARTICLE 11.

A prisoner of war cannot be compelled to accept his liberty on parole; similarly the hostile Government is not obliged to accede to the request of a prisoner to be set at liberty on parole.

ARTICLE 12.

Prisoners of war liberated on parole and recaptured bearing arms against the Government to which they had pledged their honour, or against the allies of that Government, forfeit their right to be treated as prisoners of war, and may be put on trial before the Courts.

ARTICLE 13.

Individuals following an army without directly belonging to it, such as newspaper correspondents or reporters, sutlers or contractors, who fall into the enemy's hands and whom the latter thinks it expedient to detain, are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war, provided they are in possession of a certificate from the military authorities of the army which they were accompanying.

ARTICLE 14.

A bureau for information relative to prisoners of war is instituted at the commencement of hostilities in each of the belligerent States, and, when necessary, in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territory. The business of this bureau is to reply to all inquiries about the prisoners, to receive from the various services concerned full information respecting internments and transfers, releases on parole, exchanges, escapes, admissions into hospital, deaths, as well as all other information necessary to enable it to make out and keep up to date an individual return for each prisoner of war. The bureau must state in this return the regimental number, name and surname, age, place of origin, rank, unit, wounds, date and place of capture, internment, wounding, and death, as well as any observations of a special character. The individual return shall be sent to the Government of the other belligerent after the conclusion of peace.

It is also the business of the information bureau to gather and keep together all personal effects, valuables, letters, etc., found on the field of battle or left by prisoners who have been released on parole, or exchanged, or who have escaped, or died in hospitals or ambulances, and to forward them to those concerned.

ARTICLE 15.

Societies for the relief of prisoners of war, if properly constituted in accordance with the laws of their country and with the object of serving as the channel for charitable effort, shall receive from the belligerents, for themselves and their duly accredited agents, every facility for the efficient performance of their humane task within the bounds imposed by military exigencies and administrative regulations. Representatives of these societies, when furnished with a personal permit by the military authorities, may, on giving an undertaking in writing to comply with all measures of order and police which they may have to issue, be admitted to the places of internment for the purpose of distributing relief, as also to the halting places of repatriated prisoners.

ARTICLE 16.

Information bureaux enjoy the privilege of free carriage. Letters, money orders, and valuables, as well as postal parcels, intended for prisoners of war, or dispatched by them, shall be exempt from all postal charges in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries they pass through.

Presents and relief in kind for prisoners of war shall be admitted free of all import or other duties, as well as any payment for carriage by State railways.

ARTICLE 17.

Officers taken prisoners shall receive the same rate of pay as officers of corresponding rank in the country where they are detained; the amount shall be refunded by their own Government.

ARTICLE 18.

Prisoners of war shall enjoy complete liberty in the exercise of their religion, including attendance at the services of their own Church, on the sole condition that they comply with the police regulations issued by the military authorities.

ARTICLE 19.

The wills of prisoners of war are received or drawn up in the same way as for soldiers of the national army.

The same rules shall be followed as regards documents concerning the certification of the death and also as to the burials of prisoners of war, due regard being paid to their grade and rank.

ARTICLE 20.

After the conclusion of peace, the repatriation of prisoners of war shall be carried out as quickly as possible.

CHAPTER III.—THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

ARTICLE 21.

The obligations of belligerents with regard to the sick and wounded are governed by the Geneva Convention.

SECTION II.—OF HOSTILITIES.

CHAPTER I.—MEANS OF INJURING THE ENEMY, SIEGES, AND BOMBARDMENTS.

ARTICLE 22.

Belligerents have not got an unlimited right as to the choice of means of injuring the enemy.

ARTICLE 23.

In addition to the prohibitions provided by special Conventions, it is particularly forbidden—

- (a) To employ poison or poisoned weapons;
- (b) To kill or wound by treachery individuals belonging to the hostile nation or army;
- (c) To kill or wound an enemy who, having laid down his arms, or no longer having means of defence, has surrendered at discretion;
- (d) To declare that no quarter will be given;
- (e) To employ arms, projectiles, or material calculated to cause unnecessary suffering;
- (f) To make improper use of a flag of truce, of the national flag, or of the military insignia and uniform of the enemy, as well as of the distinctive signs of the Geneva Convention;
- (g) To destroy or seize enemy property, unless such destruction or seizure be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war;
- (h) To declare abolished, suspended, or inadmissible the right of the subjects of the hostile party to institute legal proceedings.

A belligerent is likewise forbidden to compel the subjects of the hostile party to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country, even if they were in the service of the belligerent before the commencement of the war.

ARTICLE 24.

Ruses of war and the employment of measures necessary for obtaining information about the enemy and the country are considered permissible.

ARTICLE 25.

The attack or bombardment, by any means whatever, of undefended towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings, is forbidden.

ARTICLE 26.

The officer in command of an attacking force must do all in his power to warn the authorities before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault.

ARTICLE 27.

In sieges and bombardments all necessary steps must be taken to spare, as far as possible, buildings, dedicated to public worship, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals, and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes.

It is the duty of the besieged to indicate such buildings or places by distinctive and visible signs, which shall be notified to the enemy beforehand.

ARTICLE 28.

The giving over to pillage of a town or place, even when taken by assault, is forbidden.

CHAPTER II.—SPIES.

ARTICLE 29.

A person can only be considered a spy when, acting clandestinely or on false pretences, he obtains or endeavours to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent, with the intention of communicating it to the hostile party.

Accordingly, soldiers not wearing a disguise who have penetrated into the zone of operations of the hostile Army, for the purpose of obtaining information, are not considered spies. Similarly, the following are not considered spies: Soldiers and civilians intrusted with the delivery of despatches intended either for their own army or for the enemy's army, and carrying out their mission openly. To this class likewise belong persons sent in balloons for the purpose of carrying despatches and, generally, of maintaining communications between the different parts of an army or a territory.

ARTICLE 30.

A spy taken in the act shall not be punished without previous trial.

ARTICLE 31.

A spy who, after rejoining the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy, is treated as a prisoner of war, and incurs no responsibility for his previous acts as a spy.

CHAPTER III.—FLAGS OF TRUCE.

ARTICLE 32.

A person is regarded as bearing a flag of truce who has been authorized by one of the belligerents to enter into communication with the other, and who presents himself under a white flag. He is entitled to inviolability, as also the trumpeter, bugler or drummer, the flag-bearer and the interpreter who might accompany him.

ARTICLE 33.

The commander to whom a flag of truce is sent is not obliged in every case to receive it.

He may take all steps necessary in order to prevent the envoy from taking advantage of his mission to obtain information.

In case of abuse, he has the right temporarily to detain the envoy.

ARTICLE 34.

The envoy loses his rights of inviolability if it is proved in a positive and incontestable manner that he has taken advantage of his privileged position to provoke or commit an act of treachery.

CHAPTER IV.—CAPITULATIONS.

ARTICLE 35.

Capitulations agreed upon between the contracting parties must take into account the rules of military honour.

Once settled, they must be scrupulously observed by both parties.

CHAPTER V.—ARMISTICES.

ARTICLE 36.

An armistice suspends military operations by mutual agreement between the belligerent parties. If its duration is not defined, the belligerent parties may resume operations at any time, provided always that the enemy is warned within the time agreed upon, in accordance with the terms of the armistice.

ARTICLE 37.

An armistice may be general or local. The first suspends the entire military operations of the belligerent States; the second between certain portions of the belligerent armies only and within a fixed zone.

ARTICLE 38.

An armistice must be notified officially and in good time to the competent authorities and to the troops. Hostilities are suspended immediately after the notification, or at the time fixed.

ARTICLE 39.

It rests with the contracting parties to settle, in the terms of the armistice, the relations which may be allowed in the theatre of war with, and between, the civil populations.

ARTICLE 40.

Any serious violation of the armistice by one of the parties gives the other party the right of denouncing it, and even, in cases of urgency, of recommencing hostilities immediately.

ARTICLE 41.

A violation of the terms of the armistice by individuals acting on their own initiative only entitles the injured party to demand the punishment of the offenders and, if there is occasion for it, compensation for the losses sustained.

SECTION III.—MILITARY AUTHORITY OVER THE TERRITORY OF THE HOSTILE STATE.

ARTICLE 42.

Territory is considered occupied when actually placed under the authority of the hostile army.

The occupation extends only to the territory where such authority has been established and is in a position to assert itself.

ARTICLE 43.

The authority of the power of the State having passed *de facto* into the hands of the occupant, the latter shall do all in his power to restore, and ensure, as far as possible, public order and safety, respecting at the same time, unless absolutely prevented, the laws in force in the country.

ARTICLE 44.

A belligerent is forbidden to compel the inhabitants of territory occupied by it to furnish information about the army of the other belligerent, or about its means of defence.

ARTICLE 45.

It is forbidden to force the inhabitants of occupied territory to swear allegiance to the hostile power.

ARTICLE 46.

Family honour and rights, individual life, and private property, as well as religious convictions and worship, must be respected.

Private property may not be confiscated.

ARTICLE 47.

Pillage is expressly forbidden.

ARTICLE 48.

If, in the territory occupied, the occupant collects the taxes, dues, and tolls payable to the State, he shall do so, as far as is possible, in accordance with the legal basis and assessment in force at the time, and shall in consequence be bound to defray the expenses of the administration of the occupied territory to the same extent as the national Government had been so bound.

ARTICLE 49.

If, in addition to the taxes mentioned in the above Article, the occupant levies other money contributions in the occupied territory, they shall be only applied to the needs of the army or of the administration of the territory in question.

ARTICLE 50.

No collective penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which it cannot be regarded as collectively responsible.

ARTICLE 51.

No contribution shall be collected except under a written order, and on the responsibility of a General in command.

The collection of the said contribution shall only be effected in accordance, as far as is possible, with the legal basis and assessment of taxes in force at the time.

For every contribution a receipt shall be given to the contributors.

ARTICLE 52.

Requisitions in kind and services shall not be demanded from local authorities or inhabitants except for the needs of the army of occupation. They shall be in proportion to the resources of the country, and of such a nature as not to involve the inhabitants in the obligation of taking part in military operations against their own country.

Such requisitions and services shall only be demanded on the authority of the commander in the locality occupied.

Contributions in kind shall as far as possible be paid for in ready money; if not, a receipt shall be given and the payment of the amount due shall be made as soon as possible.

ARTICLE 53.

An army of occupation shall only take possession of cash, funds, and realizable securities which are strictly the property of the State,

depots of arms, means of transport, stores and supplies, and, generally, all movable property belonging to the State which may be used for military operations.

Except in cases governed by naval law, all appliances adapted for the transmission of news, or for the transport of persons or goods, whether on land, at sea, or in the air, depots of arms, and, in general, all kinds of war material may be seized, even if they belong to private individuals, but they must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities must be paid for them.

ARTICLE 54.

Submarine cables connecting an occupied territory with a neutral territory shall not be seized or destroyed except in the case of absolute necessity. They also must be restored at the conclusion of peace, and indemnities paid for them.

ARTICLE 55.

The occupying State shall be regarded only as administrator and usufructuary of public buildings, landed property, forests, and, agricultural undertakings belonging to the hostile State, and situated in the occupied country. It must safeguard the capital of such properties, and administer them in accordance with the rules of usufruct.

ARTICLE 56.

The property of local authorities, as well as that of institutions dedicated to public worship, charity, education, and to science and art, even when State property, shall be treated as private property.

Any seizure or destruction of, or wilful damage to, institutions of this character, historic monuments and works of science and art, is forbidden, and should be made the subject of legal proceedings.

THE LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR ON LAND.

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Codification of laws relating to land warfare.—The rules for the conduct of hostilities on land are still in many cases to be sought for in historical treatises, the writings of publicists, and from "unwritten custom and tradition; but within the last forty years, attempts of two kinds have been made to deal with the topic in a more authoritative manner". National manuals have been compiled for the use of officers and armies in the field, and international Conventions have produced something like a Code of law which is almost universally accepted.

The starting-point for the codification of the rules of war on land is the "instructions for the government of armies of the United States in the field" drawn up by Dr. Francis Lieber and revised by a board of officers of the United States Army at the instance of President Lincoln and issued from the office of the Adjutant-General to the army as General Order, No. 100, of 1863. It was "a deed of great moment in the history of international law and of civilisation," and although Dr. Lieber's expectation that it would be adopted as a "basis for similar works by the English, French and Germans" was not fully realised, its influence is to be seen in the attempts which ultimately were successful in 1899 in producing a Code acceptable to nearly all the members of the family of nations.

The Brussels Draft Declaration.—The horror at the treatment to which prisoners of war had in some cases been subjected during the American Civil War, had led to the formation in France, in 1872, of a society for the amelioration of the condition of prisoners of war. In 1874 this society invited the Powers of Europe to send two delegates to a Conference to be held at Paris to endeavour to carry out their objects. Meantime the Tsar, Alexander II, proposed a Conference to consider the wider and more general question of the conduct of war. The first meeting of the Conference was held on the 27th July, 1874, at Brussels, and was attended by delegates of Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Sweden. The Portuguese and Turkish delegates attended the later meetings of the Conference, but did not arrive in time to take part in the earlier meetings.

The Russian Plenipotentiary, Baron Jomini, was elected President. With the circular addressed to the Powers by the Tsar, was enclosed a draft project for the consideration of the Conference, and this was taken as a basis. Dr. Bluntschli, one of the German delegates, filled the post of Chairman of the Committee on Codification, and in preparing the final draft, considerable use was made of Dr. Lieber's "Instructions." The Conference terminated its labours on the 27th August, 1874, and the delegates signed the *Projet de Déclaration* merely as a record of the proceedings and without pledging their Governments. The Declaration was never ratified. Many causes have been assigned for this failure; among others, the British

Government declined to accept the Declaration on the ground that the Articles contained many innovations, while Germany saw in some of its rules, a condemnation of her recent practices in the conduct of the Franco-German war. The Conference was held too soon after this war "which probably never had a rival in the violence of the passions which it excited" the sections on the occupation of belligerent territory, and the definition of combatants (especially Articles 9 and 10) were fought most keenly, the contest being chiefly between the great military Powers and the smaller ones. Though never forming part of international law, the Declaration has nevertheless had considerable influence, which is reflected in many of the Manuals prepared for the use of armies in the field. But what is even more important it formed the basis of the "Regulations concerning the laws and customs of war on land" adopted as the annex to the Second Convention of the Hague Conference, 1899.

The Hague Conference, 1899.—The Circular of Count Mouravieff of 11th January, 1899, enumerated among the subjects for consideration by the Conference "the Declaration concerning the laws and customs of war elaborated in 1874 by the Conference of Brussels, which has remained unratified to the present day." The Brussels Declaration was considered by the Second Sub-Commission of the Second Commission under the presidency of M. de Martens and after a prolonged examination and considerable protests, especially on the part of some of the smaller states particularly as regards Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Declaration, the Convention concerning the laws and customs of war on land was agreed to. M. de Martens' appeal to the Committee at the meeting on the 6th June, 1899, was a masterly summary of the reasons for the acceptance by the Powers of a set of rules for land warfare. He said that if their attempt was again to be unsuccessful the result would be fatal and disastrous in the highest degree to the whole of their work, for belligerent governments and their Generals would say, "Twice in 1874 and 1899, two great International Conferences composed of the most competent and eminent men in the civilized world in this matter have met. They have not been able to determine the laws and customs of war. They have separated, leaving in absolute vagueness all these questions. These eminent men, in discussing these questions of occupation and the rights and duties over invaded territories, have found no solution but to leave everything vague and within the domain of the law of nations. How shall we, the Commanders-in-Chief of armies, we who are in the midst of action, find time to settle these disputes when they have been unable to do so in time of peace, when a profound calm reigned in the whole world, and when governments had met to lay the solid foundation for a common life of peace and concord." At the meeting on the 10th June, Sir John Ardagh on behalf of Great Britain said that in order to avoid a fruitless result of the Conference, it was better to accept the declaration as a general basis for the instruction of the troops in the laws and customs of war without any express engagement to accept all the Articles which were accepted by the majority. M. de Martens said, "In order to clearly express what is, in the view of the Russian Government, the object of this Conference in this matter, I cannot find a better illustration than that of a 'Mutual

Insurance Society against the abuse of force in time of war.' Well, gentlemen, one is free to participate or not in a Society, but for its existence Statutes are necessary. In such Insurance Societies as those against fire, hail or other calamities the Statutes which anticipate such disasters do not legalize them, but state existing dangers. So it is that in founding by common agreement the 'Society against the abuse of force in time of war' with the object of safeguarding the interests of populations against the greatest disasters, we do not legalise the disasters; we only state them. It is not against the necessities of war, it is solely against the abuse of force that we wish to provide a guarantee."

The Conventions.—These explanations appear to provide a sufficient reason for the unique character of the Conventions both of 1899 and 1907. Unlike the others, this Convention does not embody the rules of war to be observed by the belligerents, but a detached *Reglement* contains rules "suitable for communication, disencumbered of alien matter, to troops and others, who have no concern with the mechanism of diplomacy."

The object of the Convention is set forth in the preamble, namely, "to revise the laws and general customs of war, either with the view of defining them more precisely, or of laying down certain limits for the purpose of modifying their severity as far as possible." The wording of these provisions was "inspired by the desire to diminish the evils of war so far as military necessities permit" and the Regulations "are intended to serve as general rules of conduct for belligerents in their relations with each other and with populations."

The *Reglement* is admittedly incomplete, and the "high contracting Parties think it right to declare that in cases not included in the regulations adopted by them, populations and belligerents remain under the protection and the rule of the principles of the law of nations as they result from the usages established between civilized nations, from the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience." It is in this sense especially that Articles 1 and 2 of the *Reglement* over which so much controversy took place, are to be understood. By the Convention (Article 1) the Parties agree to issue to their armed land forces instructions which shall be in conformity with the "Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land" annexed to the Convention. The Regulations are therefore to form the basis of the instructions to be issued to the troops, but it was open to doubt whether they had the same literal binding force as if they had been embodied in a Convention though the Convention binds the signatory Powers to an essential observance of all these rules.

Changes in the Convention in 1907.—The Convention of 1899 contained five Articles, that of 1907 contains nine. The change in Article 3 (1907) is important, a sanction is now provided for the Regulations. "A belligerent party which violates the provisions of the said Regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces." This would appear to determine the obligatory character of the Regulations. This proposition was introduced by the German delegate, but as originally

presented it made a distinction between the populations of belligerent states and neutral persons which appeared to be to the advantage of the latter, but the Conference recognized that in both cases there was a breach of law and that consequently reparation should as a rule be the same. It will be noticed that it is the government, and not the individual wrongdoer from whom reparation is to be demanded. The German draft fixed the time and mode of the settlement; in the case of violations of the laws of war as against a belligerent the settlement of the question was to be postponed until the conclusion of the war, but in the case of injuries to a neutral, the necessary measures were to be taken to assure the promptest reparation compatible with military necessities.

The other changes in the Convention are in reference to the arrangements for accession and denunciation, and are in accordance with the scheme adopted in most of the other Conventions.

Change in the Regulations in 1907.—The Second Committee of the Conference of 1907 was entrusted with the subjects comprised in the second paragraph of the Russian programme; the amelioration of the existing laws and usages of war as embodied in the convention of the First Conference, together with additions relating thereto, such as questions relating to the commencement of war, rights of neutrals on land, etc., and the Declarations of 1899. The work was allotted to two Sub-Committees; the first presided over by M. Beernaert (Belgium) took into consideration the Convention concerning the laws and usages of war of 1899 and the Declarations of 1899; the reporter was Baron von Gieslingen (Austria-Hungary). The report was presented to the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Conference on the 17th August, 1907, when the amendments now to be referred to were adopted with certain reservations which will be mentioned subsequently. As Baron von Gieslingen states in his report, the revision of the Convention and Regulations was not undertaken with a view of re-casting them but only in order to make amendments in points of detail, and the alterations make no very material changes in the work of the Conference of 1899. It was only at the last moment that amendments were forthcoming; when the Sub-Committee commenced its labours there were none before it. Questions affecting the position of neutral persons were transferred to the Second Sub-Committee, and Articles 57 to 60 (99) now form Articles 11, 12, 14 and 15 of the new Convention (No. 5) with regard to neutrals in land warfare.

Article 2. The amendment in this Article relating to levies *en masse* requires that in addition to respecting the laws and usages of war such persons as have not had time to organize themselves in accordance with Article 1 "must carry arms openly." This amendment was inserted on the proposition of the German delegate. This was carried in Committee by 30 to 3 with 2 abstentions.

Article 5 relates to the internment of prisoners. There is a difference between internment and confinement; the latter is the more rigorous, and the Cuban amendment which was adopted unanimously now provides that this closer form of detention of prisoners can only be continued so long as the circumstances which necessitate the measure continue to exist.

Article 6. There are two slight changes in this Article. The first proposed by the Spanish delegate exempts officers who are prisoners of war from being compelled to work. The second proposed by the Japanese delegate provided for cases where the laws of states make no provision for payment to prisoners of war, and says that where no schedule of rates of payment exists, the remuneration shall be proportionate to the work done.

Article 14. Articles 14-20 (99) were additions to the Brussels Declaration and made provision for a bureau for information relative to prisoners of war, and gave relief societies for prisoners facilities to carry out their objects. Certain defects in the working of these bureaux which both Russia and Japan had established during the war were considered, and especially in the case of Article 14. The Japanese and Cuban delegates proposed the amendments which were adopted, and which require additional details to be kept regarding prisoners of war, including those who have been released on parole, or exchanged or who have escaped.

Article 17. The alteration in this Article was also the result of a Japanese proposal slightly modified in Committee. Article 17 (99) provided that officers who were prisoners might receive, in proper cases, the full pay allowed them while in this position by the regulations of their own country, the amount to be repaid by their Government. There appear to have been doubts as to the actual meaning of this Article and some governments e.g. the United States make no provision for such a case. The original Japanese draft left the matter in a very equivocal condition and the Sub-Committee, having referred to the corresponding Article in the Geneva Convention of 1906 as regards the pay of the *personnel* of the Medical Service in the enemy's hands (Chapter iii, Art. 13), proposed the Article in the form in which it now stands, so that officers taken prisoner receive the pay allowed officers of the same rank of the country whose prisoners they are, the amount to be repaid by their Government.

Article 23 (paragraph h). This addition to Article 23 of the Regulations of 1899 which contains a list of seven acts a belligerent is forbidden to perform was made on the proposition of the German delegate. The meaning to be attributed to this clause is open to doubt. At the meeting of the *Comité de rédaction* of the First Sub-Committee of the Second Committee on the 3rd July the President asked for further information with reference to the proposal. Herr Goppert, the German delegate, explained that the proposal was intended not to confine the inviolability of enemy property to corporeal property and that it had in view the whole domain of obligations by prohibiting all legislative measures which, in time of war, would place the subject of an enemy state in a position of being unable to prosecute the execution of a contract before the courts of the adverse party. On the 13th July, in the First Sub-Committee, General Yermolow (Russian) proposed to introduce an amendment to the German proposition allowing in certain cases during the war the seizure of debts or documents (*de saisir des creances ou des titres*)

belonging to the enemy which might assist in the continuance of the hostilities. This proposal was not accepted, and the text as it now stands was adopted. In the report of Baron von Gieslingen to the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Conference he states that "this addition (i.e. paragraph h) was considered to define in felicitous terms one of the consequences of the principles admitted in 1899." The introduction to the German *Weissbuch* states that by this paragraph "the principle of the inviolability in the department of justice is recognized. According to the legislation of some states the consequences of war are that the claims of states or their subjects against the nationals of the enemy are extinguished or suspended or inadmissible in a court of law. Such provisions are henceforth by Article 23 (h) declared to be invalid."

General Davis in discussing the meaning of this paragraph states that the purport of the whole convention was to impose reasonable and wholesome restrictions upon the authority of commanding generals and their subordinates in the theatre of belligerent activity. "It is more than probable that this humane and commendable purpose would fail of accomplishment if a military commander conceived it to be within his authority to suspend or nullify their operation, or to regard their application in certain cases as a matter falling within his administrative discretion. Especially is this true where a military officer refuses to receive well-grounded complaints, or declines to receive demands for redress, in respect to the acts or conduct of the troops under his command, from persons subject to the jurisdiction of the enemy who find themselves, for the time being, in the territory which he holds in military occupation. To provide against such a contingency it was deemed wise to add an appropriate declaratory clause to the prohibition of Article 23."

Professor Holland in commenting on this new prohibition remarks that "if this clause is intended only for the guidance of an invading commander it needs careful re-drafting; if, as would rather appear, it is of general application, besides being quite out of place where it stands, it is so revolutionary of the doctrine which denies to an enemy any *persona standi in judicio* that although it is included in the ratification of the Convention by the United States on March 10, 1908, and the signature of the same on June 29, 1908, by Great Britain, it can hardly, till its policy has been seriously discussed, be treated as rule of international law." In his introductory chapter to "The Laws of War on Land" Professor Holland cites this paragraph as an instance of the inconvenience of intermixing rules relating to the duties of belligerent Governments at home with those intended to serve for the guidance of armies in the field; he adds that the clause seems to require the signatory Powers to legislate for the abolition of an enemy's disability to sustain a *persona standi in judicio*.

In favour of the view propounded by General Davis it may be pointed out that the instruction is one addressed to commanders of armies in the field and therefore such a prohibition has only reference to their proceedings in an enemy country. Article 32 of Dr. Lieber's "Instructions for the government of armies in the United States" provides that "a victorious army, by the martial power inherent in the same, may suspend, change or abolish, as far as the martial power

extends, the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen, subject or native of the same to another." The object of this provision was to enable the Federal Generals to set aside slavery in the Confederate territory occupied and the Article of the "Instructions" attributed to them a power which was not theirs by the general rules of law. The paragraph under consideration would have the effect of negating the view contained in the Article of the "Instructions," but it appears to do more than this. Dr. Lieber's Article refers to "relations from one citizen, subject or native of the same to another"; Article 23 (h) of the present Convention refers to the "rights of the adverse party."

If the view taken by the German *Weissbuch* be correct, and so far as I have been able to ascertain from the official records of the proceedings at the Conference it was the only view expressed during the discussions, Article 23 (h) constitutes a reversal of a rule of the English and American Common Law that contracts entered into by British subjects and subjects of the belligerent states, before the outbreak of war, become extinguished or suspended according to their nature; in England it has been stated by writers of great authority that statutes of limitation run during a war as against enemies, though the contrary has been decided in the United States. According to the strict wording of this paragraph some states may read it either with the restrictive meaning attached to it by General Davis, others with the more extended meaning given by the German *Weissbuch* if the latter view is taken by Great Britain legislation will probably be required to give it effect.

Article 23 (2nd paragraph) and Article 44. The alterations in these two Articles both have relation to the limits of compulsion which an invader may apply to the inhabitants of the invaded territory. They are dealt with together in the report of Baron von Gieslingen.

The second paragraph of Article 23 is based on a proposal introduced by the German delegate. Originally it was intended to form a new Article between 22 and 23, and to take the place of Article 44; it is throughout the discussion referred to as 22a. As introduced by Germany the proposal was as follows;

Forced Guides.—"A belligerent is also forbidden to compel the subjects (*ressortissants*) of the enemy to take part in the operations of war directed against their own country (*contre leur propre pays*) even in cases where they are in the service of the other belligerent before the commencement of the war." The Austro-Hungarian delegate moved to insert the words "as combatants" after the words "take part." The Austrian amendment was opposed by the French, Belgian and Swiss delegates as legalising the employment of guides taken from the population of the invaded country. The Austro-Hungarian and Russian delegates supported this amendment on the ground that frequently in mountainous countries, maps were practically valueless, and local guides were essential to an invading army. The Austrian amendment was rejected by 11 to 2, and the German proposal accepted with a slight verbal alteration. The Committee decided to suppress Article 44 (99) and in its place to

insert a Dutch proposal moved by General den Beer Poortugael as 44a. This proposal was as follows: "It is forbidden to compel the inhabitants (*population*) of an occupied territory to give information (*eclaircissements*) about their own army or the means of defence of their country."

The German proposal for Article 22a was a development of the principle accepted in 1899 as regards the forced participation of the inhabitants of an occupied territory in military operations against their own country, by extending to all persons therein (*ressortissants*) the prohibition in which the Regulation did not expressly give them the benefit. It even extended it to foreign subjects who might have been in the service of the other belligerent before the commencement of the war. It was on account of the general application of the Article that the German delegate proposed its insertion in the 2nd Section of the Regulations, relating to the means of injuring the enemy. The German proposal had an extensive character; the Austrian had a quite different meaning as it permitted the compulsion of the inhabitants to render assistance of every kind short of fighting, and especially the employment of forced guides and the giving of military information. The Austro-Hungarian delegate desired to draw a clear distinction between "operations of war" in which the inhabitants of the enemy state could not be compelled to take part, and "military services" which it was sought in exceptional cases to be able to impose on them.

At the meeting of the Sub-Committee on the 24th July, Baron von Gieslingen presented his report on the foregoing, and the President (M. Beernaert) summarized the position which had been reached. Baron von Gieslingen defended with considerable vehemence, the Austrian amendment before mentioned. General Yermolow (Russia) again supported the Austrian view. "The services of the inhabitants" he said, "are often indispensable to the army in the form of road mending, for camps, hospital trains, etc. Such services are already authorized by Article 52 which provides that they may be required from the inhabitants for the needs of the army. Consequently if the German proposal is accepted without the addition of the Austro-Hungarian amendment, there will be a contradiction to Article 52 and the whole question will be brought into ambiguity, obscurity and confusion. Either maintain the existing rules or accept Article 22a with the Austro-Hungarian amendment."

General den Beer Poortugael (Holland) supported the recommendation of the Committee, and urged that it was immoral to authorize the practice of exacting the service of guides. General Amourel (France) spoke in the same sense, supporting the German and Dutch proposals, because their objects were to definitely forbid (*de consacrer l'interdiction*) the use of forced guides. Colonel Borel (Switzerland) also supported the German-Dutch proposal.

M. Beernaert (Belgium) with a view to combine the two proposals moved the following: "To replace Article 44 (or whatever be the number assigned to it) and Article 44a proposed by the Dutch delegate by the following: 'It is forbidden to force the inhabitants (*habitants*) of an occupied territory to take part personally either directly or indirectly, collectively or individually in military operations against

their country and to demand from them information in view of such operations.'” The advantages claimed for this were that the word *habitants* was less equivocal than *populations*, and that the words “directly or indirectly, collectively or individually” left no doubt as to the meaning of “military operations.” The Russian delegate proposed to leave Article 44 (99) intact, and to place the German proposition 22a without the Austrian amendment in a chapter by itself headed “*Des ressortissants d'un belligérant dans le territoire de la Partie adverse.*” Baron von Gieslingen still maintained his point, but professed his willingness to accept the Russian amendment if his own failed to be carried. The Belgian compromise was finally carried by the small majority of 3 (18 *for*, 15 *against*), but this was not sufficient and once more the subject was sent to the *Comité de rédaction* which finally decided to retain the separate propositions 22a and 44a with the two following changes of “*contre leur pays*” instead of “*contre leur propre pays*” in Article 22a, and the substitution of the words *les habitants* for *la population* in Article 44a. M. Beernaert pointed out that the Russian amendment avoided the question of the employment of guides and forced information without providing a solution either way. General den Beer Poortugael then made an eloquent appeal in support of the proposed alteration. He pleaded that the greatest respect should be shown to the inhabitants of occupied districts, a principle on which Wellington had acted, and which inspired the proclamation of the King of Prussia issued at Saarbrücken in 1870. War was between states and not between individuals, the peaceful inhabitants must not be compelled to take part in it. The German proposition 22a was carried as was also the Dutch 44a, the latter by 23 to 9 with 1 abstention.

The Report came before the Conference at its Fourth Plenary Meeting on the 17th August, 1908, when Article 22a was accepted unanimously, but when Article 44a was reached Baron Marschall (Germany), explained that he was unable to accept it on the ground that it was impossible to specify particular instances of acts already prohibited by Article 22a (i.e., Article 23, par. 2 of the present Regulations). In endeavouring to do this there was a risk either of unduly limiting the freedom of military action, or of producing an interpretation which according to the maxim “*qui dicit de uno, negat de altro*” would allow all acts being considered lawful which were not expressly forbidden.

Reservations on Article 44.—In signing the Convention, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Japan, Montenegro and Russia made reservations on the subject of this Article. In the introduction to the German *Weissbuch* the non-acceptance of Article 44 by Germany is explained as being due to the fact that it selects in an undesirable manner single instances from the cases to which the principles contained in Article 23, par. 2, are applicable.

All the Powers, except China, Spain and Nicaragua, have signed this Convention and the signatory Powers in accepting these two amendments have registered a distinct advance in ameliorating the conditions of the inhabitants of invaded districts. As a result of these

two Articles such persons cannot be compelled to take part in "operations of war." This expression is unsatisfactorily vague, but from the discussions there can be no doubt that it was understood to include the employment of the enemy's subjects as guides; and Article 44 forbids a belligerent to force the inhabitants of "occupied" territory to furnish information about the army of the other belligerent, or about its means of defence, thus specifying in detail certain of the prohibitions expressed in more general terms in Article 23.

Article 44 (99) was ambiguous, and the employment of guides was by many authorities deemed not to be prohibited. The German General Staff treated their employment as permissible; Professor Holland also considered that their employment was not rendered unlawful by it; the Japanese resorted to this practice in their war against China. Professor Holland considers that the question is still doubtful, but Article 44 of the new Convention is much more definite than the old Article, and the amendment moved by the Austrian delegate, and supported by the Russian, was with the express object of legalising the employment of forced guides which these delegates clearly thought was forbidden. The new paragraph to Article 23 makes use of the phrase "operations of war" which may be taken to cover a wider range than "military operations." The same expression is used in Article 52 to which reference was made by the Russian delegate, and it is therein provided that the services permitted to be demanded from localities or inhabitants can only be required for the needs of the army of occupation, and must be of such a nature as not to imply any obligation on the population to take part in "operations of war" against their country.

Under Article 2 of the Convention, the Regulations only apply as between the Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention. Germany, Austria, Japan, Montenegro and Russia have expressly refused to accept Article 44, but if the view above expressed is correct they are all now by virtue of their acceptance of the other Articles bound for the future to refrain from forcing inhabitants of an invaded enemy territory to act as guides to their armies.

In another direction, Article 23, par. 2, also makes an important alteration by providing that the subjects of a state in the service of the other belligerent before the outbreak of war cannot be compelled to take part in operations of war directed against their own country.

Article 25. The addition to this Article of the words "by any means whatever" was understood to cover the case of bombardment of undefended towns by projectiles from balloons. The first Declaration of 1899 against the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons, a Declaration which was not limited to undefended places, was renewed in 1907, but it has not been accepted by many of the great military Powers. The words "by any means whatever" were introduced on the proposition of the French delegate, in order to make clear the illegality of employing such a method of attack against an undefended town. These words take the place of a much more lengthy proposal introduced by the Russian and Italian delegates. The prohibition is therefore of unlimited duration, whereas the

Declaration lasts only until the termination of the next Conference, unless it is renewed by it.

Article 27. With a view of bringing the recommendation of the Second Committee into harmony with those of the Third Committee relating to naval bombardments the Greek delegate suggested the inclusion of "historical monuments" in the list of buildings which are to be spared, as far as possible, in bombardments. This was unanimously accepted.

Article 52. M. Tcharkyow (Russia) proposed to complete this Article by a provision that commanders should be authorized to settle as soon as possible *during* the continuance of hostilities the receipts given for requisition. The wording of the addition was settled by the *Comité de rédaction*, leaving the time and mode of payment indefinite (*le plus tôt possible*).

Article 53, par. 2. This paragraph which deals with the property which an army of occupation may appropriate is based on a proposal made by the Austro-Hungarian delegate. His proposition was to add to the paragraph referring to the means of transport the words "sur terre, sur mer et dans les airs". The *Comité de rédaction* proposed a new paragraph enumerating various modes of transport, but the Committee thought it advisable not to make a specific enumeration owing to the dangers of incompleteness. A general formula which did not lend itself to any ambiguity was thought preferable, and this was adopted. The military delegate of Japan raised the question of the appropriateness of including means of transport by sea in regulations for land warfare, but the Committee considered it advisable to retain the words "sur mer" as the right of maritime capture was applicable in land warfare in the case of ships seized in a port by a body of troops especially as regards those destined for river navigation.

Article 54. This Article was originally proposed by the Danish delegate as a third paragraph to Article 53. It now takes the place of Article 54 (99) which related to neutral railway plant, and which is transferred to the 5th Convention, where it stands, with certain alterations, as Article 19.

Submarine Cables.—The subject of submarine cables was introduced at the Conference of 1899, when the Danish delegate proposed to add after the words "télégraphes de terre" the words "y compris les fils d'atterrissage établis dans les limites du territoire maritime de l'État."

This was objected to by the British delegate as involving the discussion of matters relating to maritime warfare, which were outside the scope of Articles dealing exclusively with land warfare. The Article then under discussion (which subsequently became Article 53 (99), was drafted so as to include "câbles d'atterrissage." In a Memorandum from the War Office to the Foreign Office of 19th July, 1899, on this subject, it was stated that "Lord Lansdowne does not

consider that their exclusion (i.e. the exclusion of the words 'câbles d'atterrissage') affects military interests in any way, as the dominant military Power on land would, under any circumstances, have adequate control over the landing places of cables in an occupied territory, whether the words were inserted or not; and he is further of opinion that if submarine cables are dealt with internationally as a whole, the particular case of the 'câbles d'atterrissage,' should be considered whenever that subject may come under discussion." The words were subsequently excluded from the Article.

The question was again raised in 1907 by the Danish delegate, and the proposal was accepted with the omission of the words "ou ennemi" after "occupé." Submarine cables which connect an occupied territory with a neutral are not to be seized or destroyed except in case of absolute necessity. They must be restored and the compensation to be paid for them is to be arranged for on the conclusion of peace. This is the only international agreement affecting submarine cables in time of war. The Institut de Droit International devoted considerable attention to the subject, and at the meeting at Brussels in 1902 adopted five resolutions for the treatment of cables by belligerents. There appears to be a general agreement that cables connecting neutral territory are inviolable, that cables connecting enemy territory may be cut anywhere except in neutral waters, and that under this Article, in case of necessity, cables connecting an occupied enemy territory may be cut within such territory. The foregoing rules were adopted by the United States Naval Code of 1900, which was withdrawn in 1904. The International Convention for the protection of submarine cables of 1884 expressly states that its provisions in no way limit the liberty of actions of belligerents (Art. 15).

The changes made in the Regulations will be seen to be on the whole slight. The most important, namely, the additions to Article 23 and the alteration in Article 44, are open to different constructions, and the non-acceptance of the latter by several important military Powers prevents it from ranking as a rule of universal international law. The alterations in the other Articles are on points of detail, or are legitimate deductions from admitted principles. The changes are all in the direction of ameliorating the conditions of land warfare and strengthening the terms of the "Policy of Insurance against the abuse of force in time of war."

Signatory Powers.—All the states present at the Conference have signed the Convention except China, Spain and Nicaragua, and the only reservations of importance made are those already referred to in connection with Article 23, par. 2. Turkey made a reservation as regards Article 3.

APPENDIX M.

HAGUE CONVENTION, No. 5.

CONVENTION RESPECTING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS AND PERSONS IN WAR ON LAND.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, and the other sovereign authorities represented:

With the view of laying down more clearly the rights and duties of neutral Powers in case of war on land and of regulating the position of belligerents who have taken refuge in neutral territory;

Being likewise desirous of defining the meaning of the term "neutral", pending the possibility of settling, in its entirety, the position of neutral persons in their relations with belligerents;

Have resolved to conclude a Convention to this effect, and have, in consequence, appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

(Names of Plenipotentiaries.)

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

CHAPTER I.—THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS.

ARTICLE 1.

The territory of neutral Powers is inviolable.

ARTICLE 2.

Belligerents are forbidden to move troops or convoys, whether of munitions of war or of supplies, across the territory of a neutral Power.

ARTICLE 3.

Belligerents are likewise forbidden to:

- (a) Erect on the territory of a neutral Power a wireless telegraphy station or any apparatus for the purpose of communicating with belligerent forces on land or sea;
- (b) Use any installation of this kind established by them for purely military purposes on the territory of a neutral Power before the war, and not previously opened for the service of public messages.

ARTICLE 4.

Corps of combatants must not be formed, nor recruiting agencies opened, on the territory of a neutral Power, so assist the belligerents.

ARTICLE 5.

A neutral Power must not allow any of the acts referred to in Articles 2 to 4 to occur on its territory.

It is not called upon to punish acts in violation of neutrality unless such acts have been committed on its own territory.

ARTICLE 6.

The responsibility of a neutral Power is not involved by the mere fact that persons cross the frontier individually in order to offer their services to one of the belligerents.

ARTICLE 7.

A neutral Power is not bound to prevent the export or transit, for either belligerent, of arms, munitions of war, or, in general, of anything which could be of use to an army or fleet.

ARTICLE 8.

A neutral Power is not bound to forbid or restrict the use on behalf of belligerents of telegraph or telephone cables, or of wireless telegraphy apparatus, belonging to it or to Companies or to private individuals.

ARTICLE 9.

A neutral Power must apply impartially to the belligerents every restriction or prohibition which it may enact in regard to the matters referred to in Articles 7 and 8.

The neutral Power shall see that the above obligation is observed by Companies or private owners of telegraph or telephone cables or wireless telegraphy apparatus.

ARTICLE 10.

The fact of a neutral Power resisting, even by force, attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act.

CHAPTER II.—INTERNMENT OF BELLIGERENTS AND CARE OF THE WOUNDED IN NEUTRAL TERRITORY.

ARTICLE 11.

A neutral Power which receives on its territory, troops belonging to the belligerent armies shall intern them, as far as possible, at a distance from the theatre of war.

It may keep them in camps and may even confine them in fortresses or in places set apart for the purpose.

It shall decide whether officers may be left free on giving their parole not to leave the neutral territory without permission.

ARTICLE 12.

In default of special Agreement, the neutral Power shall supply the interned with food, clothing, and relief which the dictates of humanity prescribe.

At the conclusion of peace the expenses caused by the internment shall be made good.

ARTICLE 13.

A neutral Power which receives escaped prisoners of war shall leave them at liberty. If it allows them to remain in its territory it may assign them a place of residence.

The same rule applies to prisoners of war brought by troops taking refuge in the territory of a neutral Power.

ARTICLE 14.

A neutral Power may authorize the passage into its territory of the sick and wounded belonging to the belligerent armies, on condition that the trains or other methods of transport by which they are conveyed shall carry neither combatants nor war material. In such a case, the neutral Power is bound to take whatever measures of safety and control are necessary for the purpose.

The sick and wounded of one belligerent brought under these conditions into neutral territory by the other belligerent must be so kept by the neutral Power as to ensure their taking no further part in the military operations. The same duty shall devolve on the neutral State with regard to the sick and wounded of the other army who may be committed to its care.

ARTICLE 15.

The Geneva Convention applies to the sick and wounded who are interned in neutral territory.

CHAPTER III.—NEUTRAL PERSONS.

ARTICLE 16.

The subjects or citizens of a State which is not taking part in the war are deemed neutrals.

ARTICLE 17.

A neutral cannot claim the benefit of his neutrality:

- (a) If he commits hostile acts against a belligerent;
- (b) If he commits acts in favour of a belligerent, particularly if he voluntarily enlists in the ranks of the armed force of one of the parties.

In such a case, the neutral shall not be more severely treated by the belligerent as against whom he has abandoned his neutrality than a subject or citizen of the other belligerent State could be for the same act.

ARTICLE 18.

The following shall not be considered as acts committed in favour of one belligerent within the meaning of Article 17, letter (b):—

- (a) The furnishing of supplies or the making of loans to one of the belligerents, provided that the person so doing neither lives in the territory of the other party nor in the territory occupied by it, and that the supplies do not come from such territory;
- (b) Services rendered in matters of police or civil administration.

CHAPTER IV.—RAILWAY MATERIAL.

ARTICLE 19.

Railway material coming from the territory of neutral Powers, whether it be the property of the said Powers or of Companies or private persons, and recognizable as such, shall not be requisitioned or utilized by a belligerent except in so far as is absolutely necessary. It shall be sent back as soon as possible to the country of origin.

A neutral Power may likewise, in case of necessity, retain and utilize to a corresponding extent railway material coming from the territory of the belligerent Power.

Compensation shall be paid on either side in proportion to the material used, and to the period of usage.

CHAPTER V.—FINAL PROVISIONS.

ARTICLE 20.

The provisions of the present Convention do not apply except between Contracting Powers, and then only if all the belligerents are parties to the Convention.

ARTICLE 21.

The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible.

The ratifications shall be deposited at The Hague.

The first deposit of ratifications shall be recorded in a Protocol signed by the Representatives of the Powers which take part therein and by the Netherland Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The subsequent deposits of ratifications shall be made by means of a written notification, addressed to the Netherland Government and accompanied by the instrument of ratification.

A duly certified copy of the Protocol relating to the first deposit of ratifications, of the notifications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and of the instruments of ratification shall be immediately sent by the Netherland Government, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference as well as to the other Powers which have acceded to the Convention. The said Government shall, in the cases contemplated in the preceding paragraph, inform them at the same time of the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 22.

Non-Signatory Powers may accede to the present Convention.

A Power which desires to accede notifies its intention in writing to the Netherland Government, forwarding to it the act of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the said Government.

The said Government shall immediately forward to all the other Power a duly certified copy of the notification as well as of the act of accession, mentioning the date on which it received the notification.

ARTICLE 23.

The present Convention shall take effect, in the case of the Powers which were parties to the first deposit of ratifications, sixty days after the date of the Protocol recording such deposit, and, in the case of the Powers which shall ratify subsequently or which shall accede, sixty days after the notification of their ratification or of their accession has been received by the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 24.

In the event of one of the Contracting Powers wishing to denounce the present Convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Netherland Government, which shall immediately communicate a duly certified copy of the notification to all the other Powers, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only operate in respect of the denouncing Power, and only on the expiry of one year after the notification has reached the Netherland Government.

ARTICLE 25.

A register kept by the Netherland Ministry of Foreign Affairs shall record the date of the deposit of ratifications affected in virtue of Article 21, paragraphs 3 and 4, as well as the date on which the notifications of accession (Article 22, paragraph 2) or of denunciation (Article 24, paragraph 1) have been received.

Each Contracting Power is entitled to have access to this register and to be supplied with duly certified extracts from it.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures to the present Convention.

Done at The Hague, the 18th October, 1907, in a single original, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Netherland Government, and of which duly certified copies shall be sent, through the diplomatic channel, to the Powers invited to the Second Peace Conference.

CONVENTION No. 5 RESPECTING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NEUTRAL POWERS AND PERSONS IN WAR ON LAND.

*Reprinted from "The Hague Peace Conference" by A. Pearce
Higgins, LL.D., Cambridge University Press, 1909.*

The Regulations on the laws and customs of war on land annexed to the Convention of 1899 contained four Articles dealing with neutrals. The subject was not further dealt with, but the Conference expressed a "Wish" that the question of the rights and duties of neutrals might be inserted in the programme of a future Conference and it appears under the second heading of suggested topics in Count Benckendorff's circular. The subject was entrusted to the Second Sub-Committee of the Second Committee which was concerned with the laws of war on land. The object which the Committee kept in view was to effect a reasonable compromise between the interests of belligerents and the rights of neutrals, and it was also felt that it would be well not to endeavour to settle disputed points in the laws of neutrality, but to make a beginning in codification by converting into a written law such of the existing usages as regarded neutral Powers and persons as were of general acceptance.

The Rights and Duties of Neutral Powers.—The subject fell naturally into two divisions, (1) the position of neutral Powers, their rights and duties in regard to the belligerent Powers, and (2) the position of neutral persons and their relations with the belligerents. Chapter i, consisting of 10 Articles, is based on a draft presented by the French Delegation and explained by General Amourel on the 19th July, 1907. He stated that it contained only provisions generally admitted by publicists and established by usage. There were, undoubtedly, many cases not provided for, but if the draft was accepted it would form a starting-point for their discussions and for future developments. One very important matter had to be settled before the examination of the subject could be undertaken. Should the provisions be addressed to neutral states marking out the conduct they should pursue, or should they be of a more general character addressed to all parties? It was thought preferable not only to provide that neutrals must prevent certain acts from being done on their territory, but to declare that belligerents are under a corresponding duty not to do such acts. The ten Articles of Chapter I, commence with the fundamental principle inserted on the suggestion of the Belgian delegate of the inviolability of the neutral territory (Article 1). The second Article which is a direct consequence of the first was proposed by the British delegate and forbids belligerents to send troops and war material through neutral territory. The experiences of the Russo-Japanese War suggested the prohibition in Article 3. The Russians, having erected a wireless telegraphy apparatus on one of the hills of Port Arthur, had established a receiving station at Chefoo on the Chinese side of the Gulf of Pechili, and the besieged garrison at Port Arthur was thus enabled to communicate with their home Government and the outside world generally. This

Article forbids the establishment by a belligerent on neutral territory of a radio-telegraphic station, or the use by a belligerent of any such installation made by him "for purely military purposes" before the war on territory of a neutral and not previously opened for the service of public messages. The limitation in paragraph (b) "and not previously opened" is taken from the Radio-telegraphic Convention of 1906 and was for the purpose of enabling the British and Japanese delegates to abandon the reservations they had made on Articles 3 and 9. Article 4 forbids the formation of bodies of combatants for one of the belligerents on neutral territory and the establishment of offices there for the purpose of enlistment. A neutral Power by Article 6 does not incur any responsibility if persons cross the frontier singly from the neutral state and enlist with one of the belligerents. Article 5 lays a duty on neutral Powers corresponding to those imposed on belligerents by Articles 2-4 to prevent such acts as are enumerated in those Articles from being done on its territory. The Japanese delegate desired to extend the neutral obligation to territory over which a neutral had jurisdiction. This question of the rights of jurisdiction exercised by a state over territory not its own raised difficult points for solution which the Committee thought it unwise to attempt to solve. What, for instance, is the position of Cyprus or Wei-hai-wei? The complex problems relating to acts done on leased or "occupied" or "administered" territory had to be passed over in order to arrive at an agreement on generally accepted principles.

Articles 6-8 relate to acts for which a neutral state is not responsible. Articles 7 and 8 expressly provide that a neutral is not under any obligation to prevent the export of contraband of war by its subjects, nor to prevent belligerents using telegraphs or telephone cables or wireless telegraphy apparatus belonging to the neutral state or private individuals. It will be noticed that the installations prohibited by Article 3 are those which belong to belligerents. A neutral cannot in practice distinguish among the various persons who make use of telegraphic and other similar means of communication within its territory. Strict impartiality in regard to the matters referred to in Articles 7 and 8 is enjoined, and the duty is laid on the neutral Power to see that the use of privately owned telegraphic and other similar means of communication is regulated in the same impartial manner (Article 9). Neutrals are however under no obligation to allow belligerents to use such means of communication, but impartiality of prohibition is necessary. Lord Reay desired that it should be stated in the Report that the liberty of a neutral state to transmit despatches by land telegraphs or submarine cables or wireless-telegraphic apparatus does not imply the right of making use of them or of allowing them to be used in order to lend any assistance to one of the belligerents. Article 10 recognizes that the fact of a neutral Power repelling by force attempts to violate its neutrality cannot be regarded as a hostile act. The Belgian delegate deemed this superfluous, but his objection was over-ruled and the foregoing 10 Articles received unanimous acceptance. The Danish delegate desired to add an Article providing that the mere fact of a neutral state mobilising its forces with a view to prevent infractions of its neutrality should

not be considered a hostile act, but the Committee deemed it unnecessary, as each sovereign state has the indisputable right to take such steps within its own territory for its defense as it may deem fit.

Chapter ii. Belligerents interned, and wounded tended in neutral territory.—Articles 11–15 are based upon Section IV of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention on the laws and usages of war on land of 1899. Articles 11, 12, 14 and 15 are re-enactments of Articles 57, 58, 59 and 60 of these Regulations. Article 13 is new. An attempt was made by Japan to make a change in Article 11 (57 of the Regulations of 1899) by providing that officers and other members of the armed forces of a belligerent interned in a neutral state should not be given their liberty or authorized to return to their country except with the consent and under conditions laid down by the other belligerent, and that the parole given to a neutral state by such individuals should be deemed equivalent to a pledge given to the enemy. This was rejected, the Committee preferring to leave the Articles in their original form, and for special cases to be settled according to circumstances.

Article 13 deals with cases not covered by the Articles in the Convention of 1899. Prisoners of war escape and take refuge on neutral territory; belligerent troops that have taken refuge on neutral territory have with them prisoners of war; what is the duty of the neutral state? In the first case, it has long been a rule of international law that a prisoner of war escaping and taking refuge in a neutral state is free, but it was not settled whether the neutral state could restrain him from rejoining his army if he subsequently wished to do so. The first paragraph of Article 13 leaves the neutral state liberty of action. It may receive escaped prisoners, and allow them to remain in its territory, and may assign them a place of residence. If the prisoner will not conform to neutral regulations is he at liberty to leave? The second paragraph was objected to by the Russian military delegate as being contrary to Article 59 of the Regulations for land warfare of 1899 and Article 15 of the Convention adapting to maritime warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention of 1906, which require that sick and wounded belonging to belligerent armies and navies committed to the care of neutrals must be guarded by the latter and not allowed to take part again in the war. The case dealt with by this paragraph is quite different. A body of belligerent troops with prisoners of war enter a neutral territory with the object of avoiding surrender to the enemy; if such troops surrender to the enemy their prisoners are freed; the same rule now applies where they enter neutral territory and are interned. Their prisoners are dealt with in the same way as escaped prisoners of war.

Chapter iii. Neutral persons.—Articles 16, 17 and 18 are all that remain of a German draft of 12 Articles originally intended to form Chapter V of the Regulations for the laws of war on land. The failure of the German delegate to obtain acceptance for his proposals has already been referred to in discussing the Second and Third *Vœux*. The draft Articles proposed to establish a *regime* highly favourable both to the persons and property of neutrals in belligerent states. Great Britain, having large colonies with populations drawn from

many states, would have been considerably handicapped if she had never been able to avail herself of the services of immigrants freely offered, who, not having resided long enough to acquire British nationality, still remained technically subjects of a neutral Power. The British delegate strongly objected to the German proposals and he was supported by the delegates of France, Russia and Japan, who also declined to accept the favoured position created for subjects of neutral Powers in belligerent states. The three Articles which found acceptance and which constituted the 1st Chapter of the German draft have not been accepted by Great Britain.

Chapter iv. Railway Material.—Article 19 replaces Article 54 of the Regulations of 1899 and is a compromise between contradictory views. Luxemburg and Belgium denied the right of belligerents to requisition and make use of neutral railway material within their territory. Germany and Austria desired to have the right to use it admitted, on the understanding that an indemnity was paid for its use after the close of the war. France and Luxemburg as an alternative claimed both an indemnity and the right in case of need, to retain and make use of a corresponding quantity of railway material coming from the territory of a belligerent state. The Conference took the middle course, allowing belligerents to requisition and use neutral railway material only when absolutely necessary, on condition that it be returned as soon as possible, the neutral being given a corresponding right over belligerent material within its territory, compensation to be paid by one party to the other in proportion to the material used and the period of use. The terms used in this Article leave the neutral very much at the mercy of the belligerent as regards the requisition and use of railway material. Who is to be the judge of the necessity, and what is the meaning of as “soon as possible”? M. Eyschen (Luxemburg) proposed that within a certain time after the outbreak of war all neutral railway material should be returned to the country of its origin. General von Gundell (Germany) objected that this would entirely disorganise the transport and mobilisation of troops in the belligerent country on the outbreak of war; the latter view prevailed.

This Convention affords within modest limits a starting-point for future Conferences, and a basis on which may be built further rules safe-guarding neutral interests. It contains on the whole well accepted principles which were ready for codification.

Signatory Powers.—All the Powers except China and Nicaragua have signed this Convention, but Great Britain has made reservations in regard to Articles 16, 17 and 18, and the Argentine Republic in regard to Article 18.

APPENDIX N.

The Defence of The Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

1914. No. 1699.

[N.B.—*The numbers in square brackets in the margin refer to the corresponding provisions in the existing regulations. The passages containing alterations and new matter are denoted by thick black lines.*]

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

PRESENT.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, ⁽¹⁾ His Majesty has power during the continuance of the present war to issue Regulations for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm subject to and in accordance with that Act.

AND WHEREAS by Orders in Council dated respectively the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September,² and the 14th of October, 1914, (c) His Majesty was pleased to issue various Regulations under the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914, and the Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act, 1914³ and by virtue of the said Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914, those Orders in Council shall until altered or revoked by an Order in Council under the last-mentioned Act continue in force and have effect as if made under that Act:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient to revoke the said Orders in Council and to issue such regulations as are hereinafter contained:

NOW THEREFORE, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

General Regulations.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of

Directions
as to non-
interference
with persons
and
property.
[1.]

¹ This Order was published in the "*London Gazette*" of November 30th, 1914, being the 3rd Supplement to the *Gazette* of November 27th; in the "*Edinburgh Gazette*" of December 1st, 1914; and in the "*Dublin Gazette*" of December 2nd, 1914, being a supplement to the *Gazette* of December 1st.

² 5 Geo. 5 c. 8.

³ 4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 29, and 4 & 5 Geo. 5 c. 63. These two Acts were repealed and consolidated with amendments by the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act, 1914.

the Realm, and ordinary civil offences will be dealt with by the civil tribunals in the ordinary course of law.

The Admiralty and Army Council, and members of the Naval and Military Forces, and other persons executing the following Regulations shall, in carrying those Regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

*Powers of competent naval and military authorities, etc.*¹

2. It shall be lawful for the competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him, where for the purpose of securing the public safety or the defence of the Realm it is necessary so to do—

Power to take possession of land, etc. [2.]

- (a) to take possession of any land and to construct military works, including roads, thereon, and to remove any trees, hedges, and fences therefrom;
- (b) to take possession of any buildings or other property, including works for the supply of gas, electricity, or water, and of any sources of water supply;
- (c) to take such steps as may be necessary for placing any buildings or structures in a state of defence;
- (d) to cause any buildings or structures to be destroyed, or any property to be moved from one place to another, or to be destroyed;
- (e) to take possession of any arms, ammunition, explosive substances, equipment, or warlike stores (including lines, cables, and other apparatus intended to be laid or used for telegraphic or telephonic purposes);
- (f) to do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

3. The competent naval or military authority and any person duly authorised by him shall have right of access to any land or buildings or other property whatsoever.

Access to land, etc. [3.]

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order authorise the use of land, within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the training of any part of His Majesty's naval or military forces; and may by such order confer such rights of user of the land, and provide for such temporary suspension of rights of way over roads and footpaths, as are conferred and are exercisable with respect to authorised land roads and footpaths under the Military Manœuvres Acts, 1897 and 1911,² and the competent naval or military authority shall have all the powers exercisable by a Military Manœuvres Commission under those Acts.

Power to use land for training. [3A.]

5. The competent naval or military authority may by order if he considers it necessary so to do for the purposes of any work of defence or other defended military work,

Stopping up of roads. [3C.]

¹ For definition of "competent naval or military authority" see Regulation 62 below.

² i.e., 60 & 61, Vict. c. 43 and 1 & 2 Geo. 5 c. 44—see s. 6 of latter Act.

or of any work for which it is deemed necessary in the interests of public safety or the defence of the realm to afford military protection, stop up or divert any road or pathway over or adjoining the land on which such work is situate for so long as the order remains in force:

Provided that where any such road or pathway is so stopped up or diverted the competent naval or military authority shall publish notice thereof in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing the public, and where any road or pathway is stopped up by means of any physical obstruction he shall cause lights sufficient for the warning of passengers to be set up every night whilst the road or pathway is so stopped up.

Power to
require
removal of
vehicles, etc.
[4.]

6. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any vehicles, boats, vessels, aircraft, transport animals, live stock, foodstuffs, fuel, tools, and implements of whatever description, and all or any forms of equipment and warlike stores, within any area specified in the order to be removed from that area within such time as may be so specified, or in the case of warlike stores incapable of removal to be destroyed, and if any person being the owner or having control thereof fail to comply with the requisition, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may himself cause them to be removed or in the case of warlike stores to be destroyed.

Power to
requisition
output of
factories
manufactur-
ing arms,
ammunition,
etc.

7. The Admiralty or Army Council may by Order require the occupier of any factory or workshop in which arms, ammunition, or any warlike stores or equipment, or any articles required for the production thereof, are manufactured, to place at their disposal the whole or any part of the output of the factory or workshop as may be specified in the order, and to deliver to them the output or such part thereof as aforesaid in such quantities and at such times as may be specified in the order; and the occupier of the factory or workshop shall be entitled to receive in respect thereof such price as, in default of agreement, may be decided to be reasonable having regard to the circumstances of the case by the arbitration of a judge of the High Court selected by the Lord Chief Justice of England in England, by a judge of the Court of Session selected by the Lord President of the Court of Session in Scotland, or by a judge of the High Court of Ireland selected by the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in Ireland.

If the occupier of the factory or workshop fails to comply with the order, or without the leave of the Admiralty or Army Council delivers to any other person any part of the output of the factory or workshop to which the order relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

8. The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any such factory or workshop as aforesaid, or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty's naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier, and, where the occupier is a company, every director of the company shall obey the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to take possession of factories manufacturing arms, ammunition, etc.

9. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the whole or any part of the inhabitants of any area specified in the order to leave that area if the removal of such inhabitants from that area is necessary for naval or military reasons, and if any person to whom the order relates fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance therewith.

Power to clear areas of inhabitants. [6.]

(1) 10. The competent naval or military authority may by order require all or any premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor within any area specified in the order to be closed except during such hours and for such purposes as may be specified in the order, either generally or as respects the members of any of His Majesty's forces mentioned in the order, and, if the holder of the license in respect of any such premises fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence under these regulations, and the competent naval or military authority may cause such steps to be taken as may be necessary to enforce compliance with the order.

Power to close licensed premises. [7.]

11. The Secretary of State or any person authorized by him may by order direct that all or any lights, or lights of any class or description, shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner and between such hours as the order directs, within any area specified (2) in the order and during such period as may be so specified, and if the person having control of the light fails to comply with the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the Secretary of State may cause the light to be extinguished or

Power to require extinguishment of lights. [7A.]

¹ Under the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5, c. 77) the licensing authorities have powers of restricting the sale or consumption of intoxicating liquor.

² See Order of the Secretary of State dated October 31st, 1914 (printed at p. 102, above) as to Reduction or Extinction of Lights in Greater London made under Regulation 7A of the former Regulations. Under that same Regulation Orders (omitted from printing herein on account of their local character) have been made as to light in:—

Birmingham City. Nov. 16, 1914.

Folkestone Borough. Nov. 18, 1914.

Grimsby and Neighbourhood. November 18, 1914.

Lowestoft Borough. Nov. 28, 1914.

Ramsgate Borough. Nov. 28, 1914.

All these Orders (see Reg. 63, below) take effect as if made under Reg. 11 of these Regulations.

obscured as the case may be, and for that purpose any person authorized by the Secretary of State in that behalf or any police constable may enter the premises in which the light is displayed, and do any other act which may be necessary.

Any such order as aforesaid may provide that vehicles or vehicles of any class or description shall, when travelling within the area specified in the order during the period between one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, carry such lamps as may be specified in the order, properly trimmed, lighted and attached; and any police officer may stop and seize any vehicle which does not carry lamps in compliance with the order, and the person in charge or having control of the vehicle shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

The powers conferred by this Regulation shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the powers conferred on the competent naval or military authority by Regulation 12, and the competent naval or military authority may, notwithstanding anything in an order under this Regulation, on any occasion when he may consider lights necessary for any naval or military purpose, require any lights to be lighted or kept lighted.

In the application of this regulation to Scotland, references to the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for references to the Secretary of State.

Extinguish-
ment of
lights.

[23.]

12. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all or any lights, other than lights not visible from the outside of any house, shall be kept extinguished or obscured between such hours and within such area as may be specified in the order; and if any person resident within that area fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
require
inhabitants
to remain
indoors.

[24.]

13. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within any area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, if any person within that area is or remains out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorized by him, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Power to
remove sus-
pects from
specified
areas.

[24A.]

14. Where a person is suspected of acting, or of having acted, or of being about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and it appears to the competent naval or military authority that it is desirable that such person should be prohibited from residing in or entering any locality, the competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit him from residing in or entering any area or areas which may be specified in the order and upon the making of such an order the person to whom the order relates shall, if he resides in any specified area, leave that area within such time as may be specified by

the order, and shall not subsequently reside in or enter any area specified in the order, and if he does so, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Any such order may further require the person to whom the order relates to report for approval his proposed place of residence to the competent naval or military authority and to proceed thereto and report his arrival to the police within such time as may be specified in the order, and not subsequently to change his place of residence without leave of the competent naval or military authority, and in such case if he fails to comply with the requirements of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

15. Where a competent naval or military authority makes an order for the purpose, all persons residing or owning or occupying lands, houses or other premises in such area as may be specified in the order, or such of those persons as may be so specified, shall, within such time as may be so specified, furnish a list of all goods, animals, and other commodities of any nature or description so specified, which may be in their custody or under their control within the specified area on the date on which the order is issued, stating their nature and quantity and the place in which they are severally situate, and giving any other details which may reasonably be required.

Power to
require
census of
goods, etc.
[5.]

If any person fails to comply with any such order or attempts to evade this regulation by destroying, removing, or secreting any goods, animals or commodities to which an order issued under this regulation relates, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

16. The competent naval or military authority may by order require the authority or person controlling any harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, electric light or power station, or other structure, to prepare a scheme for destroying or rendering useless the equipment or facilities of the harbour, dock, wharf, waterworks, gasworks, station, or structure, or such part thereof as may be specified in the order, and if the authority or person fails to prepare such a scheme within such time as may be specified in the order, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Schemes of
destruction
of harbour
works, etc.

17. The restriction on the power to make by-laws under the Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903, ⁽¹⁾ imposed by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1892, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (1) of section fourteen, section sixteen, and subsection (1) of section seventeen of that Act, and by the following provisions of the Military Lands Act, 1900, that is to say, the proviso to subsection (2) of section two and subsection (3) of section two of that Act, are hereby suspended, and the powers of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State to make by-laws under the said Acts shall extend to the making of by-laws with respect to land of which possession has been taken under these regulations.

By-laws.
[3b.]

Provisions respecting the collection and communication of information, etc.

Prohibition
against ob-
taining and
communica-
ting naval
and military
information.
[14.]

18. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the forces, ships, or war materials of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces or ships, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any other information intended to be communicated to the enemy or of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation, or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against
photograph-
ing, etc.
naval and
military
works.
[15.]

19. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority make any photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation of any naval or military work, or of any dock or harbour work or, with intent to assist the enemy, of any other place or thing, and no person in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation or without lawful authority or excuse has in his possession any representation of any such work of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "harbour work" includes lights, buoys, beacons, marks, and other things for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

Prohibition
against
tampering
with
telegraphic
apparatus,
etc.
[16.]

20. No person without lawful authority shall injure, or tamper or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic or telephonic messages, or any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise,

¹ "The Military Lands Acts, 1892 to 1903," which (see 63 & 64 Vict. c. 56, s. 6; 3 Edw. 7. c. 47, s. 2) comprise the Military Lands Acts, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict. c. 43); 1897 (60 & 61 Vict. c. 6); 1890 (63 & 64 Vict. c. 56); and 1903 (3 Edw. 7. c. 47) have been adapted in their application to County Associations by Regulations of the Army Council under s. 4 of the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907 (7 Edw. 7. c. 9) ("Appendix XVI. of the Territorial Force Regulations, 1912"), printed in Statutory Rules and Orders, 1912, pp. 1211-1220.

or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy, or otherwise, and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

21. No person shall keep or have in his possession or carry or liberate or bring into the United Kingdom any carrier or homing pigeons, unless he has obtained from the chief officer of police of the district a permit for the purpose, ⁽¹⁾ and if any person without lawful authority contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and the chief officer of police or any officer of customs and excise may, if he considers it necessary or expedient to do so, cause any pigeons kept or brought into the United Kingdom in contravention of this regulation to be liberated detained or destroyed, or, in the case of pigeons brought into the United Kingdom, to be immediately returned in the ship in which they came.

Prohibition
against pos-
session of
carrier
pigeons.
[3. O. in C.
17th Sept.]

Any person found in possession of or found carrying or liberating any carrier pigeons shall, if so required by any naval or military officer or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similiar duty, or by any officer of police, produce his permit, and if he fails to do so, may be arrested.

22. No person shall, without the written permission of the Postmaster-General, buy, sell, or have in his possession or under his control any apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless telegraphy, or any apparatus intended to be used as a component part of such apparatus: and no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid; and if any person contravenes the provisions of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against pos-
session of
wireless
telegraphic
apparatus,
etc.
[16A.]

If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the realm, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing of the order, and if that person subsequently has in his possession any apparatus in contravention of the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation any apparatus ordinarily used as a distinctive component part of apparatus for the sending or receiving of messages by wireless tele-

¹ The earlier Regulation (Reg. 3 of Sept. 17th) was restricted to areas prescribed by Order of the Secretary of State, and this new Regulation supersedes the Order of September 21st, printed at p. 157 of the Manual.

graphy shall be deemed to be intended to be so used unless the contrary is proved.

Power to
prevent
embarkation
of persons
suspected of
communi-
cating with
the enemy.
[16b.]

23. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorised by him or an aliens officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel, or air craft is attempting to leave the United Kingdom for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any sovereign or state at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation of that person.

Where the embarkation of any person has been so prevented the case shall be reported to a Secretary of State, and the Secretary of State may if he thinks fit by order prohibit that person at any time subsequently from leaving the United Kingdom so long as the order is in force, and if any person leaves the United Kingdom in contravention of such an order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against non-
postal com-
munications
to or from
the enemy.
[16c.]

24. No person shall without lawful authority transmit, otherwise than through the post, or convey to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or written message from or originating with, or to or intended for—

(a) any person or body of persons, of whatever nationality, resident or carrying on business in any country for the time being at war with His Majesty, or acting on behalf or in the interests of any person or body of persons so resident or carrying on business; or

(b) any person or body of persons whose sovereign or state is at war with His Majesty, and who resides or carries on business in the United Kingdom; and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations:

Provided that a person shall not be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this regulation if he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the letter or message in question was such a letter or message as aforesaid.

This regulation is in addition to and not in derogation of any provisions contained in the enactments relating to the Post Office, and shall not prejudice any right to take proceedings under those enactments in respect of any transactions which is an offence against those enactments.

Prohibition
against
signalling.

25. No person shall without lawful authority be in possession of any searchlight, semaphore, or other apparatus intended for signalling, whether visual or otherwise, or display, erect, or use any signal, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations; and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection

capable of being used as a means of signalling to be removed, and if the owner thereof fails to comply with the requirement, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations and the competent naval or military authority may cause the flagstaff or other erection to be removed.

26. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorised by him display any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against the use of fireworks, etc. [22 & 22A.]

27. No person shall by word of mouth or in writing or in any newspaper, periodical, book, circular, or other printed publication¹ spread false reports or make false statements or reports or statements likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers, or spread reports or make statements likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against the spread of alarming reports. [21.]

Provisions against injury to railways, military works, etc.

28. No person shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on, under or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, or on or in any road path or other place, being a road path or place to which access has been forbidden by order of the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against trespass on and injury to railways, etc. [9 and 18.]

If any person does any injury to any railway, or is upon any railway, or on under or near any tunnel, bridge viaduct or culvert, or loiters on or in any road or path or other place near a railway tunnel, bridge, viaduct or culvert, with intent to do injury thereto, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

29. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp, work of defence or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Realm, to afford military protection, and if any person contravenes any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against approaching defence works, etc.

Provisions as to arms and explosives.

30. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the manufacture or sale of firearms, ammu-

Power to prohibit sale of firearms, etc.

¹ As to powers of search and seizure of type and plant see Regulation 51.

nition, or explosive substances or any class thereof, within the area specified in the order, either absolutely or except subject to such conditions as may be specified in the order, and if any person without a permit from the competent naval or military authority manufactures, sells, or has in his possession for sale within the area so specified any arms, ammunition, or explosive substance in contravention of the order or fails to comply with the conditions imposed by the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
of importa-
tion of arms
etc.
[12A. O. in
C. 17th
Sept.]

31. No person shall bring into the United Kingdom any firearms, military arms, or ammunition or any explosive substance without a permit from the competent naval or military authority, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and any person authorised for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority, and any police constable or officer of customs and excise, may examine search and investigate any ship or vessel for the purpose of the enforcement of this provision, and may seize any arms or ammunition or any explosive substance which are being or have been brought into the United Kingdom without such permit as aforesaid.

Prohibition
against dis-
charging
firearms.
[19.]

32. If any person by the discharge of firearms or otherwise endangers the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition
against the
possession of
firearms, etc.
[20.]

33. No person without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in or in the vicinity of any dock harbour or in or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance or any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns, and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the United Kingdom), and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions
as to the
storage of
petroleum,
&c.
[20A.]

34. Every place used for the storage of petroleum, turpentine, methylated spirit, wood naphtha, or any other highly inflammable liquid, exceeding in the aggregate one hundred gallons shall be surrounded by a retaining wall or embankment so designed and constructed as to form an enclosure which will prevent in any circumstances the escape of any part of the petroleum or other inflammable liquid.

This requirement shall not apply to any storage place sunk below the level of the ground so as to form a pit, nor to any storage place so situated that the overflow of the petroleum or liquid from the vessel or vessels in which

it is contained could not in case of fire seriously endanger life or cause material damage to property.

If any person uses or permits to be used, for the storage of petroleum or other such inflammable liquid, any premises which do not comply with the requirements of this regulation he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

For the purposes of this regulation "petroleum" means petroleum as defined in section three of the Petroleum Act, 1871¹, having a flashpoint below 150° F. (Abel).

Nothing in this regulation shall prejudice the effect of any requirements as to the storage of petroleum or other inflammable liquid lawfully imposed by any local authority, or the taking of any proceedings in respect of the violation of such requirements.

35. No person shall, in any prescribed area, have in his possession or in premises in his occupation or under his control any celluloid or any cinematograph film exceeding the prescribed amount, unless he has obtained the prescribed permit and observes all the prescribed requirements, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of a summary offence against these regulations.

Provisions as to celluloid and cinematograph films. [9A.]

Any police constable or any person authorised in writing by the Chief Officer of Police of the district, may enter, if need be by force, and search any premises in which he has reasonable cause to believe that celluloid or cinematograph film is kept or stored; and, if the prescribed permit has not been obtained or if any of the prescribed requirements are not complied with, may remove and destroy any such celluloid or film.

For the purpose of this regulation "celluloid" includes the substances known as celluloid or xylonite and other similar substances containing nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product, but does not include celluloid which has been subjected to any manufacturing process: and "cinematograph film" means any film which is intended for use in cinematograph or similar apparatus and contains nitro-cellulose or other nitrated product: and "prescribed" means prescribed by order made by a Secretary of State or, in Scotland, by the Secretary for Scotland.

Provisions as to Navigation.

36. If the master of a ship, or any other person, disobeys or neglects to observe any regulations relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from, or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of complying with navigation regulations in harbours.

¹ 34 & 35 Vict. c. 105.

Duty of
vessels to
comply with
navigation
regulations
and orders.

37. Every vessel shall comply with such regulations as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Admiralty or Army Council, and shall obey any orders given whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in, command of any of His Majesty's ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such regulations or to obey any such orders, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the United Kingdom, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel where the non-compliance with the regulations or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

Power to
prohibit
vessels
entering
dangerous
areas.

38. The Admiralty or Army Council may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which they may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the realm, and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description, enters any such area, the master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

This Regulation shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyonds the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom.

Provision as
to the
pilotage of
vessels.

39. The Admiralty or Army Council, or any pilotage authority acting under their instructions, may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the United Kingdom, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for the granting of special pilotage licences and the suspension of existing pilotage licences and certificates, and for the supply, employment, and payment of pilots.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, by-law, regulation or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

If any person fails to comply with the provisions of any such order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Miscellaneous offences.

40. If any person with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant, or gives or sells to a member of any of His Majesty's forces any intoxicant when not on duty, with intent to make him drunk or less capable of the efficient discharge of his duties, or when on sentry or other duty, either with or without any such intent, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against supplying intoxicants to members of His Majesty's forces. [17.]

For the purpose of this Regulation the expression "intoxicant" includes any intoxicating liquor, and any sedative, narcotic, or stimulant drug or preparation.

41. If any unauthorised person wears any naval, military, police, or other official uniform, or any uniform so nearly resembling any such uniform as aforesaid as to be calculated to deceive, or if any person without lawful authority supplies a naval or military uniform to any person not being a member of His Majesty's forces, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against unauthorised use of naval and military uniforms, etc.

42. If any person attempts to cause mutiny, sedition, or disaffection among any of His Majesty's forces or among the civilian population he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Prohibition against causing mutiny, etc.

43. No person shall obstruct or otherwise interfere with or impede, or withhold any information in his possession which he may reasonably be required to furnish from, any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Obstruction of officers, etc., in performance of duties. [8.]

44. If any person, verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly makes or connives at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead any officer, or other person acting under the orders of any officer, in the execution of his duties, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Falsification of reports, etc.

45. If any person forges, alters or tampers with any naval, military or police pass, permit or other document, or uses or has in his possession any such forged, altered or irregular naval, military, or police pass, permit or document, or personates any person to whom such a pass, permit or other document has been duly issued, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Forging and personation. [25.]

46. If any person is found in possession of a false passport or, being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His

False passports, etc.

Majesty, passes under an assumed name, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of compliance with orders.

47. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or other person in pursuance of these regulations to comply with that order, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Aiding and abetting. R.S. [26.]

48. Any person who attempts to commit, or procures, aids or abets, or does any act preparatory to, the commission of, any act prohibited by these regulations, or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of these regulations, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Duty of disclosing contravention of Regulations. [cf. 10.]

49. It shall be the duty of any person who knows that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of these regulations to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

General prohibition against assisting enemy.

50. If any person does any act of such a nature to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm and not specifically provided for in the foregoing regulations, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Powers of Search, Arrest, etc.

Power to search premises, etc. [12.]

51. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorized by him may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other premises or any things therein are being or have been constructed, used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or that an offence against these regulations is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or premises at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of these regulations (including, where a report or statement in contravention of regulation 27 has appeared in any newspaper or other printed publication, any type or other plant used or capable of being used for the printing or production of the newspaper or other publication), and the competent naval or military authority may order anything so seized to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of.

Power to stop and search vehicles. [12A. O. in C. 1st Sept.]

52. Any officer, or any soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, and any police officer, may stop any vehicle travelling along any public highway, and, if he has reason to suspect that the vehicle is being used for any

purpose or in any was prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, may search and seize the vehicle and seize any thing found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid.

53. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by a police constable, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him, and if he refuses or fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations. Powers of questioning.

The competent naval or military authority may by order require any person or persons of any class or description to furnish him, either verbally or in writing, with such information as may be specified in the order, and the order may require any person to attend at such time and such place as may be specified in the order for the purpose of furnishing such information, and if any person fails to comply with the order he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

54. Any person landing or embarking at any place in the United Kingdom shall, on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorized by him, or by an aliens officer or officer of police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person making the requisition any such letters or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorized by him or aliens or police officer may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages. Prevention of conveyance of letters, etc., out of or into the United Kingdom. [13A.]

The competent naval or military authority or persons authorized by him or aliens or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced to him or found on such search, and unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature, may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Any person who knowingly makes any false declaration under this regulation, or on being required to produce any such letters or messages as aforesaid refuses or neglects to do so, shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

55. Any person authorized for the purpose by the competent naval or military authority,⁽¹⁾ or any police constable or officer of customs and excise or aliens officer, may arrest without warrant any person whose behaviour is of such a nature as to give reasonable grounds for suspecting that he has acted or is acting or is about to act in a manner pre- Powers of arrest. [13.]

¹ See Army Order 310 of 1914, par. 5.

judicial to the public safety or the defence of the Realm, or upon whom may be found any article, book, letter, or other document, the possession of which gives grounds for such a suspicion, or who is suspected of having committed an offence against these regulations.

If any person assists or connives at the escape of any person who may be in custody under this regulation, or knowingly harbours or assists any person who has so escaped, he shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Trial and Punishment of Offences.

Trial of
offences.

56. A person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations may be tried either by a court-martial or before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Provided that in the case of any offence against these regulations declared to be a summary offence the alleged offender shall not be liable to be tried otherwise than before a court of summary jurisdiction.

Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against these regulations (other than offence declared by these regulations to be a summary offence) the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall investigate the case and determine whether it shall be tried by court-martial or summarily or shall not be proceeded with, and if the alleged offender is in custody he shall if he is to be tried by court-martial be kept in or handed over to military custody, and if he is to be tried summarily be handed over to or kept in civil custody.

Trial and
punishment
by courts-
martial.
[27.]

¹57. A person found guilty of an offence against these regulations by a court-martial shall be liable to be sentenced to penal servitude for life or any less punishment, or if the court finds that the offence was committed with the intention of assisting the enemy to suffer death or any less punishment, and the court may in addition to any other sentence imposed order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed be forfeited:

Provided that a sentence of detention in detention barracks shall not be awarded for an offence under these regulations and that no sentence exceeding six months' imprisonment with hard labour shall be imposed in respect of any contravention of regulations 12, 13, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28 (first paragraph), 35, 53, 60, and 61 if the offender proves that he acted without any intention of assisting the enemy or, in the case of regulation 27, of causing disaffection or alarm or prejudicing the recruiting, training, discipline, and administration of any force.

A court-martial having jurisdiction to try offences under these Regulations shall be a general or district court-martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such descrip-

¹ As to trial by military courts-martial see Army Order 310 of 1914, pars. 2, 3, 9.

tion of court-martial within the limits of whose command the offender may for the time being be; but nothing in this regulation shall be construed as authorising a district court-martial to impose a sentence of penal servitude.

Any person tried by court-martial under these regulations shall, for the purposes of the provisions of the Army Act¹ relating to offences, be treated as if he belonged to the unit in whose charge he may be; but no such person shall be liable to summary punishment by a commanding officer.

58. A person convicted of an offence against these regulations by a court of summary jurisdiction shall be liable to be sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to both such imprisonment and fine, and the court may, in addition to any other sentence which may be imposed, order that any goods in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited.

Trial and punishment by a court of summary jurisdiction.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such an offence the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or at any place in which the offender may be, and the court in Scotland shall be the sheriff court.

Section seventeen of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879,² shall not apply to the charge of offences against these regulations.

Any person aggrieved by a conviction of a court of summary jurisdiction under these regulations may appeal in England to a court of quarter sessions, and in Scotland under and in terms of the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Acts,³ and in Ireland in manner provided by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Acts.⁴

Supplemental.

59. The powers conferred by these regulations are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's naval and military forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm, and nothing in these regulations shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with these regulations.

Saving of other powers. [28.]

¹ The Army Act (44 & 45 Vict. c. 58) has been repeatedly amended and has in accordance with s. 8 (2) of the Army Annual Act, 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. c. 8), been printed with the amendments made down to the passing of the Army (Annual) Act, 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. 5. c. 2), and such print has been put on sale.

² S. 17 relates to the right to claim trial by jury in case of certain offences otherwise triable summarily.

³ *i.e.*, The Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7. c. 65), and the Summary Jurisdiction (Scotland) Act, 1908, Amendment Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7. c. 28) (*see* 9 Edw. 7. c. 28, s. 1).

⁴ *i.e.*, so far as respects the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, the Acts regulating the powers and duties of justices of the peace or of the police of that district, and as respects any other part of Ireland, the Petty Sessions (Ireland) Act, 1851 (14 & 15 Vict. c. 93) and any Act, past or future, amending the same. (*See* Interp. Act, 1889 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 63), s. 13 (9).)

Notices.
[11.]

60. The competent naval or military authority, or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of these regulations, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of these regulations, and if he does so shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Provisions as
to permits.

61. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of these Regulations shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorised by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or aliens' officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection, and if he refuses to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purpose of any provision of these regulations may at any time be revoked.

Interpreta-
tion.
[29.]

62. The Admiralty or Army Council may appoint any commissioned officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, not below the rank of lieutenant-commander in the Navy or field officer in the Army, to be a competent naval or military authority¹ and may authorise any competent naval or military authority thus appointed to delegate, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, all or any of his powers under these regulations to any officer qualified to be appointed a competent naval or military authority, and an officer so appointed, or to whom the powers of the competent naval or military authority are so delegated, is in these Regulations referred to as a competent naval or military authority.

For the purposes of these regulations the expression "aliens officer" shall have the same meaning as in the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914.²

Short title,
construction,
and revoca-
tion.
[30 and 31.]

63. These regulation may be cited as the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914.

The Interpretation Act, 1889,³ applies for the purpose of the interpretation of these regulations in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the intpretation of an Act of Parliament.

The said Orders in Council of the 12th of August, the 1st and 17th of September, and the 14th of October, 1914, are hereby revoked:

¹ See Army Order 310 of 1914, par. 4, and Army Order 397 of 1914, par. 2, appointing certain officers "competent military authorities."

² See Article 15 of that Order.

³ 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order so revoked; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid;

and any permission or direction given, or order, requirement, or appointment made, authority issued or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, issued, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

*Supplement to the London Gazette of the 23rd of March, 1915.
Wednesday, 24th March, 1915.*

**Order of His Majesty in Council amending the Regulations under
the Defence of the Realm Act, 1914.**

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, THE
23RD DAY OF MARCH, 1915.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by an Order in Council dated the 28th day of November, 1914, His Majesty was pleased to make Regulations (called the Defence of the Realm (Consolidation) Regulations, 1914,) under the Defence of the Realm Consolidation Act 1914, for securing the public safety and the defence of the Realm.

AND WHEREAS the said Act has been amended by the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, and the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) (No. 2) Act, 1915.

AND WHEREAS for the purpose of giving effect to the said Amending Acts, and for other purposes, it is expedient that there should be made in the said Regulations such amendments as hereinafter appear:

Now, therefore, His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. After Regulation 2 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

“It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council to take possession of any unoccupied premises for the purpose of housing workmen employed in the production, storage, or transport of war material.”

2. At the end of Regulation 7 the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the output of any such factory or workshop or any plant therein, the Admiralty or Army Council may require the occupier of any such factory or workshop, or any officer or servant of the occupier, or where the occupier is a company any director of the company, to furnish to the Admiralty or Army Council such particulars as to such output as they may direct, and if any such person fails to comply with any such requirement he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

3. For Regulation 8 the following Regulation shall be substituted:—

“The Admiralty or Army Council may take possession of any factory or workshop or of any plant belonging thereto without taking possession of the factory or workshop itself, and may use the same for His Majesty’s naval or military service at such times and in such manner as the Admiralty or Army Council may consider necessary or expedient, and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions of the Admiralty, or Army Council as to the user of the factory or workshop or plant, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

4. After Regulation 8 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

"8a. It shall be lawful for the Admiralty or Army Council:—

(a) to require any work in any factory or workshop to be done in accordance with the directions of the Admiralty or Army Council given with the object of making the factory or workshop or the plant or labour therein as useful as possible for the production of war material;

(b) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of work in any factory or workshop or remove the plant therefrom, with a view to increasing the production of war material in other factories or workshops

and the occupier and every officer and servant of the occupier of the factory or workshop, and where the occupier is a company, every director of the company, shall obey the directions, regulations, or restrictions of the Admiralty or Army Council so given, and if he fails to do so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

5. At the end of the first paragraph of Regulation 14, the following proviso shall be inserted:—

"Provided that if the person with respect to whom it is proposed to make such an order as aforesaid undertakes to comply with such conditions as to reporting to the police, restriction on movements, or otherwise as may be imposed on him, the order may, instead of requiring him to cease to reside in any locality, authorize him to continue to reside therein if he complies with such conditions as to the matters aforesaid as may be specified in the order, and if any person in respect of whom such an order is made fails to comply with any such condition he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.

6. In Regulation 22, after the words "without the written permission of the Postmaster-General" there shall be inserted the word "make" and after the words "no person shall sell any such apparatus to any person who has not obtained such permission as aforesaid" there shall be inserted the words "and any person having in his possession or under his control any such apparatus, whether with or without the permission of the Postmaster-General shall on demand deliver the apparatus to the Postmaster-General, or as he may direct."

In the second paragraph of the same Regulation, after the words "any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy" there shall be inserted the words "wireless telegraphy."

7. For Regulation 24 the following Regulation shall, as from the fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen, be substituted:—

“No person shall without lawful authority transmit (otherwise than through the post) or convey, to or from the United Kingdom, or receive or have in his possession for such transmission or conveyance, any letter or any written message for any other person, and if any person contravenes this provision he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations.”

“This Regulation shall not apply to ‘ship-owners’ letters’ as defined by section thirty of the Post Office Act, 1908, nor to any other class of letters or written messages that may be for the time being exempted by order of the Secretary of State.

“24a. If any person sends from the United Kingdom, whether by post or otherwise, any letter or other document containing any matter written in any medium which is not visible unless subjected to heat or some other treatment, he shall be guilty of any offence against these Regulations.”

8. In Regulation 45 the following words shall be inserted after the words “has been duly issued”:—

“or allows any other person to have possession of any pass, permit, or passport issued to him, or applies to any building, structure, premises or vehicle, any lights, letters or marks, for the time being used to indicate that buildings, structures, premises, or vehicles, to which they are applied are used for naval or military purposes, or any lights, letters or marks, so nearly resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.”

9. The following Regulation shall be substituted for Regulation 56:—

(1) Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, a person alleged to be guilty of an offence against these Regulations may be tried either by court-martial, or by a civil court with a jury, or by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(2) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence which is by these Regulations declared to be a summary offence he may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(3) Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence other than an offence declared by these Regulations to be a summary offence, the case shall be referred to the competent

naval or military authority who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with, and if it is to be proceeded with, whether or not it is an offence of such a minor character as can adequately be dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction.

(4) If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

(5) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with, but that the offence is of such a minor character as aforesaid, the offender may be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise.

(6) If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, then—

(a) if the offender is a British subject and is not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and he claims, in the manner hereinafter provided, to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by a court-martial, the case shall be handed over, for the purposes of trial, to the civil authority:

(b) if the offender, being a British subject, does not make any such claim, or if the offender is not a British subject or is a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, the competent naval or military authority shall, subject to any general or special instructions given by the Admiralty or Army Council, order the case to be tried by court-martial, or, where in pursuance of such instructions the case is not to be tried by court-martial, shall order it to be handed over, for purposes of trial, to the civil authority.

(7) Any case which is handed over to the civil authority may be tried by a civil court with a jury:

Provided that if on further investigation it appears to the prosecution that a case so handed over to the civil authority is of such a character as can be adequately dealt with by a court of summary jurisdiction it may, if the Admiralty or Army Council consent, or in Scotland if the Lord Advocate after consultation with the Admiralty or Army Council so directs, be so dealt with.

(8) For the purpose of enabling such a claim as aforesaid to be made, the competent naval or military authority shall, as soon as practicable after his arrest, give to the alleged offender notice in writing in the form set out in Part I. of the Schedule to these Regulations, of the general nature of the charge and of his right (if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law) to claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial:

Provided that it shall not be necessary to give such a notice if the offence is an offence which is by these Regulations declared to be a summary offence or it has been determined that the offence is an offence of such a minor character as aforesaid.

(9) A person to whom such a notice has been given may if he is a British subject and not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, within six clear days from the date when it was so given to him claim to be tried by a civil court with a jury instead of being tried by court-martial by giving notice in writing to that effect to the competent naval or military authority in the form set out in Part II. of the Schedule to these Regulations.

(10) If the alleged offender is in custody he shall, if he is to be tried by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to military custody, and, if he is to be tried otherwise than by court-martial, be kept in or handed over to civil custody.

(11) In England and Ireland offences against these Regulations shall not be prosecuted before a civil court with a jury except by or with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the case may be, nor before a court of summary jurisdiction by any person, other than the competent naval or military authority or a person authorised by him, or an officer of police, an officer of customs and excise, or an aliens officer, except with the consent of the Attorney-General for England or Ireland, as the may be.

(12) For the purposes of this Regulation the expression "British subject" includes a women who has married an alien but who before marriage was a British subject.

10. After Regulation 56 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

56a. Any offence tried by a civil court with a jury shall be deemed to be a felony, and on conviction of the offender he shall be liable to such punishment as might have been inflicted under

Regulation 57 if the case had been tried by a general court-martial.

Where sentence of death is passed by such a civil court, the court may order the sentence to be executed in any manner in which a court martial may order a sentence of death to be executed. If the manner in which the sentence is to be executed is by shooting, the court may direct that the offender be handed over to the military authority, and in such case the sentence shall be executed as if it had been passed by a court martial but in England shall not be carried into execution until after such time as is allowed by the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, for giving notice of appeal or notice of application for leave to appeal under that Act, nor pending such appeal or application; or in Scotland until after such date as may be specified in the sentence.

In England and Ireland a court of quarter sessions shall not have jurisdiction to try such a felony.

In Scotland the court having jurisdiction to try such a felony shall be the High Court of Justiciary.

For the purpose of the trial of a person for such a felony, the offence shall be deemed to have been committed either at the place in which the same actually was committed, or in any place in the United Kingdom in which the offender may be found, or to which he may be brought for the purpose of speedy trial.

11. In Regulation 57, after the figure "22" there shall be inserted the figure "24".

12. After Regulation 58 the following Regulation shall be inserted:—

58a. Whenever His Majesty by Proclamation suspends the operation of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) Act, 1915, either generally or as respects any specified area, then, as respects all offences committed against these Regulations or (as the case may be), all such offences committed within the specified area, so much of Regulation 56 as relates to trial by a civil court with a jury, and in particular paragraphs (6) to (10) thereof, shall, so long as the Proclamation remains in force, cease to have effect, without prejudice however to any proceedings under the said section which may be pending at the date of the issue of such Proclamation, and in lieu of the said paragraphs, the following provision shall have effect:—

“If it is determined that the case is to be proceeded with and that the offence is not of such a minor character as aforesaid, the case may be tried by court martial, and notwithstanding anything in Regulation 57 a field general court martial convened by an officer authorised to convene such a court martial shall have the like jurisdiction to deal with the case as in the last mentioned Regulation is conferred on a general court martial.”

13. At the end of Regulation 62 the following paragraph shall be inserted:

“For the purposes of these Regulations, the expression ‘war material’ includes arms, ammunition, warlike stores and equipment, and everything required for or in connection with the production thereof.”

14. The amendments specified in the Second Schedule to these Regulations which relate to minor details, shall be made in the Regulations specified in the first column of the said Schedule.

15. At the end of the Regulations there shall be inserted, as a schedule the First Schedule hereinafter set forth.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Form of Notice to be given to an Alleged Offender.

To (a)

(a) Here insert name of alleged offender.

You are hereby informed that the general nature of the charge against you is (b)

(b) Here state general nature of the charge.

If you are a British subject or (in the case of a woman who has married an alien) were before marriage to an alien a British subject and are not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law you are entitled to claim to be tried upon the said charge (s) by a civil court with a jury (or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary) instead of by a court martial.

Dated the day of 1915.

Signature.....

Competent naval or military authority.

Address (c).....

(c) Here insert address to which the claim is to be sent.

PART II.

Form of Claim to be appended to the Notice in Part 1.

To the competent naval or military authority at (a)

(a) The address of the competent naval or military authority should be here inserted.

I, _____, am a British subject, was before my marriage to an alien a British subject and am not a person subject to the Naval Discipline Act or to military law, and I claim to be tried for the said offence by a civil court with a jury (or in Scotland by the High Court of Justiciary) instead of by a court martial.

Signed.....

This claim may be sent by registered post, or if you are in custody by delivering it to the person in whose custody you are.

The competent naval or military authority should cause a record to be made of the date when the claim is given to him.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MINOR AMENDMENTS.

Regulation 12. The word "resident" shall be omitted.
At end, insert the following paragraph:—

Regulation 29. "No person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station or office, belonging to, or used for the service of His Majesty, and if he does so he shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations."

- Regulation 30. For the words "or sale" there shall be substituted the words "sale, transfer, or disposal," after the words "sells" there shall be inserted the words "transfers or disposes of," and after the word "sale" where it secondly occurs there shall be inserted the words "transfer or disposal."
- Regulation 41. After the words "or other official uniform," there shall be inserted "or any badge supplied or authorized by the Admiralty or Army Council."
For the words "any uniform" there shall be substituted "any uniform or badge."
For the words "any such uniform," there shall be substituted "any such uniform or badge."
After the words "a member of His Majesty's Forces," there shall be inserted "or any such badge as aforesaid to any person not authorized to wear the same."
- Regulation 43. After the words "shall obstruct," there shall be inserted the words "knowingly mislead,"
- Regulation 45. After the word "document" where that word first occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or any passport," and after the word "document," where it secondly and thirdly occurs, there shall be inserted the words "or passport."
- Regulation 46. For the words "is found," there shall be substituted the words "is or has been found."
- Regulation 49. After the word "knows" there shall be inserted the words "or has good reason for believing."
- Regulation 54. The words "unless satisfied that they are of an innocent nature" shall be omitted.

APPENDIX O.

Statutes—Session—5-6 Geo. 5.

CHAPTER 54.

MUNITIONS OF WAR ACT, 1915.

An Act to make provision for furthering the efficient manufacture, transport, and supply of Munitions for the present War; and for purposes incidental thereto. (2nd July, 1915.)

(1). If any difference exists or is apprehended between any employer and persons employed, or between any two or more classes of persons employed, and the difference is one to which this Part of this Act applies, that difference, if not determined by the parties directly concerned or their representatives or under existing agreements, may be reported to the Board of Trade, by or on behalf of either party to the difference, and the decision of the Board of Trade as to whether a difference has been so reported to them or not, and as to the time at which a difference has been so reported, shall be conclusive for all purposes.

1.—
Settlement
of labour
differences.)

(2) The Board of Trade shall consider any difference so reported and take any steps which seem to them expedient to promote a settlement of the difference, and, in any case in which they think fit, may refer the matter for settlement either in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act or, if in their opinion suitable means for settlement already exist in pursuance of any agreement between employers and persons employed, for settlement in accordance with those means.

(3) Where a matter is referred under the last foregoing subsection for settlement otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, and the settlement is in the opinion of the Board of Trade unduly delayed, the Board may annul the reference and substitute therefor a reference in accordance with the provisions of the said Schedule.

(4) The award on any such settlement shall be binding both on employers and employed and may be retrospective; and if any employer, or person employed, thereafter acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with, the award, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(1) An employer shall not declare, cause or take part in a lock-out, and a person employed shall not take part in a strike, in connection with any difference to which this Part of this Act applies, unless the difference has been reported to the Board of Trade, and twenty-one days have elapsed

2.—
(Prohibition
of lock-outs
and strikes
in certain
cases.)

since the date of the report, and the difference has not during that time been referred by the Board of Trade for settlement in accordance with this Act.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

3.—
(Differences
to which
Part I.
applies.)

The differences to which this Part of this Act applies are differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to the terms or conditions of or affecting employment on the manufacture or repair of arms, ammunition, ships, vehicles, aircraft, or any other articles required for use in war, or of the metals, machines, or tools required for that manufacture or repair (in this Act referred to as munitions work); and also any differences as to rates of wages, hours of work, or otherwise as to terms or conditions of or affecting employment on any other work of any description, if this Part of this Act is applied to such a difference by His Majesty by Proclamation on the ground that in the opinion of His Majesty the existence or continuance of the difference is directly or indirectly prejudicial to the manufacture, transport, or supply of Munitions of War.

This Part of this Act may be so applied to such a difference at any time, whether a lock-out or strike is in existence in connection with the difference to which it is applied or not:

Provided that if in the case of any industry the Minister of Munitions is satisfied that effective means exist to secure the settlement without stoppage of any difference arising on work other than on munitions work, no proclamation shall be made under this section with respect to any such difference.

When this Part of this Act is applied to any difference concerning work other than munitions work the conditions of labour and the remuneration thereof prevailing before the difference arose shall be continued until the said difference is settled in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Act.

PART II.

4.—
(Controlled
establish-
ments.)

If the Minister of Munitions considers it expedient for the purpose of the successful prosecution of the war that any establishment in which munitions work is carried on should be subject to the special provisions as to limitation of employers' profits and control of persons employed and other matters contained in this section, he may make an order declaring that establishment to be a controlled establishment, and on such order being made the following provisions shall apply thereto:—

(1) Any excess of the net profits of the controlled establishment over the amount divisible under this Act, as ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be paid into the Exchequer.

- (2) Any proposal for any change in the rate of wages, salary, or other emoluments of any class of persons employed in the establishment, or of any persons engaged in the management or the direction of the establishment (other than a change for giving effect to any Government conditions as to fair wages or to any agreement between the owner of the establishment and the workmen which was made before the twenty-third day of June, nineteen hundred and fifteen), shall be submitted to the Minister of Munitions, who may withhold his consent within fourteen days of the date of the submission.

Provided that if the Minister of Munitions so directs, or if the Minister's consent is withheld and the persons proposing the change so require, the matter shall be referred for settlement in accordance with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act, and the consent of the arbitration tribunal, if given, shall in that case have the same effect as the consent of the Minister of Munitions.

If the owner of the establishment or any contractor or sub-contractor employing labour therein makes any such change, or attempts to make any such change, without submitting the proposal for the change to the Minister of Munitions or when the consent of the Minister of Munitions has been withheld, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

- (3) Any rule, practice, or custom not having the force of law which tends to restrict production or employment shall be suspended in the establishment, and if any person induces or attempts to induce any other person (whether any particular person or generally) to comply, or continue to comply, with such a rule, practice, or custom, that person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

If any question arises whether any rule, practice, or custom is a rule, practice or custom which tends to restrict production or employment, that question shall be referred to the Board of Trade, and the Board of Trade shall either determine the question themselves or, if they think it expedient or either party requires it, refer the question for settlement in accordance with the provisions contained in the First Schedule to this Act. The decision of the Board of Trade or arbitration tribunal, as the case may be, shall be conclusive for all purposes.

- (4). The owner of the establishment shall be deemed to have entered into an undertaking to carry out the provisions set out in the Second Schedule

to this Act, and any owner or contractor or sub-contractor who breaks or attempts to break such an undertaking shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

- (5) The employer and every person employed in the establishment shall comply with any regulations made applicable to that establishment by the Minister of Munitions with respect to the general ordering of the work in the establishment with a view of attaining and maintaining a proper standard of efficiency and with respect to the due observance of the rules of the establishment.

If the employer or any person so employed act in contravention of or fails to comply with any such regulation, that employer or person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

- (6) The owners of an establishment shall have power, notwithstanding anything in any Act, Order, or deed under which they are governed, to do all things necessary for compliance with any provisions of this section, and any owner of an establishment shall comply with any reasonable requirements of the Minister of Munitions as to information or otherwise made for the purposes of this section, and, if he fails to do so, shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

Where in any establishment munitions work is carried on in some part of the establishment but not in other parts, the Minister of Munitions may, if he considers that it is practicable to do so, treat any part of the establishment in which munitions work is not carried on as a separate establishment, and the provisions of this act shall take effect accordingly.

5.—
(Supplementary provisions as to the limitation of the profits of a controlled establishment.)

- (1) The net profits of a controlled establishment shall be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of this section and rules made thereunder and the amount of profits divisible under this Act shall be taken to be an amount exceeding by one-fifth the standard amount of profits.

(2) The standard amount of profits for any period shall be taken to be the average of the amount of the net profits for the two financial years of the establishment completed next before the outbreak of the war or a proportionate part thereof.

(3) If in any case it appears or is represented to the Minister of Munitions that the net profits or losses of all or any other establishment belonging to the same owner should be brought into account, or that the average under this section affords or may afford an unfair standard of comparison, or affords no standard of comparison, the Minister may, if he thinks just, allow those net profits or losses to be brought into account, or substituted for the

average such an amount as the standard amount of profits as may be agreed upon with the owner of the establishment.

The Minister of Munitions may, if he thinks fit, and shall, if the owner of the establishment so requires, refer the matter to be determined by a referee or board of referees appointed or designated by him for the purpose, and the decision of the referee or board shall be conclusive on the matter for all purposes.

(4) The Minister of Munitions may make rules for carrying the provisions of this section into effect, and these rules shall provide for due consideration being given in carrying out the provisions of this section as respects any establishment to any special circumstances such as increase of output, provision for new machinery or plant, alteration of capital or other matters which require special consideration in relation to the particular establishment.

(1) If any workman in accordance with arrangements made by the Minister of Munitions with or on behalf of trade unions enters into an undertaking with the Minister of Munitions that he will work at any controlled establishment to which he may be assigned by the Minister and be subject to the penalty imposed by this Act if he acts in contravention of or fails to comply with the undertaking, that workman shall if he acts in contravention of or fails to comply with his undertaking be guilty of an offence under this Act.

6.—
(Voluntary undertaking to work for Minister of Munitions.)

(2) If any employer dissuades or attempts to dissuade a workman in his employment from entering into an undertaking under this section, or retains or offers to retain in his employment any workman who has entered into such an undertaking after he has received notice from the Minister of Munitions that the workman is to work at some other establishment, that employer shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

(1) A person shall not give employment to a workman, who has within the last previous six weeks, or such other period as may be provided by Order of the Minister of Munitions as respects any class of establishment, been employed on or in connection with munitions work in any establishment of a class to which the provisions of this section are applied by Order of the Minister of Munitions, unless he holds a certificate from the employer by whom he was last so employed that he left work with the consent of his employer or a certificate from the munitions tribunal that the consent has been unreasonably withheld.

7.—
(Prohibition of the employment of persons who have left work in munition factories.)

(2) If any workman or his trade union representative complains to a munitions tribunal in accordance with rules made with respect to those tribunals that the consent of an employer has been unreasonably withheld that tribunal may, after examining into the case, if they think fit, grant a certificate which shall, for the purposes of this section, have the same effect as a certificate from the employer.

(3) If any person gives employment in contravention of the provisions of this section, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

8.—
Rules as to
badges.)

(1) The Minister of Munitions may make rules authorizing the wearing of badges or other distinctive marks by persons engaged on munitions work or other work for war purposes, and as to the issue and return of any such badges or marks, and may by those rules prohibit the use, wearing or issue of any such badges or of any badges or marks indicating or suggesting that any person is engaged on munitions work or work for war purposes except as authorized by those rules.

(2) If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with any such rules, he shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

9.—
(Application
of Part II.
to docks
used by
Admiralty.)

This Part of this Act shall apply to any docks used by the Admiralty for any purposes connected with the war as it applies to establishments in which munitions work is carried on, with the substitution in relation to any such docks or persons employed in any such docks of the Admiralty for the Minister of Munitions.

PART III.

10.—
(Amendment
of the
Defence of
the Realm
(Amend-
ment) (No.
2) Act,
1915.)

The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraph (d) set out in subsection (1) of section one of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2 Act, 1915 (5 Geo. 5., c. 37), and shall be deemed to have been contained in that Act, namely:—

(d) to regulate or restrict the carrying on of any work in any factory, workshop, or other premises, or the engagement or employment of any workman or all or any classes of workmen therein, or to remove the plant therefrom with a view to maintaining or increasing the production of munitions, in other factories, workshops, or premises, or to regulate and control the supply of metals and material that may be required for any articles for use in war.

11.—
(Power to
require
information
from
employers.)

(1) The owner of any establishment in which persons are employed shall, if so required by the Minister of Munitions, give to the Minister such information, in such form and in such manner, as the Minister may require as to

(a) the numbers and classes of persons employed or likely to be employed in the establishment from time to time;

(b) the numbers and classes of machines at any such establishment;

- (c) the nature of the work on which any such persons are employed, or any such machines are engaged, from time to time;
- (d) any other matters with respect to which the Minister may desire information for the purpose of his powers and duties;

and the Minister may arrange with any other Government department for the collection of any such information.

(2) If the owner of any establishment fails to comply with this section he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act.

If any employer, or the owner of any establishment or any workman, for the purpose of evading any provision of this Act, makes any false statement or representation, or gives any false certificate, or furnishes any false information, he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act. 12.—
(Punishment for false statements, etc.)

There shall be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament to any person being a member of an arbitration tribunal, munitions tribunal, or board of referees under this Act, or being a referee under this Act, and to any other officers required in connection with any such tribunal or board, such remuneration and travelling or other expenses (including compensation for loss of time) as the Minister of Munitions or Board of Trade, as the case may be, with the sanction of the Treasury, may determine. 13.—
(Payment of members of arbitration and munitions tribunals, etc.)

(1) Any person guilty of an offence under this Act: 14.—
(Penalties.)

- (a) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with an award, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day or part of a day during which the contravention or failure to comply continues, and, if the person guilty of the offence is an employer, for each man in respect of whom the contravention or failure takes place; and
- (b) shall, if the offence is a contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the prevention of lock-outs, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, in respect of each man locked out, for each day or part of a day during which the contravention continues; and
- (c) shall, if the offence is a contravention of the provisions of this Act with respect to the prohibition of strikes be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds for each day or part of a day during which the contravention continues; and
- (d) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with any regulations in a controlled establishment or any undertaking given by a workman under Part II. of this Act, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding three pounds; and

- (e) shall, if the offence is a contravention of or failure to comply with any other provisions of this Act, be liable in respect of each offence to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds.

(2) A fine for any offence, under this Act, shall be recoverable only before the munitions tribunal established for the purpose under this Act.

15.—⁸
(Munitions
tribunals.)

(1) The munitions tribunal shall be a person, appointed for the purpose by the Minister of Munitions, sitting with two or some other even number of assessors, one half being chosen by the Minister of Munitions from a panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions of persons representing employers and the other half being so chosen from a panel constituted by the Minister of Munitions of persons representing workmen; and the Minister of Munitions may constitute two classes of munitions tribunals, the first class having jurisdiction to deal with all offences and matters under this Act, the second class having jurisdiction, so far as offences are concerned, to deal only with any contravention of, or failure to comply with, any regulation made applicable to a controlled establishment or any undertaking given by a workman under Part II. of this Act.

The Admiralty shall be substituted for the Minister of Munitions under this provision as the authority to appoint and choose members of a munitions tribunal to deal with offences by persons employed in any docks declared to be controlled establishments by the Admiralty.

(2) The Minister of Munitions or the Admiralty shall constitute munitions tribunals as and when occasion requires.

(3) Rules may be made for regulating the munitions tribunals or either class of munitions tribunals so far as relates to offences under this Act by a Secretary of State, and so far as relates to any other matters which are referred to them under this Act by the Minister of Munitions, and rules made by the Secretary of State may apply, with the necessary modifications, any of the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Acts or any provisions applicable to a court of summary jurisdiction, which it appears expedient to apply, and any provisions so applied shall apply to munitions tribunals accordingly.

In the application of this provision to Scotland the Secretary for Scotland shall be substituted for the Secretary of State, and in the application of this provision to Ireland the Lord Lieutenant shall be substituted for the Secretary of State.

(4) A person employed or workman shall not be imprisoned in respect of the non-payment of a fine imposed by a munitions tribunal for an offence within the jurisdiction of a tribunal of the second class, but that tribunal may, without prejudice to any other available means of recovery,

make an order requiring such deductions to be made on account of the fine from the wages of the person employed or workman as the tribunal think fit, and requiring the person by whom the wages are paid to account for any sums deducted in accordance with the order.

Any company, association or body of persons shall have power, notwithstanding anything contained in any Act, order, or instrument by or under which it is constituted or regulated, to carry on munitions work during the present war.

16.—
(Power for companies to carry on munitions work.)

Any rule made under this Act shall be laid before each House of Parliament forthwith, and, if an Address is presented to His Majesty by either House of Parliament within the next subsequent twenty-one days on which that House has sat next after any such rule is laid before it praying that the rule may be annulled, His Majesty in Council may annul the rule, and it shall thenceforth be void, but without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done thereunder.

17.—
(Rules to be laid before Parliament.)

The Documentary Evidence Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vict. c. 37), as amended by the Documentary Evidence Act, 1882 (45 & 46 Vict. c. 9) shall apply to the Minister of Munitions in like manner as if that Minister were mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to the first-mentioned Act, and as if that Minister, or a secretary in the Ministry or any person authorised by the Minister to act on his behalf, were mentioned in the second column of that Schedule, and as if the regulations referred to in those Acts included any document issued by the Minister.

18.—
(Application of Documentary Evidence Acts to Ministry of Munitions.)

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

19.—
(Interpretation.)

- (a) The expression "Lockout" means the closing of a place of employment, or the suspension of work, or the refusal of an employer to continue to employ any number of persons employed by him in consequence of a dispute, done with a view to compelling those persons, or to aid another employer in compelling persons employed by him to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment:
- (b) The expression "Strike" means the cessation of work by a body of persons employed acting in combination, or a concerted refusal or a refusal under a common understanding of any number of persons employed to continue to work for an employer in consequence of a dispute, done as a means of compelling their employer or any person or body of persons employed, or to aid other workmen in compelling their employer or any person or body of persons employed, to accept or not to accept terms or conditions of or affecting employment.

20.—
(Short title
and
duration.)

(1) This Act may be cited as the Munitions of War Act, 1915.

(2) This Act shall have effect only so long as the office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions exist:

Provided that Part I. of this Act shall continue to apply for a period of twelve months after the conclusion of the present war to any difference arising in relation to the performance by the owner of any establishment of his undertaking to carry out the provisions set out in the Second Schedule to this Act notwithstanding that the office of Minister of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions have ceased to exist.

SCHEDULES

SCHEDULE I.

1. Any difference, matter or question to be referred for settlement in accordance with the provisions of this Schedule shall be referred to one of the three following arbitration tribunals:—

- (a) The Committee appointed by the First Lord of the Treasury known as the Committee on Production; or
- (b) A single arbitrator to be agreed upon by the parties or in default of an agreement appointed by the Board of Trade; or
- (c) A court of arbitration consisting of an equal number of persons representing employers and persons representing workmen with a chairman appointed by the Board of Trade.

2. The tribunal to which the reference is made shall be determined by agreement between the parties to the difference or in default of such agreement by the Board of Trade.

3. The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any reference under the provisions of this Schedule.

SCHEDULE II.

1. Any departure during the war from the practice ruling in the workshops, shipyards, and other industries prior to the war, shall only be for the period of the war.

2. No change in practice made during the war shall be allowed to prejudice the position of the workmen in the owners' employment, or of their trade unions in regard

to the resumption and maintenance after the war of any rules or customs existing prior to the war.

3. In any readjustment of staff which may have to be effected after the war priority of employment will be given to workmen in the owners' employment at the beginning of the war who have been serving with the colours or who were in the owners' employment when the establishment became a controlled establishment.

4. Where the custom of a shop is changed during the war by the introduction of semi-skilled men to perform work hitherto performed by a class of workmen of higher skill, the time and piece rates paid shall be the usual rates of the district for that class of work.

5. The relaxation of existing demarcation restrictions or admission of semi-skilled or female labour shall not affect adversely the rates customarily paid for the job. In cases where men who ordinarily do the work are adversely affected thereby, the necessary readjustments shall be made so that they can maintain their previous earnings.

6. A record of the nature of the departure from the conditions prevailing when the establishment became a controlled establishment shall be kept, and shall be open for inspection by the authorised representative of the Government.

7. Due notice shall be given to the workmen concerned wherever practicable of any changes of working conditions which it is desired to introduce as the result of the establishment becoming a controlled establishment, and opportunity for local consultation with workmen or their representatives shall be given if desired.

8. All differences with workmen engaged on Government work arising out of changes so introduced or with regard to wages or conditions of employment arising out of the war shall be settled in accordance with this Act without stoppage of work.

9. Nothing in this Schedule (except as provided by the fourth paragraph thereof) shall prejudice the position of employers or persons employed after the war.

APPENDIX P.

The Aliens Restriction Orders Consolidated.

(This is a reprint of the Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914 (September 9th, 1914), as amended by the Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914 (October 8th, 1914), the Aliens Restriction (Belgian Refugees) Order, 1914 (November 28th, 1914), the Aliens Restriction (Armenians, etc.) Order, 1915 (January 7th, 1915), and the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915 (April 13th, 1915), and by the Orders of the Secretary of State under powers contained in the Consolidation Order to April 30th, 1915 (a). The passages containing alterations made in, and new matter added to, the Consolidation Order of September, 1914, are denoted by thick black lines.)

PART I.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS ENTERING AND LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

APPROVED PORTS AND PROHIBITED PORTS.

Definition
of approved
ports and
prohibited
ports.

1. (1.) For the purposes of this Order, the following ports are approved ports, that is to say:—

Dundee,	Falmouth,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,	Bristol,
Hull,	Holyhead,
London,	Liverpool,
Folkestone,	Glasgow,
Southampton,	Dublin;

and any other port or place in the United Kingdom is, for the purposes of this Order, a prohibited port.

(2) For the purposes of this Order the limits of the approved ports shall be those specified in the First Schedule to this Order, and any part of an approved port outside those limits shall be treated as though it were part of a prohibited port.

(3) A Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any port to the

(a) The full text of all the orders in Council, and of the Orders of the Secretary of State, as made, appeared as follows:—

The Consolidation Order of September, 1914; *London Gazette*, 9th September, 1914.

The Change of Name Order of October, 1914; *London Gazette*, 8th October, 1914.

The Belgian Refugees Order of November, 1914; *London Gazette*, 1st December, 1914.

The Armenians, etc., Order of January, 1915; *London Gazette*, 7th January, 1915.

The Amendment Order of April, 1915; *London Gazette*, 14th April, 1915.

list of approved ports, or remove any port from that list, and prescribe or alter the limits of any approved port; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly.(a)

ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

2. (1.) An alien shall not land in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port: Aliens not to land at prohibited ports.
 Provided that—

- (a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that an alien friend has arrived at a prohibited port in ignorance of the provisions of this Order or in any other circumstances entitling him to special consideration and may safely be permitted to land, he may grant him permission accordingly; and
- (b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at a prohibited port, if whilst he is on shore he complies with such requirements (if any) as may be imposed upon him or upon masters and seamen generally by an aliens officer at the port;

and any alien friend who lands in accordance with this proviso, and, if conditionally disembarked, who complies with the conditions, shall not be liable to any penalty for landing at the port in question.

3. An alien enemy shall not land in the United Kingdom at an approved port without the permission of a Secretary of State. Alien enemies not to land without permits.

4. An alien arriving at an approved port may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if an aliens officer at the port is satisfied that he cannot safely be permitted to land in the United Kingdom, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port. Powers with respect to aliens landing at approved ports.

5. An alien landing in contravention of this Order, and an alien arriving at any port in circumstances in which he is prohibited from landing, may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody. Detention of aliens arriving in United Kingdom.

6. An alien shall not land at any port in the United Kingdom having in his possession— Aliens not to enter United Kingdom with firearms, etc.
 (a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition, or explosives;

(a) Article 1 (1) and the First Schedule are herein printed as amended by Orders of the Secretary of State under Article 1 (3).

- (b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;
- (c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;
- (d) any carrier or homing pigeons;
- (e) any motor-car, motor-cycle, or aircraft; or
- (f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence.

and where an alien lands with any such articles in his possession he shall forfeit the articles and shall be deemed to have imported them in contravention of the provisions of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, (a) as though the articles in question were contained in the table of prohibitions and restrictions set out in section forty-two of that Act:

Provided that where an aliens officer considers that an alien friend arriving at any port may safely be permitted to land with any such articles as aforesaid in his possession, he may permit him to land accordingly, and the foregoing provisions of this article shall not apply.

Conditional
landing.

7. An alien conditionally disembarked under the directions of an aliens officer for the purpose of inquiry or examination shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to have landed so long as the conditions are complied with.

ALIENS LEAVING THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Aliens not
to embark
at
prohibited
ports.

8. An alien shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at a prohibited port:

Provided that—

- (a) where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any alien friend who desires to embark at a prohibited port may safely be permitted to do so, he may grant him permission accordingly; and
- (b) subject to the provisions of this Order the foregoing prohibition shall not, unless in any particular case an aliens officer so directs, apply to an alien friend who is the master or a member of the crew of a vessel leaving a prohibited port;

and any alien friend who embarks in accordance with this proviso shall not be liable to any penalty for embarking in the United Kingdom at the port in question.

Provision
as to alien
enemies
leaving a
port without
having
landed.

9. Where an alien enemy is about to leave any port on board a vessel on which he has arrived at the port he may for the purposes of this Order, if a Secretary of State so directs or if it appears necessary to an aliens officer in the

(a) 39 & 40 Vict., c. 36.

interests of public safety, be treated as though he had embarked at that port in contravention of this Order, but shall not be subject to any fine or imprisonment for so embarking.

10. An alien enemy shall not, except in pursuance of an order of deportation under this Order, embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, unless provided with a permit issued by a Secretary of State. Alien enemies not to embark without permit.

Provided that an alien enemy about to embark in the United Kingdom at an approved port, even when provided with such permit as aforesaid, may, if a Secretary of State so directs, or if in the opinion of an aliens officer he cannot safely be permitted to embark, be treated as though the port were a prohibited port.

11. An alien embarking or about to embark in the United Kingdom in contravention of this Order may, until dealt with under this Order, be detained in such manner as a Secretary of State may direct, and whilst so detained shall be deemed to be in legal custody. Detention of aliens embarking.

12. (1) A Secretary of State may order the deportation of any alien, and any alien with respect to whom such an order is made shall forthwith leave and thereafter remain out of the United Kingdom. Deportation of aliens.

(2) Where an alien is ordered to be deported under this Order, he may, until he can, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be conveniently conveyed to and placed on board a ship about to leave the United Kingdom, and whilst being conveyed to the ship, and whilst on board the ship until the ship finally leaves the United Kingdom, be detained in such manner as the Secretary of State directs, and, whilst so detained, shall be deemed to be in legal custody.

PROVISION AS TO PASSPORTS OF ALIEN PASSENGERS.

(a) **12A.** (1) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen an alien coming from, or intending to proceed to, any place out of the United Kingdom as a passenger shall not, without the special permission of a Secretary of State, land or embark at any port in the United Kingdom unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and indentify, to Requirements as to passports, etc., in the case of alien passengers.

(a) The article numbered herein 12A forms Article 1 of the Amendment Order of April, 13th 1915, paragraph (4) of which provides that "This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part I. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates.

(2) Where any such special permission of a Secretary of State has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(3) For the purposes of this article the expression "passenger" includes any person carried on a ship other than the master and persons employed in the working or service of the ship.

OBLIGATIONS ON MASTERS OF VESSELS.

Obligations
on masters
of vessels.

13. (1) The master of every vessel, whether British or foreign, arriving at or leaving a port in the United Kingdom shall, immediately on the arrival of the vessel at that port, or, as the case may be, not more than twenty-four hours before leaving that port, furnish to an aliens officer at that port, with respect to all persons on board the vessel, or intending to embark on the vessel, such particulars in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct, and shall otherwise take all reasonable steps in his power for securing the enforcement of this Order.

(2) The master of a vessel arriving at or leaving any port shall not permit any persons to land or to embark without the sanction of an aliens officer at the port.

(3) Where a person lands or embarks at any port in contravention of this Order, the master of the vessel from which he lands or on which he embarks shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to have aided and abetted the offence.

Obligation
to afford
passage to
aliens.

14. The master of a ship about to call at any port shall, if so required by a Secretary of State or an aliens officer, receive an alien and his dependents, if any, on board his ship and afford him or them a passage to that port, and proper accommodation and maintenance during the passage and, if the ship is the same or belongs to the same owners as the ship in which the alien arrived in the United Kingdom, shall, if so required as aforesaid, afford such passage, accommodation, and maintenance free of charge.

ALIENS OFFICERS.

Aliens
officers.

15. (1) The following persons, that is to say—

(a) any immigration officers appointed under the Aliens Act, 1905 (a); and

(b) any persons appointed for the purpose by a Secretary of State;

(a) 5 Edw. 7 c. 13.

shall be aliens officers for the purposes of this Order at the various ports in the United Kingdom, and shall in the exercise of their powers act under general or special instructions from the Secretary of State, and, subject to such instructions, shall have power to enter on board any vessel, and to detain and examine all persons arriving at or leaving any port in the United Kingdom, and to require the production of any documents by such persons, and generally to take such steps as are sanctioned by this Order or as may be necessary for giving effect to this Order.

EXCEPTIONS.

16. This Part of the Order shall not apply—

- (a) to prisoners of war; or
- (b) to children appearing to an aliens officer to be under the age of fourteen.

Part I not to apply in certain cases.

PART II.

RESTRICTIONS ON ALIENS RESIDING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

RESIDENCE AND REGISTRATION OF ALIENS.

17. A Secretary of State may by order require any alien enemy to reside or continue to reside in any place or district specified in the order, and the alien shall comply with the order.

Power to order aliens to reside in certain areas.

18. (1) An alien enemy shall not enter, or reside or continue to reside either temporarily or permanently in, any of the areas specified in the Second Schedule to this Order (in this Order referred to as prohibited areas) unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

Prohibition on alien enemies residing in prohibited areas.

(2) A Secretary of State may by order, after consulting the Admiralty and the Army Council, add any area to the list of prohibited areas in the said Schedule, or remove any area or part of an area from that list; and this Order shall thereupon have effect accordingly. (a)

(b) **18A.** A Belgian refugee shall not, after the sixth day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, come to reside either temporarily or permanently in any prohibited area unless provided with a permit issued by the registration officer of the district, subject to the general or special instructions of a Secretary of State.

Prohibition on Belgian refugees coming to reside in prohibited areas without permission.

(a) The Second Schedule is herein printed as amended (to April 13th, 1915), by Orders of the Secretary of State under Article 18 (2).

(b) The Article numbered herein 18A forms Article 4 of the Belgian Refugees Order.

Require-
ments as to
passports in
prohibited
areas.

(c) 18B. After the twenty-fifth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, an alien shall not without the special permission of the registration officer enter any prohibited area unless he has in his possession a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the government of the country of which he is a subject of citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality and identity, to which passport or document there must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates:

Provided that where an alien is on the thirteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifteen, resident in a prohibited area this provision shall not prevent him entering that area so long as his residence is in that area.

(2) Where any such special permission of a registration officer has been granted subject to any conditions, and the person to whom it is granted fails to comply with any such condition, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

Registration
of aliens.

19. (1) An alien residing in a prohibited area, and an alien enemy wherever resident, shall comply with the following requirements as to registration:—

- (a) he shall as soon as may be furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the Third Schedule to this Order:
- (b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be so changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on effecting any such change of residence he shall forthwith report himself to the registration officer of the registration district into which he moves:
- (c) he shall furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars of any circumstance affecting in any manner the accuracy of the particulars previously furnished by him for the purpose of registration within forty-eight hours after the circumstance has occurred.

(2) Where an alien is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person, it shall be the duty of that person either himself to furnish with respect to the alien the particulars aforesaid, or to give notice of the presence of the alien in his household to the registration officer.

(c) The Article numbered herein 18B forms Article 2 of the Amendment Order of April 13th, 1915, paragraph 3 of which provides that "This article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

(3) Where an alien has a household he shall furnish the particulars as aforesaid not only as respects himself, but as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

20. (1) For the purposes of this Order, the chief officer of police of the police district shall be the registration officer, and the police district shall be the registration district. Register of aliens.

Provided that where a prohibited area includes the whole or part of more than one police district, arrangements may be made by a Secretary of State for constituting that prohibited area a single registration district, and for the appointment of a registration officer for that district.

(2) A registration officer shall—

- (a) keep for his registration district a register for the purposes of this Order;
- (b) register therein all aliens resident in his district who furnish particulars for the purpose, by entering these particulars on the register;
- (c) enter on the register all other particulars furnished in accordance with this Order with respect to any alien so registered; and
- (d) if a registered alien ceases to be resident in his district, record the fact in the register.

(3) The obligation of a registration officer to enter particulars upon the register shall not be affected by the fact that the particulars may not have been furnished within the time required by this Order, without prejudice, however, to the liability of an alien to a penalty for not furnishing the particulars within the required time.

(4) Every alien shall furnish to the registration officer, in addition to any such particulars as aforesaid, any information which may reasonably be required for the purpose of registering the alien, or maintaining the correctness of the particulars entered on the register.

(a) **20A.** (1) A Belgian refugee shall, wherever resident, comply with the following requirements as to registration:— Registration of Belgian refugees.

- (a) he shall, as soon as may be, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is resident particulars as to the matters set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order:
- (b) he shall, if he is about to change his residence, furnish to the registration officer of the registration district in which he is then resident particulars as to the date on which his residence is to be changed, and as to his intended place of residence, and on

(a) The Article numbered herein 20A forms Article 2 of the Belgian Refugees Order, paragraph (1) (a), of which comprised the particulars which are in this print reproduced as Schedule 4.

effecting any change of residence from one registration district to another he shall also forthwith report his arrival in the registration district into which he moves to the registration officer of that district.

(2) Where a Belgian refugee is lodging with or living as a member of the household of any other person it shall be the duty of that person to take steps to secure compliance with the terms of this Order in respect of that refugee.

(3) Where a Belgian refugee has furnished particulars in accordance with this Article or (before the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen) in accordance with Article 19 of this Order, or has before the seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, been registered with the Registrar General, it shall not be necessary for him to furnish particulars again in pursuance of this Article, provided that he complies or has complied with paragraph (b) of sub-section (1) thereof.

Central
register of
Belgian
refugees.

(a) **20B.** The Registrar General shall keep a central register of all Belgian refugees in the United Kingdom and shall enter therein all particulars with respect to Belgian refugees which are, under this Order, either furnished to him as registration officer or furnished to other registration officers and communicated to him by them.

Registration
of officer for
Belgian
refugees.

(b) **20C.** The registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in the metropolitan police district and in the city of London shall be the Registrar General, and elsewhere shall be the same as under Article 20 of this Order, that is to say, the chief officer of police.

Provided that the Secretary of State, or in Scotland, the Secretary for Scotland, may, in special circumstances, substitute any other person or body of persons for the chief officer of police as the registration officer for Belgian refugees in any registration area. (c).

Registers of
aliens to be
kept by hotel
keepers, etc.

(d) **20D.** (1) After the twenty-fifth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen it shall be the duty of the keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house, and lodging-house to ascertain and enter in a register kept for the purpose the names and nationality of all persons over the age of fourteen years staying at the hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging house who are aliens, together with the

(a) The Article numbered herein 20B forms Article 1 of the Belgian Refugees Order.

(b) The Article numbered herein 20C forms Article 3 of the Belgian Refugees Order.

(c) Under this power the Secretary for Scotland by Order of December 14th, 1914, constituted the Glasgow Corporation Belgian Committee as registration officer for the registration of Belgian refugees in Glasgow.

(d) The Article numbered herein 20D forms Article 3 of the Amendment Order of April 13th, 1915, paragraph (6) of which provides that "This Article shall have effect as if it were included in Part II. of the principal Order, and that Order shall have effect accordingly."

dates of their arrival and departure, their destinations on departure, and such other particulars as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State and if the keeper of an hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house fails to do so, or if he makes any entry in any such register which he knows or could by the exercise of reasonable diligence have ascertained to be false, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(2) The keeper of every hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house, shall also, if directions for the purpose are issued by a Secretary of State, make to the registration officer of the registration district in which the hotel, inn, boarding-house or lodging-house is situate such returns as to the particulars aforesaid, at such times or intervals, and in such form as may be specified in such directions, and if he fails to do so or makes any false return, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(3) It shall be the duty of every person who stays at an hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house to furnish to the keeper thereof and sign a statement containing such information as such keeper may require for the purpose of compiling such register as aforesaid, and if any person fails to do so, or gives any false information, he shall be deemed to be guilty of a contravention of this Order.

(4) Every register kept under this Article shall at all reasonable hours be open to inspection by any officer of police, or by any other person authorized by a Secretary of State.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "keeper of a lodging-house" shall include any person who for reward receives any other person to lodge with him or in his house: and where any hotel, inn, boarding-house, or lodging-house is under the management of a manager the expression "keeper" shall in relation thereto include such manager.

21. An alien enemy shall not travel more than five miles from his registered place of residence unless furnished with a permit from the registration officer of the registration district in which that place of residence is situate, which permit shall not cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours from the date of its issue and shall be returned to the registration officer at the end of the period for which it was issued:

Prohibition
on alien
enemies
travelling
more than
five miles
from
registered
address.

Provided that—

- (a) any such permit may, if the registration officer in view of any special circumstances so decides, cover a period exceeding twenty-four hours, but not exceeding four days, from the date of its issue, subject, however, to the condition that the holder thereof shall on each day during the currency of

the permit report himself to the registration officer of the district in which he then is, and subject also to any other conditions which may be prescribed by the registration officer granting the permit; and

- (b) where any such permit is granted to any person with a view to his leaving one registration district and going to reside in another, the permit may, at the end of the period for which it was issued, be delivered to the registration officer of the new district instead of being returned to the registration officer by whom it was granted; and
- (c) in the case of an alien enemy having a *bona-fide* place of business more than five miles from his registered place of residence the registration officer may, if he thinks fit, grant a permit enabling him to travel to or from his place of business, which shall be renewable from time to time as and when the registration officer so directs.

POSSESSION OF FIREARMS, ETC., BY ALIEN ENEMIES.

Prohibition
on alien
enemies
having
firearms,
etc., in their
possession.

22. (1) An alien enemy shall not, except with the written permission of the registration officer of the district in which he resides, be in possession of—

- (a) any firearms or other weapons, ammunition or explosives, or material intended to be used for the manufacture of explosives;
- (b) any petroleum spirit, naphtha, benzol, petroleum, or other inflammable liquid in quantities exceeding three gallons;
- (c) any apparatus or contrivance intended for, or capable of being used, for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise;
- (d) any carrier or homing pigeons;
- (e) any motor-car, motor-cycle, motor-boat, yacht, or air-craft; or
- (f) any cipher code or other means of conducting secret correspondence;
- (g) any telephone installation;
- (h) any camera or other photographic apparatus;
- (i) any military or naval map, chart, or handbook.

(2) If a justice of the peace is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting any contravention of the foregoing provision, he may grant a search warrant authorizing any constable named therein to enter at any time any premises or place named in the warrant if necessary by force, and to search the premises or place and every person found therein, and to seize any article which is being kept in the premises or place in contravention of this Article.

Where it appears to a superintendent or inspector of police, or any police officer of higher rank, that the case is one of great emergency, and that in the interests of the State immediate action is necessary, he may by a written order under his hand give to any constable the like authority as may be given by the warrant of a justice under this Article.

RESTRICTION ON CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

23. (1) The circulation among alien enemies of any newspaper wholly or mainly in the language of a State, or any part of a State at war with His Majesty, is prohibited, unless the permission in writing of a Secretary of State has been first obtained, and such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State are complied with. Restriction on circulation of newspapers amongst alien enemies.

(2) Any person publishing any newspaper for circulation in contravention of this Order shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order, and where a Secretary of State is satisfied that any newspaper has been, or is about to be, published for circulation in contravention of this Order, he may authorize such person as he thinks fit to enter, if needs be by force, any premises, and to seize any copies of the newspaper found thereon, and also any type or other plant used or capable of being used for printing or production of the newspaper, and to deal with any articles so seized in such manner as the Secretary of State may direct.

(3) In this Article, the expression "newspaper" includes periodical.

CARRYING ON OF BANKING BUSINESS.

24. (1) An alien enemy shall not carry on or engage in any banking business except with the permission in writing of the Secretary of State, and to such extent and subject to such conditions and supervision as the Secretary of State may direct, and an alien enemy who is or has been carrying on or engaged in banking business shall not, except with the like permission, part with any money or securities in the bank where he is or has been carrying on or engaged in business, and shall, if so required, deposit any such money or securities in such custody as the Secretary of State may direct. Restrictions with respect to banking by alien enemies.

(2) Any constable, if authorized by a superintendent of police, or officer of higher rank, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises in which the business of banking is or has been carried on by an alien enemy.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, any person who is a member of a firm or a director of a company carrying on banking business in the United Kingdom shall be deemed to be carrying on banking business.

PROVISIONS AS TO CLUBS FREQUENTED BY ALIEN ENEMIES.

Power to
close clubs.

25. (1) A chief officer of police, if so authorized by general or special order of the Secretary of State, may direct that any premises within his jurisdiction which, in his opinion, are used for the purposes of a club which is habitually frequented by alien enemies, shall be kept closed, either altogether or during such hours as may be required by him; and where any such direction is given in respect of any premises, no alien enemy shall enter or be on the premises at any time when the premises are directed to be closed.

(2) Any constable, if authorized by the chief officer of police, may, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Article, enter, if necessary by force, and search or occupy any premises to which an order under this Article relates.

RESTRICTION ON CHANGE OF NAME.

Change of
name by
alien enemy.

25A. An alien enemy shall not, after the twelfth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

Where an alien enemy carries on or purports or continues to carry on, or is a member of a partnership or firm which carries on or purports or continues to carry on any trade or business under any name other than that under which the trade or business was carried on at the date of the commencement of the war, he shall, for the purposes of this Order, be deemed to be using or purporting or continuing to use a name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war.

Nothing in this Article shall effect the right of a woman who after the commencement of the war marries an alien enemy to use the name which she acquires on her marriage.

A Secretary of State may, if it appears desirable in any particular case, grant an exemption from the provisions of this Article.

PARTIAL EXEMPTION OF ARMENIANS, ETC.

25B. A registration officer may, subject to the general or special instructions of the Secretary of State, grant to a Turkish subject resident in his registration district, who is shown to his satisfaction to be by race a Greek, Armenian, or Syrian, or a member of any other community well known as opposed to the Turkish regime, and to be a Christian, a certificate of exemption from all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Order, except such as apply to alien friends.

Exemption
of
Armenians,
etc., from
Provisions
as to alien
enemies.

Any such certificate shall be operative throughout the United Kingdom, but may be revoked by the registration officer who granted it or by the registration officer of any district in which the holder is for the time being resident.

PART III.

GENERAL.

26. If any person acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provisions of this Order, he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding six months, and the court before which he is convicted may, either in addition to or in lieu of any such punishment, require that person to enter into recognizances with or without sureties to comply with the provisions of this Order or such provisions thereof as the court may direct.

Penalty.

If any person fails to comply with an order of the court requiring him to enter into recognizances the court or any court of summary jurisdiction sitting for the same place may order him to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

27. (1) If any alien, master of a ship, or other person arriving at or leaving any port lands or embarks without the permission of an aliens officer, or refuses to answer any question reasonably put to him by an aliens officers, or makes or causes to be made any false return, false statement, or false representation to an aliens officer, or refuses to produce any document in his possession which he is required by an aliens officer to produce, or obstructs or impedes an aliens officer in the exercise of his powers or duties under the Order, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

Disobedience
to aliens
officers and
other
offenders.

(2) If any person furnishes or causes to be furnished to a registration officer any false particulars, or, with a view to obtaining any permit or permission under this Order, makes or causes to be made any false statement or false representation, he shall be deemed to have acted in contravention of this Order.

Persons
aiding and
abetting.

28. If any person aids or abets any person in any contravention of this Order, or knowingly harbours any person whom he knows or has reasonable ground for supposing to have acted in contravention of this Order, he shall be deemed himself to have acted in contravention of this Order.

Arrest.

29. Any person who acts in contravention of this Order, or is reasonably suspected of having so acted, or being about so to act, may be taken into custody without warrant by an aliens officer or by any constable.

Additional
powers of
Secretary
of State.

30. (1) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks it necessary in the interests of public safety, direct that any of the provisions of this Order as to alien enemies shall in particular cases be applicable to other aliens, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2) A Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, direct that any powers or duties assigned under this Order to aliens officers or to registration officers shall be discharged by other persons deputed by the Secretary of State for the purpose.

(3) The Secretary of State, with a view to giving full effect to this Order, may direct that passengers on ship entering or leaving any port in the United Kingdom shall be subject to such restrictions, control, and supervision as may appear necessary or expedient, and may impose general conditions as respects ships entering or leaving any such port, and it shall be the duty of all persons to comply with any such direction.

Interpreta-
tion.

31. For the purposes of this Order—

The expression "police district" means any district for which there is a separate police force; and the expression "chief officer of police" means the chief constable, or head constable, or other officer, by whatever name called, having the chief command of the police force of the district;

The expression "alien friend" means an alien whose sovereign or State is at peace with His Majesty, and the expression "alien enemy" means an alien whose sovereign or State is at war with His Majesty;

The expression "Belgian refugee" means a person who, being either a Belgian subject, or an alien recently residing in Belgium, has arrived in the United Kingdom since the commencement of the war;

The expression "Registrar General" means the Registrar General of births, deaths, and marriages in England; and

References to landing or embarking shall, unless the context otherwise implies, be deemed to include references to attempting to land or attempting to embark respectively.

32. (1) In the application of this Order to Scotland — Application to Scotland and Ireland.
The expressions "the court" and "any court of summary jurisdiction" mean the sheriff;

The expressions "enter into recognisances with or without sureties" and "enter into recognisances" mean "find caution."

(2) In the application of this Order to Ireland—

The expression "police district" means the police district of Dublin metropolis and any county or other area for which a county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector is appointed, and the expression "chief officer of police" means, as respects the police district of Dublin metropolis, the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and as respects any other police district the county inspector of the Royal Irish Constabulary or officer having the rank of such county inspector as the case may be.

The expression "superintendent of police" includes in the case of the Royal Irish Constabulary a sergeant and any officer of higher rank.

33. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as imposing any restriction or disability on any foreign ambassador or other public minister duly authorized, or any servants in actual attendance upon any such ambassador or public minister. Order not to apply to ambassadors etc.

34. (a) (1) The Orders in Council comprised in this consolidation may be cited as follows:— Short title, construction, and revocation.

- (a) The Order in Council of the ninth day of September, nineteen hundred and fourteen, as "The Aliens Restriction (Consolidation) Order, 1914."
- (b) The Order in Council of the eighth day of October nineteen hundred and fourteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Change of Name) Order, 1914."
- (c) The Order in Council of the twenty-eighth day of November nineteen hundred and fourteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Belgium Refugees) Order, 1914."
- (d) The Order in Council of the seventh day of January nineteen hundred and fifteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Armenians, etc.) Order, 1915."

(a) The sub-Article numbered herein 34 (1) as a reproduction of Article 34 (1) of the Consolidation Order, Article 3 of the Change of Name Order, Article 6 (1) of the Belgian Refugees Order, Article (2) of the Armenians, etc., Order, and Article 4 of the Amendment Order.

(e) The Order in Council of the thirteenth day of April nineteen hundred and fifteen as "The Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Order, 1915."

(2) The interpretation Act, 1889, (a) shall apply for the purpose of the interpretation of this Order in like manner as it applies for the purpose of the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(3) The said Orders in Council of the fifth, tenth, twelfth, and twentieth of August, (b) imposing restrictions on aliens, are hereby revoked;

Provided that the revocation of any such Order shall not—

- (a) affect the previous operation of any Order so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order so revoked; or
- (b) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any Order so revoked; or
- (c) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order so revoked; or
- (d) affect any proceedings or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid, and any permission or direction given, or order or requirement made, or other action taken under any Order so revoked shall be deemed to have been given, made, or taken under the corresponding provision of this Order.

ALMERIC FITZROY.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

LIMITS OF APPROVED PORTS.

Approved Port.	Parts included with Limits of Port.
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Dundee	Camperdown jetty
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	Newcastle quay.
Hull	Riverside quay.
London	Tilbury docks and pontoon.
Folkestone	Railway pier.

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) These 4 Orders in Council are printed at pp. 48-67 of the Manual.

Southampton	
Falmouth	Outer arm of harbour pier.
Bristol	Landing stage, Avonmouth docks.
Holyhead	London and North-Western Railway quay, east side.
Liverpool	Landing stage.
Glasgow	Meadowside quay.
Dublin	North Wall and Kingstown Pier.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

The following areas are prohibited areas in England:—

Cheshire.

County Boroughs.—Birkenhead: Chester: Wallasey.

Urban Districts.—Bromborough: Ellesmere Port and Whitby: Higher Bebington: Hoole: Holylake and West Kirby: Lower Bebington: Neston and Parkgate: Runcorn.

Rural Districts.—Chester (Civil Parishes of—Bache, Backford, Blacomcum Crabwall, Bridge Trafford, Capenhurst, Caughall, Chorlton by Backford, Croughton, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Great Saughall, Hapsford, Hoole Village, Ince, Lea by Backford, Little Saughall, Little Stanney, Mickle Trafford, Mollington, Moston, Newton-by-Chester, Picton, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Stoke, Thornton-le-Moors, Upton-up-Chester, Wervin, Wimbolds, Trafford, and Woodbank only); Runcorn (Civil Parishes of—Acton Grange, Antrobus, Appleton, Bartington, Crowley, Daresbury, Dutton, Grappenhall, Great Budworth, Hatton, Higher Whitley, Keckwick, Latchford Without, Lower Whitley, Moore, Newton-by-Daresbury, Preston-on-the Hill, Seven Oaks, Stockham, Stockton, Heath, Stretton, Thelwall, Walton Inferior, Walton Superior, Aston-by-Sutton, Aston Grange, Clifton, Halton, Norton, Sutton, and Weston only); Wirral.

Cornwall.

Municipal Boroughs.—Falmouth: Helston: Penryn: Penzance: St. Ives: Saltash: Truro.

Urban Districts.—Camborne: Hayle: Ludgvan: Madron: Paul: Phillack: Redruth: St. Just: Torpoint.

Rural Districts.—East Kerrier: Helston: Redruth: St. Germans: Truro: West Penwith.

Devonshire.

County Boroughs.—(a) Devonport: Plymouth.

Urban Districts.—(a) East Stonehouse: Ivybridge.

Rural Districts.—Plympton St. Mary: Tavistock (Civil Parish of Bere Ferrers only).

Dorsetshire.

Municipal Boroughs.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham: Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.

Urban Districts.—Portland: Swanage.

Rural Districts.—Dorchester: Poole: Wareham and Porbeck: Weymouth.

Durham.

County Boroughs.—Gateshead: South Shields: Sunderland: West Hartlepool.

Municipal Boroughs.—Durham: Hartlepool: Jarrow: Stockton-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Annfield Plain: Benfieldside: Blaydon: Brandon and Byshottles: Chester-le-Street: Consett: Felling: Hebburn: Hetton: Houghton-le-Spring: Leadgate: Ryton: Seaham Harbour: South-wick-on-Wear: Spennymoor: Stanley: Tanfield: Tow Law: Wickham: Willington.

Rural Districts.—Chester-le-Street: Durham: Easington: Hartlepool: Houghton-le-Spring: Lanchester: Sedgfield: South Shields: Stockton: Sunderland.

Essex.

County Borough.—Southend-on-Sea.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chelmsford: Colchester: Harwich: Maldon.

Urban Districts.—Brentwood: Brightlingsea: Burnham-on-Crouch: Clacton: Frinton-on-Sea: Grays Thurrock: Shoeburyness: Tilbury: Walton-on-the-Naze: Witham: Wivenhoe.

Rural Districts.—Billericay: Braintree (Civil Parishes of Feering, Great Coggeshall, Fairsted, Faulkbourne, Hatfield Peverel, Kelvedon, Little Coggeshall, Markshall, Rivenhall, and Terling only): Chelmsford: Lexden: Maldon: Orsett: Rochford: Romford: (Civil Parishes of Cranham, Great Warley, Rainham, Upminster, and Wennington only): Tendring.

And also the area containing the Royal Victoria and Royal Albert Docks.

Gloucestershire.

County Borough.—Bristol.

Urban Districts.—Coleford: Kingswood.

Rural Districts.—Chipping Sodbury: Lydney: Thornbury: Warmley: West Dean.

Hampshire.

County Boroughs.—Bournemouth: Portsmouth: Southampton.

Municipal Boroughs.—Christchurch. Lymington: Romsey.

Urban Districts.—Eastleigh and Bishopstoke: Fareham: Gosport and Alverstoke: Havant: Itchen: Warblington.

Rural Districts.—Christchurch: Fareham: Havant: Lymington: New Forest: Romsey: South Stoneham.

Isle of Wight.

The whole island.

Kent.

County Borough.—Canterbury.

Municipal Boroughs.—Chatham: Deal: Dover: Faversham: Folkestone: Gillingham: Gravesend: Hythe: Lydd: Maidstone: Margate: New Romney: Queenborough: Ramsgate: Rochester: Sandwich: Tenterden.

Urban Districts.—Ashford: Broadstairs and St. Peter's: Cheriton: Herne Bay: Milton Regis: Northfleet: Sandgate: Sheerness: Sittingbourne: Walmer: Whitstable: Wrotham.

Rural Districts.—Blean: Bridge: Cranbrook: Dover: East Ashford: Eastry: Elham: Faversham: Hollingbourne: Hoo: Isle of Thanet: Maidstone: Malling: Milton: Romney Marsh: Sheppey: Strood: Tenterden: West Ashford.

Lancashire.

County Boroughs.—Barrow-in-Furness: Blackpool: Bootle: Liverpool: St. Helens: Southport.

Municipal Boroughs.—Lancaster: Morecambe: Widnes.

Urban Districts.—Bispham-with-Norbeck: Cranforth: Dalton-in-Furness: Fleetwood: Formby: Grange: Great Crosby: Heysham: Huyton-with-Roby: Kirkham: Lathom and Burscough: Litherland: Little Crosby: Lytham: Ormskirk: Poulton-le-Fylde: Preesall: Prescott: Rainford: St. Annes-on-the-Sea: Skelmersdale: Thornton: Ulverston: Waterloo and Seaforth.

Rural Districts.—Fylde: Garstang: Lancaster: Lunesdale: Sefton: Ulverston: West Lancashire: Whiston.

NOTE.—(a) Devonport, and East Stonehouse, are now included in the County Borough of Plymouth.

Lincolnshire.

County Borough.—Grimsby.

Municipal Boroughs.—Boston: Louth.

Urban Districts.—Alford: Barton-upon-Humber: Brigg: Broughton: Brumby and Frodingham: Cleethorpe with Thrunsoe: Holbeach: Long Sutton: Mablethorpe: Market Rasen: Roxby cum Risby: Scunthorpe, Skegness: Spalding: Sutton Bridge: Winterton.

Rural Districts.—Boston: Caistor: Crowland: East Elloe: Glanford Brigg: Grimsby: Louth Sibsey: Spilsby: Spalding.

London.

The area containing St. Katherine's, London, Surrey Commercial, West India, Millwall and East India Docks.

Monmouthshire.

The whole county.

Norfolk.

The whole county.

Northumberland.

County Boroughs.—Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Tynemouth

Municipal Boroughs.—Berwick-upon-Tweed: Morpeth: Wallsend.

Urban Districts.—Alnwick: Amble: Ashington: Bedlingtonshire: Blyth: Cramlington: Earsdon: Gosforth: Longbenton: Newbiggin-by-the-Sea: Newburn: Prudhoe: Rothbury: Seaton Delaval: Seghill: Weetslade: Whitley and Monkseaton.

Rural Districts.—Alnwick: Belford: Castle Ward: Glendale: Hexham (Civil Parishes of Bearl, Broomhaugh, Broomley, Bywell, Dukershagg, Espershields, Healey, Hedley, High Fotherley, Horsley, Nafferton, Newlands, Newton, Newton Hall, Ovingham, Ovington Riding, Shotley High Quarter, Shotley Low Quarter, Spital, Stelling Styford, Welton Whittle, Whittonstall, and Wylam only): Norham and Islandshires: Morpeth: Rothbury.

Somerset.

Urban Districts.—Burnham: Clevedon: Highbridge: Portishead: Weston-super-Mare.

Rural Districts.—Axbridge: Clutton (except the Parishes of Chilcompton, Farrington Gurmey, and Stone Easton): Keynsham: Long Ashton.

Suffolk.

- The whole county.

Sussex.

The whole county.

Yorkshire.

County Boroughs.—Kingston-upon-Hull: Middlesbrough.

Municipal Boroughs.—Beverley: Bridlington: Hedon: Scarborough: Thornaby-on-Tees.

Urban Districts.—Cottingham: Eston: Filey: Great Driffeld: Guisborough: Hessle: Hinderwell: Hornsea: Loftus: Malton: Norton: Pickering: Redcar: Saltburn-by-the-Sea: Scalby: Skelton and Brotton: South Bank in Normanby: Whitby: Withernsea.

Rural Districts.—Beverley: Bridlington: Driffeld: Guisborough: Kirkby Moorside: Malton: Middlesbrough: Norton: Patrington: Pickering: Scarborough: Sculcoates: Sherburn: Skirlaugh: Stokesley: Whitby.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Wales:—

Glamorganshire.

The whole country.

Pembrokeshire.

Municipal Boroughs.—Haverfordwest: Pembroke: Tenby.

Urban Districts.—Fishguard: Milford Haven: Narberth Neyland.

Rural Districts.—Haverfordwest, Narberth: Pembroke.

The following areas are prohibited areas in Scotland:—

Aberdeenshire.

Parishes.—Aberdeen: Aberdour: Auchterless: Bel-helvie: Cairney: Crimond: Cruden: Culsalmond: Daviot: Drumblade: Drumoak: Dyce: Echt: Ellom: Fintray: Forgue: Foveran: Fraserburgh: Fyvie: Glass: Huntly: Inch: Kinnellar: King Edward: Kinnethmont: Logie Buchan: Longside: Lonmay: Methlick: Monquhitter: New Deer: Newhills: New Machar: Old Deer: Old Machar: Peterculter: Peterhead: Pitsligo: Rathen: Rayne: St. Fergus: Skene: Slains: Strichen: Tarves: Turriff: Tyrie: Udny.

Argyllshire.

The whole county.

Ayrshire.

Parishes.—Ardrossan: Ayr: Beith: Coylton: Craigie: Dalry: Dalrymple: Dreghorn: Dundonald: Dunlop: Fenwick: Irvine: Kilbirnie: Kilmarnock: Kilmaurs: Kilwinning: Largs: Mauchline: Maybole: Monkton: and Prestwick: Ochiltree: Riccarton: Stair: Stevenston: Stewarton: Symington: Tarbolton: West Kilbride.

Banffshire.

Parishes.—Alvah Banff: Boharm: Botriphnie: Boyndie: Cullen: Deksford: Fordyce: Forglen: Ganrie: Grange: Inverkeithny: Keith: Marnock: Ordiquhill: Rathven: Rothiemay.

Berkwickshire.

Parishes.—Abbey St. Bathans: Ayton: Bunkle and Preston: Chirnside: Cockburnspath: Coldingham: Coldstream: Cranshaws: Duns: Eccles: Edrom: Eyemouth: Fogo: Foulden: Greenlaw: Hutton: Ladykirk: Langton: Longformacus: Mordington: Polwarth: Swinton: Whit-some.

Buteshire.

The whole county.

Caithness-shire.

The whole county.

Dumbartonshire.

Parishes.—Arrochar: Bonhill: Cardross: Dumbarton: Kilmarnock: Luss: New Kilpatrick: Old Kilpatrick: Rose-neath: Row.

Edinburghshire (Mid-Lothian).

Parishes.—Borthwick: Carrington: Cockpen: Colinton: Corstorphine: Cramond: Cranston: Crichton: Currie: Dal-keith: Edinburgh: Fala: Glencorse: Inveresk: Kirknewton: Lasswade: Leith: Liberton: Mid Calder: Newbattle: Newton Penicuik: Ratho: Temple: West Calder.

Elginshire.

Parishes.—Alves: Bellie: Birnie: Drainie: Duffus: Dyke: and Moy: Edinkillie: Elgin: Forres: Kinloss: New Spynie: Rafford: Rothes: St. Andrews Lhanbryde: Speymouth: Urquhart.

Fifeshire.

The whole county.

Forfarshire.

Parishes.—Arbirlot: Arbroath: and St. Vigeans: Auchterhouse: Barry: Brechin: Carmylie: Craig: Dun: Dundee: Combination: Dunnichen: Eassie: and Nevay: Farnell: Forfar: Fowlis-Easter: Glamis: Guthrie: Inverarity: Inverkeillor: Kettins: Kinnell: Kirrretts: Kirkden: Liff and Benvie: Logie Pert: Lunan: Lundie: Mains and Strathmartine: Marytown: Monifieth: Monikie: Montrose: Murroes: Newtyle: Panbride: Tealing.

Haddingtonshire.

The whole county.

Inverness-shire.

So much of the County, including the Western Islands as lies to the north and west of the Caledonian Canal and the following Parishes to the south and east of the Canal:—Ardersier: Croy and Dalcross: Daviot and Dunlichty: Does: Inverness: Kilmallie: Kilmonivaig: Moy and Dalarnessie: Petty.

Kincardineshire.

The whole county.

Kinross.

The whole county.

Linlithgowshire (West Lothian).

The whole county.

Nairnshire.

The whole county.

Orkney.

The whole county.

Perthshire.

Parishes.—Abernyte: Errol: Inchtute: Longforgan.

Renfrewshire.

Parishes.—Erschine: Greenock: Houston and Killelan: Inchinnan: Inverkip: Kilbarchan: Kilmacolm: Lochwinnoch: Port Glasgow.

Ross and Cromarty.

The whole county, including the Western Islands.

Stirlingshire.

Parishes.—Airth: Buchanan: Grangemouth: Muiravonside.

Sutherlandshire.

The whole county.

Zetland.

The whole county.

The following areas are prohibited in Ireland:—

Antrim.

County Borough.—Belfast.

Urban Districts.—Ballyclare: Ballymena: Carrickfergus: Larne: Lisburn.

Rural Districts.—Antrim: Ballymena: Belfast: Larne: Lisburn.

Cork.

The whole county.

Donegal.

Rural Districts.—Inishowen: Millford: Londonderry, No. 2.

Down.

Urban Districts.—Bangor: Donaghadee: Holywood: Newton Ards.

Rural Districts.—Castlereagh: Downpatrick: Hillsborough: Newton Ards.

Dublin.

The whole county.

Kerry.

The whole county.

Londonderry.

County Borough.—Londonderry.

Rural District.—Londonderry ("North West Liberties" only).

Waterford.

Rural District.—Youghal No. 2.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE
FURNISHED.¹

Name.....
Nationality and birth-place.....
Occupation.....
Sex.....
Age.....
Personal description, and, if so
required, a photograph of the
alien.....
Descriptive mark (if any).....
Finger prints, if so required....
Place of residence (including
nature of tenure or occupancy)
Place of business (if any).....
Date of commencement of resi-
dence.....
Whether the alien has been or is
in the service of any foreign
government, and, if so, for how
long and in what capacity....

NOTE.—If the alien has a household, he must furnish the particulars aforesaid not only as respects himself, but also as respects every alien who is living as a member of his household.

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

MATTERS IN RESPECT OF WHICH PARTICULARS ARE TO BE
FURNISHED BY BELGIAN REFUGEES.

- Name.....
- Present address.....
- Former address in Belgium....
- Nationality and birth-place....
- Trade or profession.....
- Sex.....
- Age.....
- Whether married or unmarried.
- If accompanied by any members
of his family, the names, ages,
and relationship of such mem-
bers.....
- Whether he has served in the
Belgian Army.....
- Any other matters of which
particulars are reasonably
required by the registration
officer.....

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